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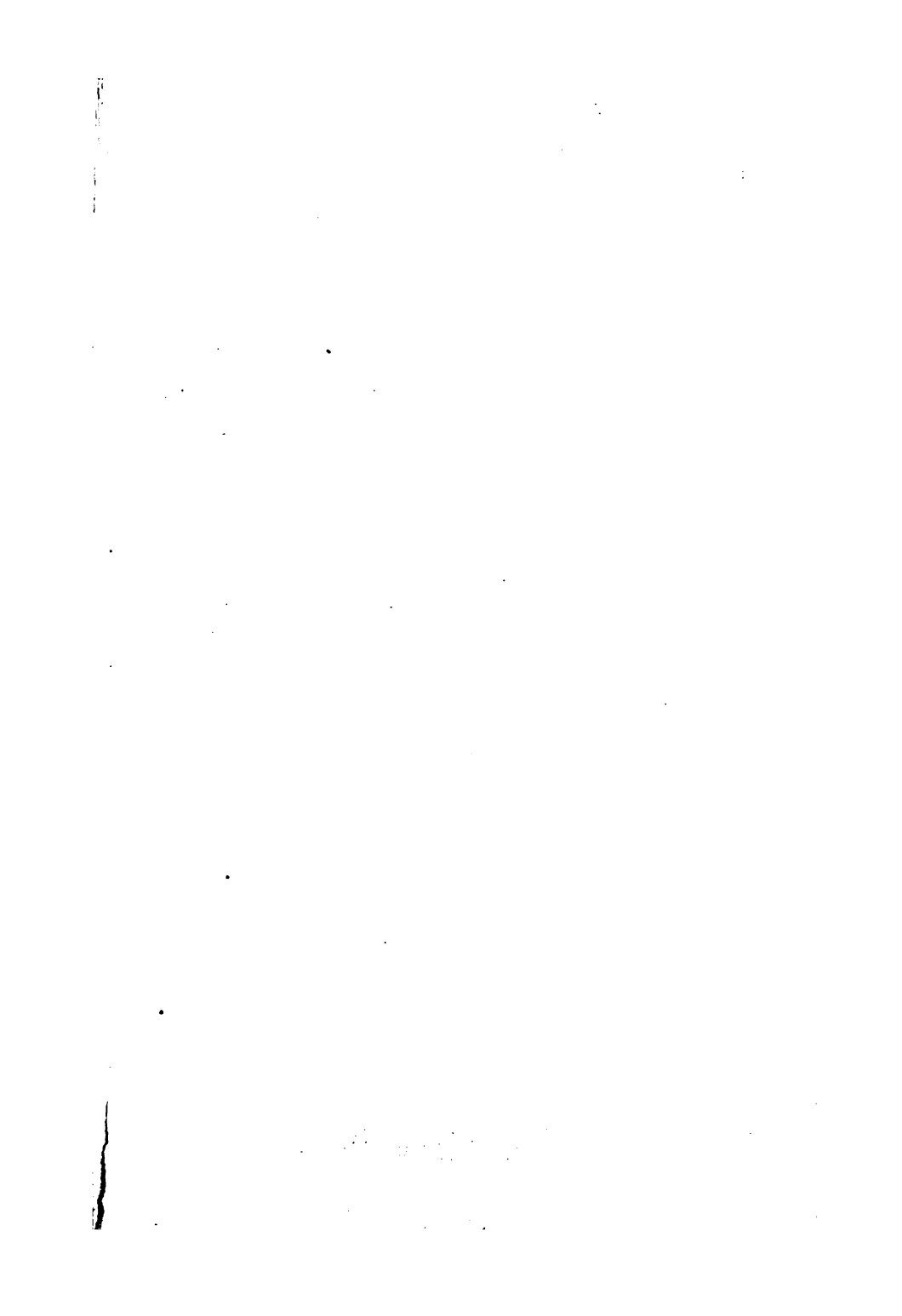
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PRINCIPIA LATINA.—Part I.

A

FIRST LATIN COURSE.

COMPREHENDING

GRAMMAR, DELECTUS, AND EXERCISE-BOOK.

WITH VOCABULARIES.

By **WILLIAM ^{S.C.} SMITH, LL.D., 1813-93**

AUTHOR OF "A HISTORY OF GREECE," "A DICTIONARY OF GREEK AND ROMAN
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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE present volume is the first of a series of elementary Latin books in preparation by Dr. W. Smith, Editor of the Dictionary of Biography and Mythology, of Greek and Roman Antiquities, etc. The plan, object, and sources of the work are fully set forth in the Author's Preface subjoined. It has one great merit of a school-book designed for beginners—brevity. The essentials of Grammar are given without unnecessary detail or minute exceptions. At the age at which Latin is usually begun the memory is much more active and developed than the reasoning faculties; the Author has therefore judiciously preferred the synthetic to the analytic method. Exercises in double translation are given after each Declension and Conjugation, to impress the forms thus learned more firmly on the memory.

In revising the work the Editor has made a few alterations and additions, which he trusts may be found to be improvements. As it is essential for an accurate knowledge of Latin to know the quantities of syllables, whatever system of pronunciation may be preferred by the teacher, the Editor has introduced, from the first lesson, the simpler and more comprehensive rules of Prosody. He has added also paradigms of the more frequently-recurring Greek nouns of the First, Second, and Third Declensions, and a few pages of continuous narrative taken from Woodford's *Epitome of Cæsar*, in the exact words of the author, but with the complex sentences broken up, and the difficult parenthetical clauses omitted. The selec-

tion extends from the beginning of Cæsar to the end of the Helvetian Campaign.

In the original work the Vocabularies were thrown together at the end of the Second Part, but in this edition they have been placed before the Exercises to which they respectively belong ; there is great convenience in this arrangement, and, as the pupil is expected to learn the Vocabulary by heart, it can not afford him any improper assistance, especially as words once given are not repeated in subsequent Vocabularies.

A Second Part, containing the remainder of Woodford's simplified Cæsar, and L'Homond's "*Viri Romæ*" is in preparation as a Supplement to the present volume, furnishing, it is believed, sufficient reading matter to enable the pupil to enter, with a competent supply of words and experience in translation, upon the profitable study of Cæsar or Virgil.

P R E F A C E.

THE following work is the first of a short series which the writer has undertaken with the view of facilitating the study of the Latin language. It is the result of many years' practical teaching, and seeks to combine the advantages of the older and more modern methods of instruction. While boys are sometimes compelled to commit to memory all the grammatical forms and syntactical rules without having their knowledge tested by any practical application in the construction of sentences, so that they frequently forget the former part of the Grammar by the time they have finished the latter, they are in other cases burdened by a large number of explanations and cautions, and by complicated rules for the formation of cases and other inflectional forms. The latter error is almost as grave as the former in the case of young boys, as they are thus taught analytically what ought to be first learned synthetically.

The main object of this work is to enable a beginner to fix the Declensions and Conjugations thoroughly in his memory, to learn their usage by constructing simple sentences as soon as he commences the study of the language, and to accumulate gradually a stock of useful words. It is divided into two parts:

I. The first part contains the Grammatical Forms, with Exercises upon all the inflections, in which the simple rules of syntax are introduced, as they are required for the formation of sentences.

II. The second part contains an explanation of some of

the more important idioms of the language, such as the construction of the Accusative Case and the Infinitive Mood, of the Ablative Absolute, of the Gerund and Gerundive, etc., exemplified by Exercises upon each construction. The Vocabulary relating to each Exercise is [prefixed to the Exercise], and Alphabetical Indices of the Latin and English words in the Vocabularies are [given at the end of the volume].

The work thus contains Grammar, Delectus, and Exercise-book, with Vocabularies, and consequently presents in one book all that the pupil will require for some time in his study of the language. It is confidently believed that a boy who has gone carefully through the work will have acquired a sound knowledge of the chief grammatical forms, and of the most important syntactical rules, and will thus be prepared to enter upon the systematic study of a larger Grammar with advantage and profit.

In the Grammar the writer has deviated as little as possible from the usual arrangement of the Declensions and Conjugations, and only when some clear and positive advantage was to be gained. Thus, in the Third Declension, he has introduced a simpler and easier classification, according to the final letter of the stem,* instead of the one in the ordinary grammars, which occasions boys so much difficulty and perplexity.

In using the book, it is suggested that the pupil should be required to learn by heart the Vocabulary belonging to each Exercise; that he should then read over the Exercise *vivâ voce* in the class, the master giving such explanations as he may deem necessary; and that then, but not till then, the pupil should write down what he has pre-

* The *Stem* must be distinguished from the *Root*. The *Root* is that part of the word which remains after taking away the Suffix; the *Stem* is that part of the word which remains after taking away the Inflections; thus, in *agilis*, *agilâ* is the *Stem* of the Adjective, but *ag* is the *Root*.

viously read in class. It should be the aim of the master to prevent the pupil, as far as possible, from committing mistakes to writing, as experience has shown that the original mistake, when fixed in the memory by means of writing, is often remembered long after the correction has been forgotten.

In drawing up the Exercises, the writer has derived assistance from the following books, all of which are used in the public schools of Germany:

Kühner, *Lateinische Vorschule*, Hannover, 1858.

Spieß, *Übungsbuch zum Uebersetzen aus dem Lateinischen in's Deutsche und aus dem Deutschen in's Lateinische*, Essen, 1858.

Jacobs and Döring, *Lateinisches Elementarbuch*, Jena, 1856.

Bleske, *Elementarbuch der Lateinischen Sprache*, Hannover, 1858.

Bonnell, *Übungstücke zum Uebersetzen aus dem Lateinischen in's Deutsche für die ersten Anfänger*, Berlin, 1854.

Ellendt, *Lateinisches Lesebuch für die untersten Klassen der Gymnasien*, Königsberg, 1857.

Gedike, *Lateinisches Lesebuch*, Berlin, 1857.

He has also to acknowledge his obligations to Mr. T. D. Hall, M.A., for the correction of the proofs and for many valuable suggestions.

It is right to state that the whole of this work was written and the greater part of it printed before the publication of Mr. Hutton's "Introduction to the Study of Greek," the plan of which is very similar to that of the present book.

W. S.

London, November, 1859.

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PART I.

GRAMMATICAL FORMS.

I.—THE ALPHABET. QUANTITY. GENDERS. PARTS OF SPEECH. SUBSTANTIVES.

1. *Alphabet*.—The Latin Alphabet consists of 25 letters, the same as the English without *W*.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P,
a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p,
Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z.
q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z.

Of these *y* and *z* were used only in words introduced from Greek; *k* is found only before *a*, and *q* only before *u*.

The letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

The Vowels are *a, e, i, o, u, y*. The remaining letters are Consonants; of these

l, m, n, r, are called liquids,
s is called a sibilant,
x and *z* are double letters, and the rest are called mutes.

A syllable consists of one or more letters pronounced in one breath.

Two vowels joined in one syllable make a Diphthong; the Diphthongs are *ae, oe, au*, which are in common use, and *eu, ei, ui*, which occur in only a few words.

2. *Quantity*.—Quantity is used to denote the quicker or slower pronunciation of a syllable.

A syllable is considered *short* or *long* as its vowel is short or long.

A Long Syllable has the mark (ˉ) over the vowel. A Short Syllable has the mark (˘) over the vowel. A syllable marked thus (˘) is sometimes long, sometimes short.

A vowel may be

{	Short by nature; as <i>ānōr</i> .
	Long by nature; as <i>vērūs</i> .
	Short by position (before another vowel); as <i>pius</i> .
	Long by position (before two consonants or a double consonant); as <i>pērdix</i> .

3. *Genders*.—There are three Genders:

Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

Substantives which are either Masculine or Feminine are called *Common*.

[See general Rules for Gender on page 112.]

4. *Parts of Speech*.—There are eight parts of speech in the Latin language:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Substantive, or Noun. | 5. Adverb. |
| 2. Adjective. | 6. Preposition. |
| 3. Pronoun. | 7. Conjunction. |
| 4. Verb. | 8. Interjection. |

Of these the first four admit of inflection, the last four do not. Inflection is the mode of changing the termination of words to show their relation to other words.

The Inflection of Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns is called Declension, that of Verbs is called Conjugation.

There is no article in the Latin language: hence the Latin *mensa* means not only *table*, but also *a table* and *the table*.

5. *Substantives*.—The Substantive is declined by *Number* and *Case*.

There are two Numbers: *Singular* and *Plural*.

There are six Cases: *Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, Ablative*.

There are five Declensions distinguished by the endings of the Genitive Case Singular: thus,

The genitive of the first declension ends in *ae*.

"	"	"	second	"	"	<i>i</i> .
"	"	"	third	"	"	<i>is</i> .
"	"	"	fourth	"	"	<i>us</i> .
"	"	"	fifth	"	"	<i>ei</i> .

II.—THE FIRST DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Latin Substantives of the First Declension ends in *ā*, and the Genitive in *ae*.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Mens-ā , a table.	Mens-ae , tables.
Gen.	Mens-ae , of a table.	Mens-ārum , of tables.
Dat.	Mens-ae , to or for a table.	Mens-is , to or for tables.
Acc.	Mens-am , a table.	Mens-is , tables.
Voc.	Mens-ā , O table. [table.]	Mens-ae , O tables. [bles.]
Abl.	Mens-ā , by, with, or from a	Mens-is , by, with, or from tables.

¶ All Substantives of the First Declension are Feminine, unless they designate males; as, *nauta*, a sailor.

[The Declension of Greek Nouns is given on page 28].

Some General Rules of Quantity.*

1. A diphthong is always long.
2. A vowel is long before a double consonant, or before two single consonants (not a mute and liquid), or *j*.
3. A vowel is short before another vowel.
4. In declinable words final *a* is short, except in the ablative of the first declension, where *a* is always long.

H is not a consonant in Prosody; it does not, with a consonant, lengthen the preceding vowel, nor does it, between two vowels, prevent the shortening of the former.

RULE 1.—A personal verb agrees with its Nominative case in number and person: as, *pūella currīt, the girl runs*; *puellae currunt, the girls run*.

* Except where these Rules apply, the quantity will be marked in the vocabularies until other Rules are given; and the student is expected to accustom himself from the start to marking carefully in pronunciation the quantity of every syllable.

RULE 2.—Transitive verbs govern an Accusative case (of the direct object): as, *āquīla ālās hābēt*, *the eagle has wings*.

VOCABULARY 1.

f = Feminine.

✓ <i>āla, f.</i>	<i>a wing.</i>	<i>mensā, f.</i>	<i>a table.</i>
<i>āquīla, f.</i>	<i>an eagle.</i>	<i>ōra, f.</i>	<i>a coast.</i>
<i>cōlōnia, f.</i>	<i>a colony.</i>	<i>pecūnia, f.</i>	<i>money.</i>
<i>cōlumba, f.</i>	<i>a dove.</i>	<i>porta, f.</i>	<i>a gate.</i>
<i>cōrōna, f.</i>	<i>a crown.</i>	<i>puella, f.</i>	<i>a girl.</i>
<i>fēmina, f.</i>	<i>a woman.</i>	<i>rēgina, f.</i>	<i>a queen.</i>
<i>filia, f.</i>	<i>a daughter.</i>	<i>Rōma, f.</i>	<i>Rome (the city).</i>
<i>insūla, f.</i>	<i>an island.</i>	<i>rōsa, f.</i>	<i>a rose.</i>

[Give the Rules for the quantity in the above where the marks are omitted.]

Currit, runs.

Currunt, run.

Hābēt, has.

Hābent, have.

EXERCISE I.

[The vocabulary should in every case be committed to memory and recited by the pupil before he begins to translate.]

1. *Filia currit.* 2. *Filiae currunt.* 3. *Regina coronam habet.* 4. *Puella coronam habet.* 5. *Filia pecuniam habet.* 6. *Femina pecuniam habet.* 7. *Roma portas habet.* 8. *Coloniae portas habent.* 9. *Puellae rosas habent.* 10. *Feminae rosas habent.* 11. *Columbae alas habent.* 12. *Insulae oras habent.*

1. The woman runs. 2. The women run. 3. The dove has wings. 4. The eagles have wings. 5. The colony has gates. 6. The island has coasts. 7. The girls have money. 8. The women have money. 9. The colony has women. 10. The island has colonies. 11. The woman has a crown. 12. The islands have roses.

RULE 3.—When two Nouns in Latin are connected by the verb "To Be," they are put in the same case: as, *Britannia est insūla*, *Britain is an island*.

RULE 4.—Of two Substantives, signifying different things, the limiting one is put in the Genitive case: as, *Britannia est insūla Eurōpae*, *Britain is an island of Europe*.

In this example the words "*of Europe*" indicate a more limited use of the word *island* than in the example under the previous rule. This limiting noun is put (in Latin) in the genitive case, whether it stands before or after the other noun.

VOCABULARY 2.

m = Masculine.

<i>agricōla, m.</i>	<i>a husbandman.</i>	<i>incōla, m.</i>	<i>an inhabitant.</i>
<i>amicitia, f.</i>	<i>friendship.</i>	<i>inimicitia, f.</i>	<i>enmity.</i>
<i>Britannia, f.</i>	<i>Britain.</i>	<i>Itālia, f.</i>	<i>Italy.</i>
<i>causa, f.</i>	<i>a cause.</i>	<i>nauta, m.</i>	<i>a sailor.</i>
<i>Europē, f.</i>	<i>Europe.</i>	<i>patria, f.</i>	<i>a native-land, country.</i>
<i>Gallia, f.</i>	<i>Gaul (now France).</i>	<i>pōēta, m.</i>	<i>a poet.</i>
<i>glōria, f.</i>	<i>glory.</i>	<i>pugna, f.</i>	<i>a battle.</i>
<i>Graecia, f.</i>	<i>Greece.</i>	<i>Sicilia, f.</i>	<i>Sicily.</i>
		<i>vita, f.</i>	<i>life.</i>

*Est, is.**Sunt, are.*

EXERCISE II.

1. Sicilia est insula. 2. Sicilia est insula Europae. 3. Roma est regina Italiae. 4. Incolae Italiae sunt poetae. 5. Incolae insularum sunt nautae. 6. Incolae Britanniae sunt agricolae. 7. Insula est patria nautarum. 8. Graecia est patria poetarum. 9. Amicitia est gloria vitae. 10. Inimicitia insularum est causa pugnae.

1. Britain is an island of Europe. 2. Britain is the native-land of sailors. 3. Italy is the native-land of poets. 4. The inhabitants of Britain are sailors. 5. The inhabitants of Sicily are sailors. 6. The inhabitants of Gaul are husbandmen. 7. An island is the native-land of sailors. 8. Friendship is the crown of life. 9. The battle is the cause of glory. 10. The enmity of the sailors is the cause of the battle.

III.—THE SECOND DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Masculine Substantives of the Second Declension ends in *ūs*, *ēr*, and *ir* (in *vir* and compounds), and of Neuter Substantives in *um*. The Genitive Singular ends in *i*.

A. Masculine.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
✓ <i>Nom. Dōmīn-ūs,</i>	<i>a lord.</i>	<i>Dōmīn-ī,</i>	<i>lords.</i>
<i>Gen. Dōmīn-i,</i>	<i>of a lord.</i>	<i>Dōmīn-ōrum,</i>	<i>of lords.</i>
<i>Dat. Dōmīn-ō,</i>	<i>to or for a lord.</i>	<i>Dōmīn-is,</i>	<i>to or for lords.</i>
<i>Acc. Dōmīn-um,</i>	<i>a lord.</i>	<i>Dōmīn-ōs,</i>	<i>lords.</i>
<i>Voc. Dōmīn-ē,</i>	<i>O lord. [a lord.</i>	<i>Dōmīn-ī,</i>	<i>O lords. [lords.</i>
<i>Abŏ. Dōmīn-ō,</i>	<i>by, with, or from</i>	<i>Dōmīn-is,</i>	<i>by, with, or from</i>

	Sing.	2.	Plur.
✓ <i>Nom.</i>	<i>Glādi-ūs, a sword.</i>	<i>Glādi-ī, swords.</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Glādi-ī, of a sword.</i>	<i>Glādi-ōrum, of swords.</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Glādi-ō, to or for a sword.</i>	<i>Glādi-īs, to or for swords.</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Glādi-um, a sword.</i>	<i>Glādi-ōs, swords.</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Glādi-ō, O sword. [sword.]</i>	<i>Glādi-ī, O swords. [swords.]</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Glādi-ō, by, with, or from a</i>	<i>Glādi-īs, by, with, or from</i>	

REMARK.—Proper names in *ius*, and also *filius* and *genius*, are declined like *gladius*, but make the vocative in *i* instead of *ie* (by contraction): as, *Virgilī* (from *Virgilius*), *O Virgil*; *fili* (from *filius*), *O son*.

	Sing.	3.	Plur.
✓ <i>Nom.</i>	<i>Māgistēr, a master.</i>	<i>Māgistr-ī, masters.</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Māgistr-ī, of a master.</i>	<i>Māgistr-ōrum, of masters.</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Māgistr-ō, to or for a master.</i>	<i>Māgistr-īs, to or for masters.</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Māgistr-um, a master.</i>	<i>Māgistr-ōs, masters.</i>	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Māgistēr, O master.</i>	<i>Māgistr-ī, O masters.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Māgistr-ō, by, with, or from a master.</i>	<i>Māgistr-īs, by, with, or from masters.</i>	

	4.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Puēr, a boy.</i>	<i>Puēr-ī, boys.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Puēr-ī, of a boy.</i>	<i>Puēr-ōrum, of boys.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Puēr-ō, to or for a boy.</i>	<i>Puēr-īs, to or for boys.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Puēr-um, a boy.</i>	<i>Puēr-ōs, boys.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Puēr, O boy. [boy.]</i>	<i>Puēr-ī, O boys.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Puēr-ō, by, with, or from a</i>	<i>Puēr-īs, by, with, or from boys.</i>

	5.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Vir, a man.</i>	<i>Vir-ī, men.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Vir-ī, of a man.</i>	<i>Vir-ōrum, of men.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Vir-ō, to or for a man.</i>	<i>Vir-īs, to or for men.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Vir-um, a man.</i>	<i>Vir-ōs, men.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Vir, O man. [man.]</i>	<i>Vir-ī, O men.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Vir-ō, by, with, or from a</i>	<i>Vir-īs, by, with, or from men.</i>

B. Neuter.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Regn-um, a kingdom.</i>	<i>Regn-ā, kingdoms.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Regn-ī, of a kingdom.</i>	<i>Regn-ōrum, of kingdoms.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Regn-ō, to or for a kingdom.</i>	<i>Regn-īs, to or for kingdoms.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Regn-um, a kingdom.</i>	<i>Regn-ā, kingdoms.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Regn-um, O kingdom.</i>	<i>Regn-ā, O kingdoms.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Regn-ō, by, with, or from a kingdom.</i>	<i>Regn-īs, by, with, or from kingdoms.</i>

In all Neuter Substantives, the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative are the same in the Singular and Plural respectively.

[For declension of *Deus* and Greek nouns, see page 26 and 28.]

Additional Rules of Quantity (see p. 140).

1. *I* final is long.
2. *O* final is long.
3. *U* final is long.
4. *As*, *es*, and *os* final are long.
5. *Is* and *us* final are short ; but *is* in plural cases long.

EXCEPTION.—*Us* is long in the Nom., Acc., and Voc. Plur. and Gen. Sing. of the 4th Declension, and in the Nominative of Nouns of the 3d Declension, which increase long in the Genitive; *as*, *virtūs*, *ūtis*, etc.

EXERCISE III.

Masculine Substantives in ūs.

VOCABULARY 3.

✓ <i>amicus</i> , m. a friend.	<i>hortus</i> , m. a garden.
<i>avus</i> , m. a grandfather.	<i>inimicus</i> , m. an enemy.
<i>dominus</i> , m. a lord, master.	<i>Rhēnus</i> , m. the Rhine.
<i>equus</i> , m. a horse.	<i>Rhōdānus</i> , m. the Rhone.
<i>filius</i> , m. a son.	<i>ripa</i> , f. a bank.
<i>fluvius</i> , m. a river.	<i>servus</i> , m. a s'ave
<i>gladius</i> , m. a sword.	<i>taurus</i> , m. a bull.

REMARK.—When two or more nominatives singular are connected by a conjunction, the verb is put in the plural; *as*, *Rhēnus et Rhōdānus sunt fluvii*, *the Rhine and the Rhone are rivers.*

- ✓ 1. *Filius currit.* 2. *Servi currunt.* 3. *Dominus servos habet.* 4. *Filius domini servos habet.* 5. *Dominus servos et equos habet.* 6. *Filii dominorum equos et tauros habent.* 7. *Avus servos et equos habet.* 8. *Filius amici hortum habet.* 9. *Filii inimicorum gladios habent.* 10. *Rhodanus est fluvius Galliae.* 11. *Rhodanus et Rhenus sunt fluvii Galliae.* 12. *Hortus rosas habet.*

1. The slave runs. 2. The sons run. 3. The grandfather has a slave. 4. The son of the grandfather has slaves. 5. The sons of the grandfather have slaves. 6. The sons of the lords are sailors. 7. The sons of the slaves are husbandmen. 8. The lord has slaves and horses. 9. The Rhone and the Rhine are rivers of Europe. 10. The friends of the grandfather are poets. 11. The enemies of the lord have swords. 12. The rivers of the island have banks.

RULE 5.—The Dative Case indicates the person (or thing) who gains or receives any thing: *as*, *Māgister cōlumbam pūōr dat*, *the master gives a dove to the boy.*

Dāt, gives.

Dant, give.

EXERCISE IV.

Masculine Substantives in őr and ır.

VOCABULARY 4.

✓ *ager, m.* a field, territory.
 ✗ *gener, m.* a son-in-law.
 ✓ *liber, m.* a book.
 ✓ *māgister, m.* a master, teacher.

✓ *minister, m.* a servant.
 ✓ *puer, m.* a boy.
 ✗ *sōcer, m.* a father-in-law.
 ✓ *vir, m.* a man.

Minister, liber, āger, are declined like māgister. Sōcer, gēner, are declined like puer.

- ✓ 1. Puer librum habet. 2. Magister librum puero dat. 3. Filius viri libros habet. 4. Dominus servos et ministros habet. 5. Dominus agrum ministro dat. 6. Socer agros et ministros habet. 7. Socer agrum genero dat. 8. Magistri libros virōrum pueris dant. 9. Gener servum puero dat. 10. Puer librum viri ministro dat.

- ✓ 1. The boys have books. 2. The lord gives a field to the boys. 3. The fathers-in-law and the sons-in-law have fields. 4. The father-in-law gives servants to the son-in-law. 5. The friends of the boy have the books of the man. 6. The enemies have servants and fields. 7. The masters give gardens to the boys. 8. The master gives doves to the boys. 9. The grandfather gives fields to the master. 10. The fathers-in-law give fields and bulls to the sons-in-law. 11. The man and the boy have fields and books. 12. The boy is the son of the man.

EXERCISE V.

Neuter Substantives.

VOCABULARY 5.

n=Neuter.

(*argentum, n.* silver.
aurum, n. gold.
bellum, n. war.
caelum, n. heaven.
diligentia, f. diligence.
dōnum, n. a gift.
gaudium, n. joy.
metallum, n. a metal.
oppidum, n. a town.)

(*praemium, n.* a reward.
regnum, n. a kingdom.
scūtum, n. a shield.
templum, n. a temple.
discipulus, m. a pupil, scholar.
morbis, m. a disease.
mūrus, m. a wall.
Rōmānus, m. a Roman.)

1. Amici sunt donum coeli. 2. Amicitia est donum coeli.
 3. Dona avi sunt praemia diligentiae. 4. Aurum et argentum sunt metalla. 5. Magister argentum puero dat. 6. Discipuli sunt gaudium magistrorum. 7. Bellum est causa mor-

borum. 8. Oppidum muros et portas habet. 9. Tempa sunt gloria Graciae. 10. Romani gladios et scuta habent.

- ✓ 1. The books are the gift of a friend. 2. The boys and girls are the joy of the grandfather. 3. The grandfather gives gold and silver to the boys. 4. Greece and Sicily have temples. 5. The temples of Greece have gifts. 6. The father-in-law gives gold and silver to the temples. 7. The metals are the cause of war. 8. The queen has lands and towns. 9. The queen gives rewards to the inhabitants. 10. The lord gives shields and swords to the servants.

IV.—ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

Adjectives in *ūs, ā, um*, or *ēr, ā, um*, are declined in the Masculine and Neuter like Substantives of the Second Declension, and in the Feminine like Substantives of the First Declension: *as, bōnūs, bōnā, bōnum, good; nīgēr, nigrā, nigrum, black; tēnēr, tēnērā, tēnērūm, tender.*

Sing.			1.	Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
<i>Nom.</i> Bōn-ūs	bōn-ā	bōn-um	Bōn-ī	bōn-ae	bōn-ā	
<i>Gen.</i> Bōn-ī	bōn-ae	bōn-ī	Bōn-ōrum	bōn-ārum	bōn-ōrum	
<i>Dat.</i> Bōn-ō	bōn-ae	bōn-ō	Bōn-is	bōn-is	bōn-is	
<i>Acc.</i> Bōn-um	bōn-am	bōn-um	Bōn-ōs	bōn-ās	bōn-ā	
<i>Voc.</i> Bōn-ē	bōn-ā	bōn-um	Bōn-ī	bōn-ae	bōn-ā	
<i>Abl.</i> Bōn-ō	bōn-ā	bōn-ō	Bōn-is	bōn-is	bōn-is	

2.			3.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i> Nīgēr	nigr-ā	nigr-um	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ā
<i>Gen.</i> Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ī	Nigr-ōrum	nigr-ārum	nigr-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Nigr-ō	nigr-ae	nigr-ō	Nigr-is	nigr-is	nigr-is
<i>Acc.</i> Nigr-um	nigr-am	nigr-um	Nigr-ōs	nigr-ās	nigr-ā
<i>Voc.</i> Nigr-ēr	nigr-ā	nigr-um	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ā
<i>Abl.</i> Nigr-ō	nigr-ā	nigr-ō	Nigr-is	nigr-is	nigr-is

3.			4.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i> Tēnēr	tēnēr-ā	tēnēr-um	Tēnēr-ī	tēnēr-ae	tēnēr-ā
<i>Gen.</i> Tēnēr-ī	tēnēr-ae	tēnēr-ī	Tēnēr-ōrum	tēnēr-ārum	tēnēr-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Tēnēr-ō	tēnēr-ae	tēnēr-ō	Tēnēr-is	tēnēr-is	tēnēr-is
<i>Acc.</i> Tēnēr-um	tēnēr-am	tēnēr-um	Tēnēr-ōs	tēnēr-ās	tēnēr-ā
<i>Voc.</i> Tēnēr	tēnēr-ā	tēnēr-um	Tēnēr-ī	tēnēr-ae	tēnēr-ā
<i>Abl.</i> Tēnēr-ō	tēnēr-ā	tēnēr-ō	Tēnēr-is	tēnēr-is	tēnēr-is

✓ RULE 6.—Adjectives agree with their Substantives in gender, number, and case.

EXERCISE VI.

VOCABULARY 6.

✓ acutus, a, um,	sharp.	✓ splendidus, a, um,	splendid,
albus, a, um,	white.		bright.
altus, a, um,	high, deep.	timidus, a, um,	timid.
bellicosus, a, um,	warlike.	aeger, gra, grum,	sick.
bonus, a, um,	good.	miser, era, erum,	wretched.
gratus, a, um,	pleasing.	niger, gra, grum,	black.
latus, a, um,	wide, broad.	pulcher, chra, chrum,	beautiful.
longus, a, um,	long.	sacer, cra, crum,	sacred.
magnus, a, um,	great.	tener, era, erum,	tender.
malus, a, um,	bad, wicked.	exemplum, n.	an example.
molestus, a, um,	troublesome.	hasta, f.	a spear.
multus, a, um,	much, many.	terra, f.	the earth,
noxius, a, um,	hurtful, injurious.		land.
ignavus, a, um,	lazy.	numerus, n.	a number.
parvus, a, um,	small, little.	periculum, n.	danger.
✓ rapidus, a, um,	rapid.		

Gratus, molestus, noxius, are constructed with the Dative Case; as, *pleasing to a friend, gratus amico.*

✓ A.—1. Servus est timidus. 2. Columba est timida. 3. Gaudium est timidum. 4. Servi sunt mali. 5. Insulae sunt magnae. 6. Oppida sunt parva. 7. Muri sunt alti. 8. Puellae sunt bonae. 9. Horti sunt lati. 10. Alae sunt albae.

✓ 1. The sword is long. 2. The island is long. 3. The shields are long. 4. The slaves are timid. 5. The doves are timid. 6. The towns are great. 7. The temples are small. 8. The shields are wide. 9. The kingdom is great. 10. The friends are good.

✓ B.—1. Columba albas alas habet. 2. Multae columbae albas alas habent. 3. Graecia multa templa habet. 4. Splendida templa sunt gloria Graeciae. 5. Bellicosa regina multas terras habet. 6. Insula parva incolas habet. 7. Oppidum magnum multas portas habet. 8. Magister librum bono puero dat. 9. Avus praemium bonae puellae dat. 10. Pericula nautarum sunt magna. 11. Dominus acutos gladios habet.

1. The queen has many islands. 2. The queen gives swords to the inhabitants. 3. Gaul has many towns. 4. The temples are great and splendid. 5. The daughters of the women are good. 6. The son of the warlike queen has a sharp sword.

7. The high banks have many roses. 8. The Rhone is a great and broad river. 9. The roses of the high banks are white. 10. The Rhine is a rapid river of Gaul.

✓ C.—1. Puer est aeger. 2. Puella est aegra. 3. Aurum templi est sacrum. 4. Regina est pulchra. 5. Filiae sunt tenerae. 6. Filii sunt miseri. 7. Morbus tenero filio est molestus. 8. Exemplum servi noxium puero est. 9. Praemia diligentiae sunt grata discipulis. 10. Magnus est numerus puerorum.

✓ 1. The pupils of the master are sick. 2. The master gives a book to the sick boy. 3. The black horses are troublesome to the man. 4. Great is the number of black slaves. 5. The splendid gifts of the temple are sacred. 6. Great is the diligence of the beautiful girl. 7. The diligence of the girl is pleasing to the grandfather. 8. The example of a lazy boy is injurious to the pupils. 9. The disease is troublesome to the wretched girl. 10. The master gives rewards to the beautiful girl.

V.—THE THIRD DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Substantives of the Third Declension ends in various letters. The Geritive Singular always ends in *is*.

A. *Masculine and Feminine Substantives.*

1. Substantives the stems* of which end in the labial (lip) letters *p, b, m*.

	Sing.		1.	Plur.
Nom.	Urb- <i>s</i> (<i>f.</i>), a city.		Urb- <i>ēs</i> ,	<i>cities.</i>
Gen.	Urb- <i>is</i> , of a city.		Urb- <i>ium</i> ,	<i>of cities.</i>
Dat.	Urb- <i>i</i> , to or for a city.		Urb- <i>ibūs</i> ,	<i>to or for cities.</i>
Acc.	Urb- <i>em</i> , a city.		Urb- <i>ēs</i> ,	<i>cities.</i>
Voc.	Urb- <i>e</i> , O city.	[<i>city.</i>]	Urb- <i>ēs</i> ,	<i>O cities.</i>
Abl.	Urb- <i>e</i> , by, with, or from a		Urb- <i>ibūs</i> ,	<i>by, with, or from cities.</i>

		2.
Nom.	Princēp- <i>s</i> (<i>c.</i>), a chief.	Princēp- <i>ēs</i> , <i>chiefs.</i>
Gen.	Princēp- <i>is</i> , of a chief.	Princēp- <i>um</i> , <i>of chiefs.</i>
Dat.	Princēp- <i>i</i> , to or for a chief.	Princēp- <i>ibūs</i> , <i>to or for chiefs.</i>
Acc.	Princēp- <i>em</i> , a chief.	Princēp- <i>ēs</i> , <i>chiefs.</i>
Voc.	Princēp- <i>e</i> , O chief.	Princēp- <i>ēs</i> , <i>O chiefs.</i>
Abl.	Princēp- <i>e</i> , by, with, or from	Princēp- <i>ibūs</i> , <i>by, with, or from</i>

* The Stem is that part of the word which remains after the changeable endings are taken away, as *urb*, *hiem*, *duc*.

	Sing.	3.	Plur.
Nom.	Hiem-s (<i>f.</i>), <i>winter.</i>	Hiēm-ēs, <i>winters.</i>	
Gen.	Hiēm-is, <i>of winter.</i>	Hiēm-um, <i>of winters.</i>	
Dat.	Hiēm-i, <i>to or for winter.</i>	Hiēm-ibūs, <i>to or for winters.</i>	
Acc.	Hiēm-em, <i>winter.</i>	Hiēm-ēs, <i>winters.</i>	
Voc.	Hiēm-s, <i>O winter.</i> [<i>winter.</i>	Hiēm-ēs, <i>O winters.</i>	[<i>ters.</i>
Abl.	Hiēm-ē, <i>by, with, or from</i>	Hiēm-ibūs, <i>by, with, or from win-</i>	

2. Substantives the stems of which end in the guttural (throat) letters, *c, g*. NOTE.—In the Nominative Singular *es, gs* are contracted into *x*.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	Dux (<i>c.</i>), <i>a leader.</i>	Dŭc-ēs, <i>leaders.</i>	
Gen.	Dŭc-is, <i>of a leader.</i>	Dŭc-um, <i>of leaders.</i>	
Dat.	Dŭc-i, <i>to or for a leader.</i>	Dŭc-ibūs, <i>to or for leaders.</i>	
Acc.	Dŭc-em, <i>a leader.</i>	Dŭc-ēs, <i>leaders.</i>	
Voc.	Dux, <i>O leader.</i> [<i>leader.</i>	Dŭc-ēs, <i>O leaders.</i>	
Abl.	Dŭc-ē, <i>by, with, or from a</i>	Dŭc-ibūs, <i>by, with, or from leaders.</i>	

		2.
Nom.	Lex (<i>f.</i>), <i>a law.</i>	Lĕg-ēs, <i>laws.</i>
Gen.	Lĕg-is, <i>of a law.</i>	Lĕg-um, <i>of laws.</i>
Dat.	Lĕg-i, <i>to or for a law.</i>	Lĕg-ibūs, <i>to or for laws.</i>
Acc.	Lĕg-em, <i>a law.</i>	Lĕg-ēs, <i>laws.</i>
Voc.	Lex, <i>O law.</i> [<i>law.</i>	Lĕg-ēs, <i>O laws.</i>
Abl.	Lĕg-ē, <i>by, with, or from a</i>	Lĕg-ibūs, <i>by, with, or from laws.</i>

		3.
Nom.	Jūdex (<i>c.</i>), <i>a judge.</i>	Jūdic-ēs, <i>judges.</i>
Gen.	Jūdic-is, <i>of a judge.</i>	Jūdic-um, <i>of judges.</i>
Dat.	Jūdic-i, <i>to or for a judge.</i>	Jūdic-ibūs, <i>to or for judges.</i>
Acc.	Jūdic-em, <i>a judge.</i>	Jūdic-ēs, <i>judges.</i>
Voc.	Jūdex, <i>O judge.</i> [<i>a judge.</i>	Jūdic-ēs, <i>O judges.</i>
Abl.	Jūdic-ē, <i>by, with, or from</i>	Jūdic-ibūs, <i>by, with, or from judges.</i>

Additional Rules of Quantity.

1. In the singular increment of nouns *a* and *o* are usually long; *e, i, u,* and *y* are short.

2. In the plural increment of nouns *a, e,* and *o* are long; *i* and *u* are short.

(By *increment* is meant the syllable (or syllables) which an oblique case has more than the nominative; as *aetas*, genitive *aetātis*, in which *āt* is the (singular) increment; *pueri* (nominative plural), *puerōrum* (genitive plural), in which *ōr* is the (plural) increment; and so *duces*, *ducibus*.]

There are several exceptions to the rule for the singular increment; these will be marked for the present in the vocabularies, and will be specified more fully in subsequent pages: see exceptions on p. 156.

VOCABULARY 7.

c=Common Gender.

hiems, hiēmis, <i>f.</i>	winter.	rex, rēgis, * <i>m.</i>	a king.
trabs, trābis, <i>f.</i>	a beam.	lēnignus, ā, <i>um</i> ,	kind.
urbs, urbis, <i>f.</i>	a city.	firmus, ā, <i>um</i> ,	strong.
arx, arcis, <i>f.</i>	a citadel.	jūcundus, ā, <i>um</i> ,	pleasant.
dux, dūcis, <i>c.</i>	a leader, general.	justus, ā, <i>um</i> ,	just.
pax, pācis, <i>f.</i>	peace.	rōmulus, i, <i>m.</i>	Romulus.
jūdex, jūdiciis, <i>m.</i>	a judge.	severus, ā, <i>um</i> ,	severe.
lex, lēgis, * <i>f.</i>	a law.		

Erāt, was.

Erant, were.

EXERCISE VII.

✓ 1. Trabes sunt longae. 2. Romulus Romanorum rex erat.
 3. Pax regi jucunda erat. 4. Judices erant justī. 5. Duces
 erant benigni. 6. Leges Romanorum severae erant. 7. Re-
 ges arces firmas habent. 8. Firma est arx urbis. 9. Hiems
 agricolis molesta erat. 10. Oppida regis firma erant.

1. The beams were long. 2. Rome is a city of Italy. 3.
 The leader of the Romans was warlike. 4. Peace was pleas-
 ant to the leaders. 5. The king gives the city to the leader.
 6. The judges were kind and just. 7. The king gives a book
 to the severe judge. 8. The disease is troublesome to the
 king. 9. The example is injurious to the judges. 10. The
 sons of the judges are severe.

3. Substantives the stems of which end in the dental
 (teeth) letters *t, d*.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
✓ Nom. Aetā-s (<i>f.</i>),	an age.	Aetāt-ēs,	ages.
Gen. Aetāt-is,	of an age.	Aetāt-um,	of ages.
Dat. Aetāt-i,	to or for an age.	Aetāt-ibus,	to or for ages.
Acc. Aetāt-em,	an age.	Aetāt-ēs,	ages.
Voc. Aetā-s,	O age. [an age.	Aetāt-ēs,	O ages.
Abl. Aetāt-ē,	by, with, or from	Aetāt-ibus,	by, with, or from ages.

	2.
✓ Nom. Lāp-is (<i>m.</i>),	a stone.
Gen. Lāpid-is,	of a stone.
Dat. Lāpid-i,	to or for a stone.
Acc. Lāpid-em,	a stone.
Voc. Lāpi-s,	O stone. [stone.
Abl. Lāpid-ē,	by, with, or from a
	Lāpid-ēs, stones.
	Lāpid-um, of stones.
	Lāpid-ibus, to or for stones.
	Lāpid-ēs, stones.
	Lāpid-ēs, O stones.
	Lāpid-ibus, by, with, or from stones.

* Lex, rex, plebs, and ver always increase long (see p. 156).

	Sing.	3.	Plur.
Nom.	MILĕ-s (m.), a soldier.	MILĭt-ēs, soldiers.	
Gen.	MILĭt-is, of a soldier.	MILĭt-um, of soldiers.	
Dat.	MILĭt-i, to or for a soldier.	MILĭt-ibŭs, to or for soldiers.	
Acc.	MILĭt-em, a soldier.	MILĭt-ēs, soldiers.	
Voc.	MILĕ-s, O soldier. [soldier.	MILĭt-ēs, O soldiers.	
Abl.	MILĭt-ē, by, with, or from a	MILĭt-ibŭs, by, with, or from soldiers.	

✓ RULE 7.—The Ablative case indicates—(1.) The instrument or means by which something is done; as, dōmīnus hastā servum occīdit, *the lord kills the slave with a spear.*

(2.) The time when something is done or takes place; as, noctes hīēmē longae sunt, *the nights are long in winter.*

VOCABULARY 8.

cōmēs, cōmītis, c. a companion.	aestās, aestātis, f. summer.
custōs, custōdia, m. a guardian.	civītās, tātis, f. state.
ēquēs, ēquitis, m. a horseman.	tempestās, tātis, f. tempest.
lāpis, lāpīdis, m. a stone.	voluntās, tātis, f. wish.
mīlēs, mīlitis, m. a soldier.	nox, noctis, f. night.
mors, mortis, f. death.	auctumnus, i, m. autumn.
obses, obsidis, c. a hostage.	nātūra, ae, f. nature.
pēdes, pēditis, m. a foot-soldier.	clārŭs, ō, um, clear, renowned.

Occīdit, kills.

Occīdunt, kill.

EXERCISE VIII.

✓ 1. Miles gladio obsidem occidit. 2. Miles lapide comitem occidit. 3. Pedites custodes gladiis occidunt. 4. Tempestates auctumno magnae sunt. 5. Equites et pedites timidi erant. 6. Custodes auri erant timidi. 7. Mors est lex naturae. 8. Civitas Romanorum clara erat. 9. Voluntas iudicis justa est. 10. Milites iudices hastis occidunt.

1. Tempests in the winter are great. 2. A tempest in the summer is troublesome. 3. A long night in the winter is pleasant. 4. The inhabitants kill the soldiers with stones. 5. The hostages kill the foot-soldiers with spears. 6. The wish of the companion is just. 7. The horse-soldiers and foot-soldiers have swords. 8. The guardian of the silver was timid. 9. The boy has many stones. 10. The king has many soldiers and companions.

4. Substantives the stems of which end in the liquids *l*, *r*, and the sibilant *s*.

Sing.		1.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Consul</i> (m.), a consul.	<i>Consul-ēs,</i>	<i>consuls.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Consul-is,</i>	<i>Consul-um,</i>	<i>of consuls.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Consul-i,</i>	<i>Consul-ibūs,</i>	<i>to or for consuls.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Consul-em,</i>	<i>Consul-ēs,</i>	<i>consuls.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Consul,</i>	<i>Consul-ēs,</i>	<i>O consuls.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Consul-ē,</i>	<i>Consul-ibūs,</i>	<i>by, with, or from consuls.</i>
		2.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Clāmōr</i> (m.), a shout.	<i>Clāmōr-ēs,</i>	<i>shouts.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Clāmōr-is,</i>	<i>Clāmōr-um,</i>	<i>of shouts.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Clāmōr-i,</i>	<i>Clāmōr-ibūs,</i>	<i>to or for shouts.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Clāmōr-em,</i>	<i>Clāmōr-ēs,</i>	<i>shouts.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Clāmōr,</i>	<i>Clāmōr-ēs,</i>	<i>O shouts.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Clāmōr-ē,</i>	<i>Clāmōr-ibūs,</i>	<i>by, with, or from shouts.</i>
		3.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Ansēr</i> (m.), a goose.	<i>Ansēr-ēs,</i>	<i>geese.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Ansēr-is,</i>	<i>Ansēr-um,</i>	<i>of geese.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Ansēr-i,</i>	<i>Ansēr-ibūs,</i>	<i>to or for geese.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Ansēr-em,</i>	<i>Ansēr-ēs,</i>	<i>geese.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Ansēr,</i>	<i>Ansēr-ēs,</i>	<i>O geese.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Ansēr-ē,</i>	<i>Ansēr-ibūs,</i>	<i>by, with, or from geese.</i>
		4.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Pāter,</i>	<i>Patr-ēs,</i>	<i>fathers.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Patr-is,</i>	<i>Patr-um,</i>	<i>of fathers.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Patr-i,</i>	<i>Patr-ibūs,</i>	<i>to or for fathers.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Patr-em,</i>	<i>Patr-ēs,</i>	<i>fathers.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Pāter,</i>	<i>Patr-ēs,</i>	<i>O fathers.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Patr-ē,</i>	<i>Patr-ibūs,</i>	<i>by, with, or from fathers.</i>
		5.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Flōs</i> (m.), a flower.	<i>Flōr-ēs,</i>	<i>flowers.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Flōr-is,</i>	<i>Flōr-um,</i>	<i>of flowers.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Flōr-i,</i>	<i>Flōr-ibūs,</i>	<i>to or for flowers.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Flōr-em,</i>	<i>Flōr-ēs,</i>	<i>flowers.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Flōs,</i>	<i>Flōr-ēs,</i>	<i>O flowers.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Flōr-ē,</i>	<i>Flōr-ibūs,</i>	<i>by, with, or from flowers.</i>

Rules of Quantity (Monosyllables).

1. Words of one syllable, ending in *b*, *d*, *l*, and *t*, have their vowel short, except *nīl*, *sāl*, and *sōl*.

2. Words of one syllable in *c*, *n*, *r*, and *s*, have their vowel long, except *nēc*, *hēc* (pron., common), *ān*, *īn*, *cōr*, *vēr*, *pēr*, *tēr*, *bīs*, *cīs*, *ēs* (from *sum*), *īs*, *ōs* (gen. *ossis*), and *quīs*.

VOCABULARY 9.

✓ frāter, tris, m.	a brother.	victor, ōris, m.	a conqueror.
māter, tris, f.	a mother.	flos, ōris, m.	a flower.
pater, tris, m.	a father.	sol, solis, m.	the sun.
✓ agger, ōris, m.	a mound.	castra, ōrum, n. pl.	a camp.
✓ calor, ōris, m.	heat.	totus, ō, um,	whole.
clāmōr, ōris, m.	a shout.	fossa, ae, f.	a ditch.
color, ōris, m.	color.	munimentum, i, n.	a fortification.
✓ labor, ōris, m.	labor, hardship.	praeda, ae, f.	booty.
✓ odor, ōris, m.	smell, scent.	varius, a, um,	different, vari- ous.
✓ soror, ōris, f.	a sister.		

EXERCISE IX.

✓ 1. Puer patrem et matrem habet. 2. Puellae fratres et sorores habent. 3. Varii sunt odores florum. 4. Color floris est jucundus. 5. Labor aestate molestus est. 6. Calor solis molestus est. 7. Tota urbs est praeda victoris. 8. Aggeres et fossae sunt munimenta castrorum. 9. Clamor militum molestus est.

1. The father of the judge is just. 2. The mother of the soldier is sick. 3. The hostage has a brother and a sister. 4. Various are the colors of the flowers. 5. The brother gives a flower to his sister. 6. The shout of the soldiers was great. 7. The heat of the sun is great. 8. The heat is troublesome in the summer. 9. The mounds of the camp are high. 10. The cities are the booty of the soldiers.

5. Substantives of which the stem ends in *ōn* or *ōn* (*īn*).

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	Leo (m.), a lion.	Leōn-ēs,	lions.
Gen.	Leōn-is, of a lion.	Leōn-um,	of lions.
Dat.	Leōn-i, to or for a lion.	Leōn-ibūs,	to or for lions.
Acc.	Leōn-em, a lion.	Leōn-ēs,	lions.
Voc.	Leo, O lion. [lion.]	Leōn-ē,	O lions.
Abl.	Leōn-e, by, with, or from a	Leōn-ibūs,	by, with, or from lions.

2.

Nom.	Virgo, a maiden.	Virgīn-ēs,	maidens.
Gen.	Virgīn-is, of a maiden.	Virgīn-um,	of maidens.
Dat.	Virgīn-i, to or for a maiden.	Virgīn-ibūs,	to or for maidens.
Acc.	Virgīn-em, a maiden.	Virgīn-ēs,	maidens.
Voc.	Virgo, O maiden.	Virgīn-ē,	O maidens.
Abl.	Virgīn-e, by, with, or from a maiden.	Virgīn-ibūs,	by, with, or from maid- ens.

VOCABULARY 10.

leo, ōnis, m.	a lion.	alter, * ēra, ērum, (the other), second.
Jūno, ōnis, f.	Juno.	
pāvo, ōnis, m.	a peacock.	certus, a, um, certain.
sermo, ōnis, m.	a discourse.	dēa, ae, f. a goddess.
consuetūdo, inis, f.	habit.	doctus, a, um, learned.
hōmo, inis, c.	a man, a woman.	infinitus, a, um, unbounded, infinite.
multitūdo, inis, f.	multitude.	Minerva, ae, f. Minerva.
virgo, inis, f.	a virgin, maiden.	vālidus, a, um, strong.
trātor, ōris, m.	an orator.	

EXERCISE X.

- ✓ 1. Leones sunt validi. 2. Virgo est timida. 3. Calor molestus est multis hominibus. 4. Consuetudo altera natura est. 5. Sermo oratoris est doctus. 6. Pavones agricolae sunt pulchri. 7. Mors hominibus certa est. 8. Multitudo morborum est infinita. 9. Juno erat dea Romanorum. 10. Vita hominibus grata est.
- ✓ 1. The lion is strong. 2. The maidens are timid. 3. The multitude of men is infinite. 4. The soldier kills the lion with a sword. 5. The father gives a peacock to the maiden. 6. The heat is troublesome. 7. The heat in autumn is injurious to men. 8. The discourses of the orators were learned. 9. Juno and Minerva were goddesses of the Romans. 10. The peacock was sacred to Juno.

6. Substantives of which the stem ends in *i*.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
✓ Nom. Host-is (c.),	an enemy.	Host-ēs,	enemies.
Gen. Host-is,	of an enemy.	Host-ium,	of enemies.
Dat. Host-i,	to or for an enemy.	Host-ibūs,	to or for enemies.
Acc. Host-em,	an enemy.	Host-ēs,	enemies.
Voc. Host-is,	O enemy.	Host-ēs,	O enemies.
Abl. Host-ē,	by, with, or from an enemy.	Host-ibūs,	by, with, or from enemies.

Some stems in *i* have also a form in *e*, and are thus declined:

	2.
✓ Nom. Nūb-ēs (f.),	a cloud.
Gen. Nūb-is,	of a cloud.
Dat. Nūb-i,	to or for a cloud.
Acc. Nūb-em,	a cloud.
Voc. Nūb-ēs,	O cloud. [a cloud.
Abl. Nūb-ē,	by, with, or from
	Nūb-ēs, clouds.
	Nūb-ium, of clouds.
	Nūb-ibūs, to or for clouds.
	Nūb-ēs, clouds.
	Nūb-ēs, O clouds.
	Nūb-ibūs, by, with, or from clouds.

* The Genitive Singular of *alter* is *alterius*, dative *alteri*; see page 29

VOCABULARY 11.

✓ <i>civis</i> , is, c. a citizen.	✓ <i>rūpes</i> , is, f. a rock.
✓ <i>classis</i> , is, f. a fleet.	<i>angustus</i> , a, um, narrow.
✓ <i>hostis</i> , is, c. an enemy (public).	<i>āter</i> , ātra, ātrum, black.
<i>turris</i> , is, f. a tower.	<i>dūrus</i> , a, um, hard.
<i>vallis</i> , is, f. a valley.	✓ <i>nix</i> , nīvis, f. snow.
✓ <i>vestis</i> , is, f. a garment.	✓ <i>nōtus</i> , a, um, known.
✓ <i>clādes</i> , is, f. slaughter.	✓ <i>pēritus</i> , a, um, skillful.
✓ <i>nubes</i> , is, f. a cloud.	✓ <i>Rōmānus</i> , a, um, Roman.

EXERCISE XI.

1. Cives agros et hortos habent. 2. Rex civibus praemia dat. 3. Nubes atrae sunt causa tempestatum. 4. Rupēs sunt durae. 5. Urbs turreś altās habet. 6. Clades hostium magna erat. 7. Classis Romana duces peritos habet. 8. Valles hostibus notae erant. 9. Graecia valles angustas habet. 10. Virgo pulchram vestem habet.

1. The citizens were timid. 2. The valleys are known to the citizens. 3. The mother gives a garment to the maiden. 4. The citizens kill the enemies with swords. 5. The rocks are known to the citizens. 6. The valleys of Greece are narrow. 7. The Roman fleet has a skillful leader. 8. The maidens have beautiful garments. 9. The slaughter of the soldiers was great. 10. The leaders of the enemies were skillful.

B. Neuter Substantives.

1. Substantives the stems of which end in *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	Nōmēn, a name.	Nōmīn-ā,	names.
Gen.	Nōmīn-is, of a name.	Nōmīn-um,	of names.
Dat.	Nōmīn-i, to or for a name.	Nōmīn-ibūs,	to or for names.
Acc.	Nōmēn, a name.	Nōmīn-ā,	names.
Voc.	Nōmēn, O name.	Nōmīn-ā,	O names.
Abl.	Nōmīn-ē, by, with, or from a	Nōmīn-ibūs,	by, with, or from names.

2.

Nom.	Fulgūr, lightning.	Fulgūr-ā,	lightnings.
Gen.	Fulgūr-is, of lightning.	Fulgūr-um,	of lightnings.
Dat.	Fulgūr-i, to or for lightning.	Fulgūr-ibūs,	to or for lightnings.
Acc.	Fulgūr, lightning.	Fulgūr-ā,	lightnings.
Voc.	Fulgūr, O lightning.	Fulgūr-ā,	O lightnings.
Abl.	Fulgūr-ē, by, with, or from	Fulgūr-ibūs,	by, with, or from lightnings.

* But *udis*, *uris*, *utis*, from nominatives in *us*, have *u* long.

Sing.		3.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Crūs</i> , a leg.	<i>Crūr-ă</i> , legs.	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Crūr-is</i> , of a leg.	<i>Crūr-um</i> , of legs.	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Crūr-i</i> , to or for a leg.	<i>Crūr-ibūs</i> , to or for legs.	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Crūs</i> , a leg.	<i>Crūr-ă</i> , legs.	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Crūs</i> , O leg.	<i>Crūr-ă</i> , O legs.	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Crūr-ă</i> , by, with, or from a [leg.]	<i>Crūr-ibūs</i> , by, with, or from legs.	
4.			
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Ōpūs</i> , a work.	<i>Ōpēr-ă</i> , works.	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Ōpēr-is</i> , of a work.	<i>Ōpēr-um</i> , of works.	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Ōpēr-i</i> , to or for a work.	<i>Ōpēr-ibūs</i> , to or for works.	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Ōpūs</i> , a work.	<i>Ōpēr-ă</i> , works.	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Ōpūs</i> , O work.	<i>Ōpēr-ă</i> , O works.	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Ōpēr-ă</i> , by, with, or from a [work.]	<i>Ōpēr-ibūs</i> , by, with, or from works.	
5.			
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Corpūs</i> , a body.	<i>Corpōr-ă</i> , bodies.	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Corpōr-is</i> , * of a body.	<i>Corpōr-um</i> , of bodies.	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Corpōr-i</i> , to or for a body.	<i>Corpōr-ibūs</i> , to or for bodies.	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Corpūs</i> , a body.	<i>Corpōr-ă</i> , bodies.	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Corpūs</i> , O body.	<i>Corpōr-ă</i> , O bodies.	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Corpōr-ă</i> , by, with, or from a [body.]	<i>Corpōr-ibūs</i> , by, with, or from bodies	
6.			
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Căpūt</i> , a head.	<i>Căpīt-ă</i> , heads.	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Căpīt-is</i> , of a head.	<i>Căpīt-um</i> , of heads.	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Căpīt-i</i> , to or for a head.	<i>Căpīt-ibūs</i> , to or for heads.	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Căpūt</i> , a head.	<i>Căpīt-ă</i> , heads.	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Căpūt</i> , O head.	<i>Căpīt-ă</i> , O heads.	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Căpīt-ă</i> , by, with, or from a [head.]	<i>Căpīt-ibūs</i> , by, with, or from heads.	

2. Substantives the stems of which end in *i* (the *Nom.* in *e*, *al*, *ar*).

Sing.		1.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Măr-ē</i> , the sea.	<i>Măr-îă</i> , seas.	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Măr-is</i> , of the sea.	<i>Măr-ium</i> , of seas.	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Măr-i</i> , to or for the sea.	<i>Măr-ibūs</i> , to or for seas.	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Măr-ē</i> , the sea.	<i>Măr-îă</i> , seas.	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Măr-ē</i> , O sea.	<i>Măr-îă</i> , O seas.	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Măr-i</i> , by, with, or from the [sea.]	<i>Măr-ibūs</i> , by, with, or from seas.	
2.			
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Ănimāl</i> , an animal.	<i>Ănimāl-îă</i> , animals.	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Ănimāl-is</i> , of an animal.	<i>Ănimāl-ium</i> , of animals.	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Ănimāl-i</i> , to or for an animal.	<i>Ănimāl-ibūs</i> , to or for animals.	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Ănimāl</i> , an animal.	<i>Ănimāl-îă</i> , animals.	
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Ănimāl</i> , O animal.	<i>Ănimāl-îă</i> , O animals.	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Ănimāl-i</i> , by, with, or from an animal.	<i>Ănimāl-ibūs</i> , by, with, or from animals.	

* O in the increment of neuter nouns (of the third declension) is short.

	Sing.	3.	Plur.
Nom. Calcār,	a spur.	Calcār-ī,	spurs.
Gen. Calcār-is,	of a spur.	Calcār-ium,	of spurs.
Dat. Calcār-i,	to or for a spur.	Calcār-ibus,	to or for spurs.
Acc. Calcār,	a spur.	Calcār-ī,	spurs.
Voc. Calcār,	O spur.	Calcār-ī,	O spurs.
Abl. Calcār-i,	by, with, or from a	Calcār-ibus,	by, with, or from spurs

EXERCISE XII.

VOCABULARY 12.

✓ grāmēn, īnis, n.	a grass.	✓ animā, ālis, n.	an animal.
nōmēn, īnis, n.	a name.	calcār, āris, n.	a spur.
gēnūs, ōris, n.	a race, a class.	vectigāl, ālis, n.	a tax.
opūs, ōris, n.	a work.	annus, i, m.	a year.
sidūs, ōris, n.	a star, constellation.	antiquus, a, um,	ancient.
scēlūs, ōris, n.	a crime.	aureus, a, um,	golden.
dēcūs, ōris, n.	an ornament.	bālæna, æ, f.	a whale.
corpūs, ōris, n.	a body.	✓ Carthāgo, īnis, f.	Carthage (a city of Africa).
frigūs, ōris, n.	cold.	✓ Cicēro, ōnis, m.	Cicero (a celebrated Roman orator).
lītus, ōris, n.	a shore.	dōmicilium, i, n.	abode.
tempūs, ōris, n.	time.	✓ ēlēphantus, i, m.	an elephant.
cāpūt, itis, n.	a head.	nōvus, a, um,	new.
✓ crūs, crūris, n.	a leg.	ocūlus, i, m.	an eye.
fulgur, ūris, n.	lightning.	piscis, is, m.	a fish.
os, ōris, n.	a mouth.	profundus, a, um,	deep.
✓ rētē, is, n.	a net.		
mārē, is, n.	the sea.		

✓ A.—1. Nomen Carthaginis clarum erat. 2. Litora erant angusta. 3. Elephanti magna capita et parva crura habent. 4. Balaenae parva ora habent. 5. Fulgur est rapidum. 6. Opus est durum et molestum. 7. Ira causa multorum scelerum est. 8. Juno antiquis temporibus erat dea. 9. Sidera nautis grata sunt. 10. Frigus hieme est molestum.

✓ 1. The name of Cicero is renowned. 2. The works of Cicero are renowned. 3. Elephants have a strong body. 4. The legs of elephants are strong. 5. The mouths of whales are small. 6. Elephants have great heads and small eyes. 7. The crimes are known to the judge. 8. The cold is troublesome to the maiden. 9. The time of the year is pleasant. 10. The shore is wide.

✓ B.—1. Maria sunt domicilia piscium. 2. Calcaria sunt decus equitis. 3. Litora maris sunt magna. 4. Nautae retia habent. 5. Vectigalia sunt magna. 6. Gramen animalibus gratum erat. 7. Calcaria equitis sunt nova. 8. Maria sunt

profunda. 9. Genera animalium sunt varia. 10. Equites aurea calcaria habent.

- ✓ 1. The sea is deep. 2. The shores of the seas are high. 3. The deep sea is the abode of fishes. 4. The nets of the sailors are golden. 5. The king gives golden nets to the sailors. 6. The spurs of the horse-soldier are golden. 7. The king gives a golden spur to the horse-soldier. 8. The animal is strong. 9. Many animals are strong. 10. The tax is troublesome.

VI.—ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1. ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS end in *er*, *ris*, *re*, and are declined like Substantives of the Third Declension. They have three terminations only in the Nominative and Vocative Singular; as, *âcĕr*, *âcrĭs*, *âcrĕ*, *keen*, *sharp*.

	Sing.				Plur.	
	M.	F.	N.		M. and F.	N.
Nom.	<i>Âcĕr</i>	<i>Âcrĭs</i>	<i>Âcrĕ</i>		<i>Âcrĕs</i>	<i>Âcrĭŭ</i>
Gen.	<i>Âcrĭs*</i>				<i>Âcrĭum</i>	
Dat.	<i>Âcrĭ</i>				<i>Âcrĭbŭs</i>	
Acc.	<i>Âcrĕm</i>		<i>Âcrĕ</i>		<i>Âcrĕs</i>	<i>Âcrĭŭ</i>
Voc.	<i>Âcĕr</i>	<i>Âcrĭs</i>	<i>Âcrĕ</i>		<i>Âcrĕs</i>	<i>Âcrĭŭ</i>
Abl.	<i>Âcrĭ</i>				<i>Âcrĭbŭs</i>	

2. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS are declined like Substantives of the Third Declension; as, *tristĭs*, *tristĕ*, *sad*.

	Sing.			Plur.	
	M. and F.	N.		M. and F.	N.
Nom.	<i>Trist-ĭs</i>	<i>trist-ĕ</i>		<i>Trist-ĕs</i>	<i>trist-ĭŭ</i>
Gen.	<i>Trist-ĭs</i>			<i>Trist-ĭum</i>	
Dat.	<i>Trist-ĭ</i>			<i>Trist-ĭbŭs</i>	
Acc.	<i>Trist-em</i>	<i>trist-ĕ</i>		<i>Trist-ĕs</i>	<i>trist-ĭŭ</i>
Voc.	<i>Trist-ĭs</i>	<i>trist-ĕ</i>		<i>Trist-ĕs</i>	<i>trist-ĭŭ</i>
Abl.	<i>Trist-ĭ</i>			<i>Trist-ĭbŭs</i>	

3. ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION are declined like Substantives of the Third Declension; as, *fĕlix*, *fortunate*; *prŭdens*, *prudent*.

* Where the forms are not given for feminine and neuter, they are the same as the masculine form

Sing.		1.	Plur.	
M. and F.	N.		M. and F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i> Fēlix			Fēlic-ēs	fēlic-īā
<i>Gen.</i> Fēlic-is			Fēlic-ium	
<i>Dat.</i> Fēlic-i			Fēlic-ibūs	
<i>Acc.</i> Fēlic-em	fēlix		Fēlic-ēs	fēlic-īā
<i>Voc.</i> Fēlix			Fēlic-ēs	fēlic-īā
<i>Abl.</i> Fēlic-i or ē			Fēlic-ibūs	

2.		M. and F.	N.
M. and F.	N.		
<i>Nom.</i> Prūdēns		Prūdēt-ēs	prūdēt-īā
<i>Gen.</i> Prūdēt-is		Prūdēt-ium	
<i>Dat.</i> Prūdēt-i		Prūdēt-ibūs	
<i>Acc.</i> Prūdēt-em	prūdēns	Prūdēt-ēs	prūdēt-īā
<i>Voc.</i> Prūdēns		Prūdēt-ēs	prūdēt-īā
<i>Abl.</i> Prūdēt-i or ē		Prūdēt-ibūs	

VOCABULARY 13.

acer, ācris, ācre, keen, sharp.	praestans, antis, excellent.
celer, celeris, celer, swift.	potens, entis, powerful.
brevis, e, short.	prudens, entis, prudent.
dulcis, e, sweet.	arma, orum, n. pl. arms.
difficilis, e, difficult.	carmen, inis, n. a song.
fidelis, e, easy.	consilium, i, n. plan, counsel.
fidelis, e, faithful.	furo, furis, m. madness.
levis, e, light.	humanus, a, um, human.
omnis, e, all, every.	initium, i, n. a beginning.
utilis, e, useful.	ira, ae, f. anger.
audax, ācis, bold.	navis, is, f. a ship.
rapax, ācis, rapacious.	Persa, ae, m. a Persian.
felix, icis, fortunate, successful.	sagitta, ae, f. an arrow.
velox, ocis, swift.	via, ae, f. a way.
ingens, entis, immense.	vetus, veteris, old.
praesens, entis, present.	vinum, i, n. wine.
	vulnus, ūris, n. a wound.

EXERCISE XIII.

✓ A.—1. Ira furor brevis est. 2. Ira militum erat acris. 3. Via est facilis. 4. Omne initium est difficile. 5. Leges hominibus utiles sunt. 6. Vulnus militis est leve. 7. Carmen est dulce. 8. Naves hostium sunt celeres. 9. Tempus humanae vitae breve est. 10. Rex cives fideles habet.

✓ 1. The soldiers have sharp arms. 2. The arrow is swift. 3. Labor is easy in the winter. 4. Labor is difficult in the summer. 5. Arms are useful to soldiers. 6. The soldiers have short swords. 7. The beginning of the song is difficult. 8. The songs are easy. 9. The wounds of the soldier are light. 10. The arrows are sharp and swift.

✓ B.—1. Consilium ducis audax est. 2. Consilia ducis Romani audacia sunt. 3. Tempus praesens felix est. 4. Regnum Persarum erat potens. 5. Animalia rapacia sunt velocia. 6. Vetus vinum est bonum. 7. Rex ingentem numerum militum habet. 8. Leges Romanorum erant praestantes. 9. Praemia equitum ingentia erant. 10. Agricolae vinum vetus habent.

✓ 1. The plans of the leader were prudent. 2. Elephants are prudent animals. 3. The booty of the Romans was immense. 4. The beginning was fortunate. 5. The Romans have excellent laws. 6. The king gives immense rewards to the soldiers. 7. Lions are rapacious animals. 8. The father gives old wine to the boy. 9. The present times are fortunate. 10. The Romans are powerful.

VII.—THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Masculine and Feminine Substantives of the Fourth Declension ends in *ūs*, and of Neuter Nouns in *ū*. The Genitive Singular ends in *ūs*.

Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom. Grād-ūs (m.), a step.	Grād-ūs, steps.	
Gen. Grād-ūs of a step.	Grād-ūum, of steps.	
Dat. Grād-ūi, to or for a step.	Grād-ībūs, to or for steps.	
Acc. Grād-um, a step.	Grād-ūs, steps.	
Voc. Grād-ūs O step. [a step.	Grād-ūs, O steps.	
Abl. Grād-ū, by, with, or from	Grād-ībūs, by, with, or from steps.	
2.		
Nom. Gēn-ū, a knee.	Gēn-ūā, knees.	
Gen. Gēn-ūs, of a knee.	Gēn-ūum, of knees.	
Dat. Gēn-ū, to or for a knee.	Gēn-ībūs, to or for knees.	
Acc. Gēn-ū, a knee.	Gēn-ūā, knees.	
Voc. Gēn-ū, O knee. [knee.	Gēn-ūā, O knees.	
Abl. Gēn-ū, by, with, or from a	Gēn-ībūs, by, with, or from knees.	

VOCABULARY 14.

✓ acūs, ūs, f. a needle.	fructus, ūs, m. fruit.
arcūs, ūs, m. a bow.	magistrātus, ūs, m. a magistrate.
auditus, ūs, m. hearing.	mānus, ūs, f. a hand.
cursus, ūs, m. running.	pēditātus, ūs, m. infantry.
equitātus, ūs, m. cavalry.	portus, ūs, m. a harbor.
exercitus, ūs, m. an army.	quercus, ūs, f. an oak.
ficus, ūs, f. a fig, fig-tree.	sensus, ūs, m. a sense.

<i>visus, us, m.</i>	<i>seeing.</i>	<i>cervus, i, m.</i>	<i>a stag.</i>
<i>cornu, ūs, n.</i>	<i>a horn.</i>	<i>instrūmentum, i, n.</i>	<i>an instrument.</i>
<i>genu, ūs, n.</i>	<i>a knee.</i>	<i>magnificus, a, um,</i>	<i>magnificent.</i>
<i>auris, is, f.</i>	<i>an ear.</i>	<i>tūtus, a, um,</i>	<i>safe.</i>
<i>coelestis, e,</i>	<i>belonging to the heav-</i>	<i>Scythā, ae, m.</i>	<i>a Scythian.</i>
	<i>ens; of heaven;</i>	<i>sēdes, is, f.</i>	<i>a seat.</i>
	<i>hence</i>	<i>taurus, i, m.</i>	<i>a bull.</i>
<i>arcus coelestis, the rainbow.</i>		<i>vōluptas, tātis, f.</i>	<i>pleasure.</i>

EXERCISE XIV.

- ✓ A.—1. Quercus sunt altae. 2. Manus hominibus utiles sunt. 3. Visus et auditus sunt utiles hominibus. 4. Acus est acuta. 5. Portus est tutus. 6. Cursus militis erat celer. 7. Arcus Scytharum leves erant. 8. Arcus coelestis varios colores habet. 9. Fructus ficūs erat dulcis. 10. Caput est sedes omnium sensuum.

- ✓ 1. The oak is useful to man. 2. The city has beautiful harbors. 3. The Scythians have arrows and bows. 4. The needles are sharp. 5. The girl has a sharp needle. 6. The harbors of the city are safe. 7. The number of the harbors is great. 8. Hearing and seeing are useful (*pl.*) to animals. 9. The fruit of fig-trees is sweet. 10. The soldier kills the lion with (his) hand.

Quē, *and* (placed after the word which it unites to the preceding).

- ✓ B.—1. Cornua tauri acuta sunt. 2. Magister cornu puero dat. 3. Genua hominibus utilia sunt. 4. Magistratus sunt legum ministri. 5. Exercitus arma magnifica habet. 6. Duces exercitūs audaces erant. 7. Rex equitatum peditatumque habet. 8. Voluptas sensibus grata est. 9. Oculi sunt instrumenta visūs. 10. Aures sunt instrumenta auditūs.

- ✓ 1. The knees of elephants are hard. 2. The horns of the stag are hard. 3. The king gives a beautiful horn to the soldier. 4. The magistrates are the guardians of the laws. 5. The leader of the cavalry is bold. 6. Greece has many harbors. 7. Every animal has senses. 8. Eyes and ears are the instruments of the senses. 9. Sharp needles are useful to women. 10. The leaders of the infantry are powerful.

VIII.—THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Substantives of the Fifth Declension ends in *ēs* and the Genitive in *ei*.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i> Di-ēs , a day.	Di-ēs , days.
<i>Gen.</i> Di-ēi , of a day.	Di-ērum , of days.
<i>Dat.</i> Di-ēi , to or for a day.	Di-ēbūs , to or for days.
<i>Acc.</i> Di-em , a day.	Di-ēs , days.
<i>Voc.</i> Di-ēs , O day.	Di-ēs , O days.
<i>Abl.</i> Di-ē , by, with, or from a day.	Di-ēbūs , by, with, or from days.

All Substantives of the Fifth Declension are Feminine except *dies*, which is either Masculine or Feminine in the Singular, but always Masculine in the Plural.

The *e* in the Genitive and Dative Singular of the Fifth Declension is long before *i*, except in *res*, *spes*, and *fides*; see p. 156.

RULE 8.—When the Ablative Case indicates the place *where*, it is used with the Preposition *in*, *in*; as, *hostes in planitie erant*, *the enemies were in the plain*. See Rule 7, p. 14.

VOCABULARY 15.

acies , ēi, <i>f.</i>	a line of battle.	spēs , ēi, <i>f.</i>	hope.
dies , ēi, <i>m.</i> and <i>f.</i>	day.	creātor , ōria, <i>m.</i>	creator.
facies , ēi, <i>f.</i>	countenance.	Deus , i, <i>m.</i>	God, a god.
fides , ēi, <i>f.</i>	faith, fidelity.	domina , ae, <i>f.</i>	mistress.
planities , ēi, <i>f.</i>	a plain.	rārus , a, um, <i>m.</i>	rare.
res , rei, <i>f.</i>	a thing.	serēnus , a, um, <i>m.</i>	clear.
segnitias , ēi, <i>f.</i>	slothfulness.	victōria , ae, <i>f.</i>	victory.

EXERCISE XV.

1. Dies sunt sereni. 2. Numerus dierum serenorum parvus est. 3. Deus* est dominus omnium rerum. 4. Dux magnam victoriae spem habet. 5. Fides servorum rara erat. 6. Exercitus in magna planitie erat. 7. In acie multi pedites erant. 8. Fortuna est domina rerum humanarum. 9. Facies filii pulchra erat. 10. Magna est pueri segnitias.

1. The number of days is infinite. 2. God is the creator of all things. 3. Many things are hurtful to man. 4. The mother gives many things to the girl. 5. In the line-of-battle were many horse-soldiers. 6. The cavalry was in the plain. 7. The reward was the beginning of hope. 8. The leaders have great hope of victory. 9. The fidelity of sons was rare. 10. The slothfulness of the girl is troublesome to the mother.

* For declension of *Deus*, see next page.

IX.—SOME IRREGULAR SUBSTANTIVES.

The following words are thus declined :

Deūs, <i>God</i> (2 Decl.).			Dōmūs, <i>f. a house</i> (2 and 4 Decl.).		
Sing.	Plur.		Sing.	Plur.	
Nom. Deūs	Deī, Dī, or Dī		Dōmūs	Dōmūs	
Gen. Deī	Deōrum, or Deūm		Dōmūs	Dōmūum, or dōmōrum	
Dat. Deō	Deīs, Dīs, or Dīs		Dōmūi	Dōmībūs	
Acc. Deum	Deōs		Dōmum	Dōmōs (<i>rarely dōmūs</i>)	
Voc. Deūs	Deī, Dī, or Dī		Dōmūs	Dōmūs	
Abl. Deō	Deīs, Dīs, or Dīs		Dōmō	Dōmībūs	

N.B.—The form *domi* is used only in the sense of *at home*, and is probably a Dative.

Bōs, <i>an ox or cow</i> .			Sēnex, <i>an old man</i> .		
Sing.	Plur.		Sing.	Plur.	
Nom. Bōs	Bōvēs		Sēnex	Sēnēs	
Gen. Bōvis	(Bōvum) or bōum		Sēnis	Sēnum	
Dat. Bōvi	Bōbūs, or būbūs		Sēni	Sēnībūs	
Acc. Bōvem	Bōvēs		Sēnem	Sēnēs	
Voc. Bōs	Bōvēs		Sēnex	Sēnēs	
Abl. Bōvē	Bōbūs, or būbūs		Sēnē	Sēnībūs	

Vīs, <i>f. strength</i> (3 Decl.).			Jūpītēr (= Jōv-pītēr, i.e. pātēr), (3 Decl.), (<i>the god Jupiter</i>).		
Sing.	Plur.		Sing.	Plur.	
Nom. Vīs	Vīrēs		Jūpītēr	Jūpītēs	
Gen. wanting	Vīrium		Jōvis	Jōvīs	
Dat. wanting	Vīribūs		Jōvi	Jōvem	
Acc. Vim	Vīrēs		Jōvem	Jūpītēr	
Voc. wanting	Vīrēs		Jūpītēr	Jōvē	
Abl. Vī	Vīribūs		Jōvē		

Jusjūrandum, *n. an oath* (properly two words, Jus, 3 Decl., and jurandum, 2 Decl.).

Sing.
Nom. Jusjūrandum
Gen. Jūrisjūrandi
Dat. Jurījūrاندō
Acc. Jusjūrandum
Voc. Jusjūrandum
Abl. Jūrējūrando

Respublica, *f. a commonwealth, a republic* (properly two words, Res, 5 Decl., and publica, 1 Decl.).

Sing.
Nom. Respublicā
Gen. Rēipublicae
Dat. Rēipublicae
Acc. Rēipublicam
Voc. Respublicā
Abl. Rēipublicā

VOCABULARY 16.

arbor, ōris, <i>f.</i>	a tree.
bestia, ae, <i>f.</i>	a beast.
cānis, is, <i>c.</i>	a dog.
conscientia, ae, <i>f.</i>	conscience.
dēbīlis, e,	feeble.

dīvītia, arum, <i>f.</i>	} riches.
(only pl.)	
fūmēn, inis, <i>n.</i>	a current, river.
fortis, e,	strong, brave.
fulmēn, inis, <i>n.</i>	a thunderbolt.

<i>fūnūs, ōris, n.</i>	<i>a funeral.</i>	<i>mortālis, e, mortal.</i>
<i>grāmēn, inis, n.</i>	<i>grass.</i>	<i>Neptūnus, i, m. Neptune.</i>
<i>immortālis, e,</i>	<i>immortal.</i>	<i>paucus, a, um, few.</i>
<i>jūvenis, is, c.</i>	<i>a young man or woman.</i>	<i>plēnus, a, um } full.</i> <i>(with gen.), }</i>
<i>mōnūmentum, i, n. a monument.</i>		<i>silva, ae, f. a wood.</i>

EXERCISE XVI.

✓ A.—1. Di sunt immortales. 2. Jupiter et Neptunus sunt dii Romanorum. 3. Quercus Jovi sacrae erant. 4. Domus urbis sunt pulchrae. 5. Divitiae magnae in domo patris sunt. 6. Divitiae ingentes in domibus incolarum sunt. 7. Canes domuum custodes sunt. 8. Homines in domibus sunt, bestiae in silvis. 9. Dis sacrum est monumentum. 10. Vis fluminis ingens est.

✓ 1. Men are mortal, the gods immortal. 2. The oak is sacred to Jupiter. 3. Thunderbolts are the arms of Jupiter. 4. Many trees are sacred to the gods. 5. The number of the gods in ancient times was immense. 6. The number of the houses is immense. 7. (There) were immense riches in the houses of the citizens. 8. The monuments are sacred to the gods. 9. Jupiter has many temples in Italy. 10. Oxen have great strength (pl.).

B.—1. Senex est debilis et aeger. 2. Funera senum et juvenum sunt multa. 3. Nomen Ciceronis senibus notum est. 4. Boves magnas vires habent. 5. Magna est vis conscientiae. 6. Civis iusjurandum judici dat.* 7. In republica Romana sunt multi servi. 8. Respublica Romanorum potens erat. 9. Cornua bovis dura sunt. 10. Boves et equi in agro sunt.

1. The strength (pl.) of oxen is immense. 2. The king gives many oxen to the soldiers. 3. The old men are feeble and sick. 4. The old man gives gold and silver to the young man. 5. The house of the old man is full of riches. 6. Gold and silver are in the houses of the citizens. 7. In the Roman commonwealth were many brave citizens. 8. The friends of the commonwealth were few. 9. The grass is pleasing to the oxen. 10. The fields are sacred to Jupiter.

* Iusjurandum dat, in English, *takes the oath*.

X.—SOME GREEK NOUNS.

1. Greek Nouns of the First Declension end in *as*, *æ* masculine, and *æ* feminine, and differ only in the Singular number from Latin nouns; they are chiefly Proper Names.

<i>Nom.</i> <i>Ænē-as</i> ,	<i>Ænēas.</i>	<i>Anchis-as</i> ,	<i>Anchises.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>Ænē-æ</i> ,	<i>of Æneas.</i>	<i>Anchis-æ</i> ,	<i>of Anchises.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <i>Ænē-æ</i> ,	<i>to or for Æneas.</i>	<i>Anchis-æ</i> ,	<i>to or for Anchises.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>Ænē-am</i>	} <i>Æneas.</i>	<i>Anchis-æn</i> ,	<i>Anchises.</i>
or <i>Ænē-ân</i> ,			
<i>Voc.</i> <i>Ænē-ā</i> ,	<i>O Æneas.</i>	<i>Anchis-ō or ā</i> ,	<i>O Anchises.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> <i>Ænē-ā</i> ,	<i>by, with, or from Æneas.</i>	<i>Anchis-ō or ā</i> ,	<i>by, with, or from Anchises.</i>

REMARK.—The Vocative in *a* of Greek Nouns in *as* is long.

NOTE.—More minute variations in the forms of the cases, and the other forms not given here, are not required until the student enters upon his more advanced grammar.

2. Greek Nouns of the Second Declension end in *os*, masculine or feminine, and *on* neuter.

<i>Nom.</i> <i>Dēl-ōs</i> ,	<i>Delos.</i>	<i>Ili-ōn</i> ,	<i>Ilium.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>Dēl-i</i> ,	<i>of Delos.</i>	<i>Ili-i</i> ,	<i>of Ilium.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <i>Dēl-ō</i> ,	<i>to or for Delos.</i>	<i>Ili-ō</i> ,	<i>to or for Ilium.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>Dēl-ōn</i> ,	<i>Delos.</i>	<i>Ili-ōn</i> ,	<i>Ilium.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> <i>Dēl-ē</i> ,	<i>O Delos.</i> [los.	<i>Ili-ōn</i> ,	<i>O Ilium.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> <i>Dēl-ō</i> ,	<i>by, with, or from De-</i>	<i>Ili-ō</i> ,	<i>by, with, or from Ilium.</i>

Proper names in *eus* are sometimes of the Second, sometimes of the Third Declension; thus:

Second Declension.		Third Declension.	
<i>Nom.</i> <i>Orph-eus</i>		<i>Orph-eus</i> ,	<i>Orpheus.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>Orph-ēi</i>		<i>Orph-ēos</i> ,	<i>of Orpheus.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <i>Orph-ēō</i>		<i>Orph-ēi or ēi</i> ,	<i>to or for Orpheus.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>Orph-ēum</i>		<i>Orph-ēā</i> ,	<i>Orpheus.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> _____		<i>Orph-ēū</i> ,	<i>O Orpheus.</i> [pheus.
<i>Abl.</i> <i>Orph-ēō</i>		_____,	<i>by, with, or from Or-</i>

3. The principal variations in form of Greek Nouns of the Third Declension (besides those in *eus*) consist in forming the Genitive Singular in *os* for *is*; as, *Daphnis*, genitive *Daphnidos*: the Accusative Singular in *ā* for *em*; as, *heros*, accusative *herōā*: the Vocative in *ī* for *is*; as, *Daphnis*, vocative *Daphnī*: and the Accusative Plural in *ās* for *ēs*; as, *herōās*.

Pericles is thus declined :

<i>Nom.</i> <i>Pericles,</i>	<i>Pericles.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>Periclis and i,</i>	<i>of Pericles.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <i>Pericli</i>	<i>to or for Pericles.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>Periclēā and em,</i>	<i>Pericles.</i>
<i>Voc.</i> <i>Periclē and es,</i>	<i>O Pericles.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> <i>Pericle,</i>	<i>by, with, or from Pericles.</i>

XI.—SOME IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

The following words have in the Genitive Singular *iūs* (rarely *iūs*), and in the Dative *i* :

<i>ūnus, a, um,</i>	<i>one.</i>	<i>neuter, neutra, neutrum, neither of</i>
<i>sōlus, a, um,</i>	<i>alone.</i>	<i>two.</i>
<i>tōtus, a, um,</i>	<i>whole.</i>	<i>alter, altēra, altērūm, one of two, the</i>
<i>ullus, a, um,</i>	<i>any.</i>	<i>one, the other.</i>
<i>nullus, a, um,</i>	<i>none.</i>	<i>aliūs, aliā, aliūd, one of any number</i>
<i>uter, utra, utrum, which of two.</i>		<i>one, another.</i>

For example :

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Ūn-us</i>	<i>ūn-a</i>	<i>ūn-um*</i>		<i>Ūt-er</i>	<i>utr-a</i>	<i>utr-um</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Ūn-iūs</i>				<i>Utr-iūs</i>		
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Ūn-i</i>				<i>Utr-i</i>		
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Ūn-um</i>	<i>ūn-am</i>	<i>un-um</i>		<i>Utr-um</i>	<i>utr-am</i>	<i>utr-um</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Ūn-ō</i>	<i>ūn-ā</i>	<i>ūn-ō</i>		<i>Utr-ō</i>	<i>utr-ā</i>	<i>utr-ō</i>

The Genitive Singular of *alter* is *altēriūs*, and of *alius* is *aliūs*.

VOCABULARY 17.

<i>✓</i> <i>Ænēas, æ, m.</i>	<i>Æneas.</i>	<i>inimicus, a, um, unfriendly.</i>
<i>Anchīses, æ, m.</i>	<i>Anchises.</i>	<i>laus, laudis, f. praise.</i>
<i>civitas, ātis, f.</i>	<i>state, citizenship.</i>	<i>mēmōrābilis, e, to be remembered,</i>
<i>culpa, æ, f.</i>	<i>blame, fault.</i>	<i>memorable.</i>
<i>Græcus, a, um,</i>	<i>Greek, Grecian.</i>	<i>Pericles, is, Pericles.</i>
<i>hōnōr, ōris, m.</i>	<i>an honor.</i>	<i>vērū, a, um, true.</i>
<i>indoctus, a, um, unlearned.</i>		<i>virtus, ūtis, f. valor, virtue.</i>

EXERCISE XVII.

1. *Virtus sola veram dat voluptatem.*
2. *Cives Ciceroni uni dant honorem.*
3. *Utri dat civitas laudem? Neutri.*
4. *Alii sunt docti, alii indocti.*
5. *Alius vires, alius divitiæ sunt magnæ.*
6. *Alter est Græcus, alter Romanus.*
7. *Tota Cic-*

* The Plural of *unus* is regular, but seldom used, only with nouns which have no singular, or have a different signification in singular and plural.

eronis vita memorabilis erat. 8. Alteri laudem, alteri culpam dant. 9. Ciceroni totam dat laudem. 10. Neutra civitas habet laudem ullam. 11. Ænēas nautis præmium dat. 12. Orpheus Musæ filius erat.

1. He gives the whole booty to the soldiers. 2. Cicero alone was pleasing to the citizens. 3. He was troublesome to neither. 4. To which of the two does he give the praise? 5. Neither of the men has any abode. 6. Virtue alone gives true honors. 7. Life is troublesome to no good man. 8. Rome alone was head of (all) cities. 9. He was unfriendly to neither. 10. The one was pleasing to the citizens, the other was troublesome. 11. O Æneas, son of Anchises, the Greeks are unfriendly to Ilium. 12. Pericles has the praise of valor.

XII.—COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three forms, which are usually called the Positive, Comparative, and Superlative Degrees; as,

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
altus, <i>high</i> .	altior, <i>higher</i> .	altissimus, <i>highest, very high</i> .

The Comparative is formed by adding *ior* and the Superlative by adding *issimus* to the Positive, after taking away the termination of the Genitive Singular; as,

Nom.	Gen.			
altus,	alt-i,	<i>high,</i>	alt-ior,	alt-issimus,
lævis,	læv-is,	<i>light,</i>	læv-ior,	læv-issimus,
felix,	felic-is,	<i>fortunate,</i>	fêlic-ior,	fêlic-issimus,
prudentia,	prudent-is,	<i>prudent,</i>	prudent-ior,	prudent-issimus.

The Comparative is declined as follows:

		Sing.			Plur.
M. and F.	N.		M. and F.	N.	
Nom. Altior	altius		Altior-ēs	altior-ī	
Gen. Altior-is			Altior-um		
Dat. Altior-i			Altior-ibus		
Acc. Altior-em	altius		Altior-ēs	altior-ī	
Voc. Altior	altius		Altior-ēs	altior-ī	
Abbl. Altior-ē, rarely -ī			Altior-ibus		

The Superlative is declined like *bōnus, bōna, bōnum*.

EXCEPTIONS.

I. Adjectives ending in *er* form the Superlative in *rĭmus*;

as,

<i>Posit.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
pulcher, <i>beautiful</i> ,	pulchr-ior,	pulcher-rĭmus.
liber, <i>free</i> ,	libĕr-ior,	liber-rĭmus.
acer, <i>sharp</i> ,	acr-ior,	acer-rĭmus.
cĕler, <i>swift</i> .	cĕlĕr-ior,	cĕler-rĭmus.

Also vĕtus (*Gen. vĕtĕr-is*), *old*, has a Superlative, vĕtĕr-rĭmus.II. The following six Adjectives ending in *ilis* form their Superlative in *lĭmus* ; as,

fācilis, <i>easy</i> ,	fācil-ior,	fācil-lĭmus.
difficilis, <i>difficult</i> ,	difficil-ior,	difficil-lĭmus.
similis, <i>like</i> ,	simil-ior,	simil-lĭmus.
dissimilis, <i>unlike</i> ,	dissimil-ior,	dissimil-lĭmus.
grācilis, <i>thin</i> ,	grācil-ior,	grācil-lĭmus.
hūmilis, <i>low</i> ,	hūmil-ior,	hūmil-lĭmus.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

bōnus, <i>good</i> ,	mĕlior,	optĭmus.
mālus, <i>bad</i> ,	pĕjor,	pessĭmus.
magnus, <i>great</i> ,	mājor.	maxĭmus.
parvus, <i>small</i> ,	mĭnor,	mĭnĭmus.
multus, <i>much</i> ,	plūs,	plūrĭmus.
nĕquam, <i>worthless</i> ,	nĕquior,	nĕquissĭmus.

RULE 9.—The English word *than* after the Comparative is translated by the Latin *quam* (indeclinable).

VOCABULARY 18.

fl adūlātiō, ōnis, <i>f. flattery.</i>	fl lēpus, ōris, <i>m.</i>	<i>a hare.</i>
amābilis, e, <i>lovely.</i>	lūna, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>the moon.</i>
āmōr, ōris, <i>m. love.</i>	lux, lūcis, <i>f.</i>	<i>light.</i>
asper, ĕra, ĕrum, <i>rough, rugged.</i>	meus, * a, um,	<i>my, mine. —</i>
Cāto, ōnis, <i>m. Cato.</i>	mons, montis, <i>m.</i>	<i>mountain.</i>
dulcis, e, <i>sweet, delightful.</i>	nihil, indecl. <i>n.</i>	<i>nothing —</i>
ferrum, i, <i>n. iron.</i>	nōn, adv.	<i>not.</i>
Helvetia, ae, <i>f. the country of the Helvetii.</i>	ŏdium, ii, <i>n.</i>	<i>hatred.</i>
hibernus, a, um, <i>of winter, wintry.</i>	perniciōsus, a, um,	<i>destructive. —</i>
imāgo, inis, <i>f. likeness, image,</i>	quam, conj. and adv.	<i>than, as.</i>
<i>portrait.</i>	rādix, icis, <i>f.</i>	<i>root.</i>
imprōbus, a, um, <i>dishonest, wicked.</i>	sāpientia, ae, <i>f.</i>	<i>wisdom; —</i>
iter, itinĕris, <i>n. journey.</i>	semper, adv.	<i>always. —</i>
	simulātiō, ōnis, <i>f.</i>	<i>pretense. —</i>

* The Vocative Singular Masculine of *meus* is *mī*.

—cōnītus, ūs, m.	sound.	suus, a, um,	his, her, its, their —
--spērātus, a, um,	hoped for.		own.
—suāvis, e,	sweet, delight-ful	tuus, a, um,	thy, thine.
tranquillus, a, um, calm.		vēr, vērīs, n.	spring. —
		vultur, ūris, m.	vulture. #

The Superlative must often be translated by *very*. #

EXERCISE XVIII.

X A.—1. Aestate dies longiores sunt quam noctes. 2. Tempore hiberno dies sunt breviores. 3. Lepores timidiore sunt quam canes. 4. Noctes brevissimae sunt aestate. 5. Roma clarissima urbs Italiae erat. 6. Ferrum utilissimum est metallorum. 7. Radices arborum longissimae sunt. 8. Nihil est amabilius quam virtus. 9. Lux est velocior quam sonitus. 10. Nihil in amicitia perniciosius est quam adulatio.

1. Men are stronger than women. 2. Iron is more useful than gold. 3. The hare is a very timid animal. 4. Nothing is more excellent than virtue. 5. The roots of oak-trees are very strong and very long. 6. The Rhine is a very rapid river. 7. The eyes of the eagle are very keen. 8. The days are calmer in summer than in winter. 9. In winter time the light is feeble than in summer. 10. Nothing is more destructive to friendship than flattery. #

X B.—1. In bello miserrimi sunt agricolae. 2. Filiae matri sunt simillimae. 3. Itinera antiquis temporibus difficillima erant. 4. Pulcherrima est imago regis. 5. Facillimi erant labores militum. 6. Pulcherrima animalia non semper sunt utilissima. 7. Veterrima vina non semper sunt dulcissima. 8. Vultures acerrimos habent oculos. 9. Pulcherrimi sunt colores florum. 10. In Helvetia sunt asperrimi montes. #

X 1. The scent of flowers is very sweet. 2. The work is very difficult. 3. The journey was very long and very rough. 4. The eyes of the vulture are very keen. 5. Helvetia is a very rugged land. 6. The swiftest animals are not always the strongest. 7. The legs of the stag are very slender. 8. The son was very like (his) father (*Dat.*). 9. War is the cause of many crimes. 10. In summer the sun is more powerful than in winter. #

C.—1. Nihil est melius quam sapientia. 2. Sol major est quam terra. 3. Luna minor est quam terra. 4. Plurima et maxima animalia sunt in mari. 5. Optimae erant leges Ro-

manae. 6. Pessimae sunt consuetudines discipulorum. 7. Melior est certa pax quam sperata victoria. 8. Simulatio amoris est peior quam odium. 9. Cato optimus erat suae aetatis orator. 10. Aquilae vis maxima est.

1. Hatred is better than flattery. 2. Very many men give the greatest praise to Cato. 3. The best orator is not always the best citizen. 4. The most wicked men slay the most excellent (men). 5. No state was more renowned than Rome. 6. The best men are not always the most powerful. 7. They give the honor to the most excellent citizens. 8. Very many islands are larger than Sicily. 9. Sicily is a smaller island than Britain. 10. The Greeks were more learned than the Romans.

XIII.—THE NUMERALS.

Cardinal Numerals denote number simply or absolutely; as, ūnūs, *one*; dŭo, *two*; trēs, *three*.

The declension of ūnūs is given on p. 29.

Dŭo, trēs, and millŭ, *thousands*, are declined as follows:

	M.	F.	N.	M. and F.	N.	N.
Nom.	Du-o	du-ae	du-o	Tres	trīa	Millŭ ✓
Gen.	Du-ōrum	du-ārum	du-ōrum	Trium	—	Millium
Dat.	Du-ōbus	du-ābus	du-ōbus	Tribus	—	Millibus
Acc.	Du-ōs	du-ās	du-o	Trēs or trīs	trīa	Millŭ
Abl.	Du-ōbus	du-ābus	du-ōbus	Tribus	—	Millibus

Millŭ in the singular is indeclinable; but it is usually an indeclinable adjective, as *mille homines, mille hominum*.

Millia (in pl.) is always a substantive, and is, of course, followed by the Genitive; as, *duo millia hominum*—never *homines*.

The Cardinal Numerals from quattuor, *four*, to centum, *a hundred*, are indeclinable.

Dūcentī, ae, ŭ, *two hundred*, and the following hundreds, are declined regularly.

Ordinal Numerals denote numbers regarded as forming parts of a series; as, prīmus, *first*; sēcundus, or altēr, *second*. They are declined regularly as adjectives.

ARABIC SYMBOLS.	ROMAN SYMBOLS.	CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.
1	I	ūnus	primus.
2	II	duo	secundus <i>or</i> altēr.
3	III	trēs	tertius.
4	IV	quattuor	quartus.
5	V	quinque	quintus.
6	VI	sex	sextus.
7	VII	septem	septimus.
8	VIII	octo	octāvus.
9	IX	nōvem	nōnus.
10	X	dēcem	dēcimus.
11	XI	undēcim	undēcimus.
12	XII	duōdēcim	duōdēcimus.
13	XIII	trēdēcim	tertius dēcimus.
14	XIV	quattuordēcim	quartus dēcimus.
15	XV	quindēcim	quintus dēcimus.
16	XVI	sēdēcim	sextus dēcimus.
17	XVII	septemdēcim	septimus dēcimus.
18	XVIII	duōdēviginti	duōdēvicēsīmus.
19	XIX	undēviginti	undēvicēsīmus.
20	XX	viginti	vicēsīmus.
21	XXI	ūnus et viginti <i>or</i> vi- ginti ūnus	primus et vicēsīmus, <i>or</i> vicēsīmus primus.
22	XXII	duo et viginti <i>or</i> vi- ginti duo	alter et vicēsīmus, <i>or</i> vicēsīmus altēr.
23	XXIII	trēs et viginti <i>or</i> vi- ginti trēs	tertius et vicēsīmus, <i>or</i> vicēsīmus tertius.
24	XXIV	duōdētrīgintā	duōdētrīgēsīmus.
25	XXV	undētrīgintā	undētrīgēsīmus.
26	XXVI	trīgintā	trīgēsīmus.
27	XXVII	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsīmus.
28	XXVIII	quingentā	quingēsīmus.
29	XXIX	sexāgintā	sexāgēsīmus.
30	XXX	septuāgintā	septuāgēsīmus.
31	XXXI	octōgintā	octōgēsīmus.
32	XXXII	nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsīmus.
33	XXXIII	centum	centēsīmus.
34	XXXIV	ducenti (ae, ā) —	ducentēsīmus.
35	XXXV	trecenti —	trecentēsīmus.
36	XXXVI	quadringenti	quadringentēsīmus.
37	XXXVII	quingenti	quingentēsīmus.
38	XXXVIII	sexcenti	sexcentēsīmus.
39	XXXIX	septingenti	septingentēsīmus.
40	XL	octingenti	octingentēsīmus.
41	XLI	nongenti	nongentēsīmus.
42	XLII	millē —	millēsīmus.
43	XLIII	duo millia	bis millēsīmus.
44	XLIV	centum millia	centiēs millēsīmus.

VOCABULARY 19.

Alexander , dri, m.	<i>Alexander, king of Macedonia.</i>	mālum , i, n.	<i>an apple.</i>
Augustus , * i, m.	<i>Augustus, the first emperor of Rome.</i>	mānipūlus , i, m.	<i>a manipule.</i>
centūria , ae, f.	<i>a century (of soldiers).</i>	mensis , is, m.	<i>a month.</i>
cōrāsus , i, f.	<i>a cherry-tree.</i>	mīlis , e,	<i>mild.</i>
cōrāsum , i, n.	<i>a cherry.</i>	ōs , ossis, n.	<i>a bone.</i>
cōhōra , tis, f.	<i>a cohort.</i>	pars , partis, f.	<i>a part.</i>
consul , ūlis, m.	<i>a consul.</i>	pīrus , i, f.	<i>a pear-tree.</i>
injustus , a, um,	<i>unjust.</i>	pīrum , i, n.	<i>a pear.</i>
lēgio , ōnis, f.	<i>a legion.</i>	prūnus , i, f.	<i>a plum-tree.</i>
Mācedo , ōnis, m.	<i>Macedonian.</i>	prūnum , i, n.	<i>a plum.</i>
mālus , i, f.	<i>an apple-tree.</i>	sapiens , ntis,	<i>wise, a wise man, a sage.</i>
		Xerxes , is, m.	<i>Xerxes, a king of Persia.</i>

EXERCISE XIX.

1. Homo habet unum ōs, duas aures, duos oculos. 2. Magister puero tres libros dat. 3. Sunt sedecim mala, viginti pruna, undeviginti pira, duodeviginti cerasa. 4. In capite hominis sexaginta tria sunt ossa. 5. In exercitu Alexandri Magni duodecim millia Macedonum erant. 6. Xerxes habet classem mille ducentarum navium. 7. In legione Romana erant cohortes decem, manipuli triginta, centuriae sexaginta. 8. Septem erant reges Romani: primus erat Romulus, secundus Numa Pompilius, tertius Tullus Hostilius, quartus Ancus Martius, quintus Tarquinius Priscus, sextus Servius Tullius, septimus Tarquinius Superbus. 9. Augustus octavus est anni mensis. 10. Manipulus erat tricesima pars legionis Romanae.

1. The wise (men) of Greece were seven. 2. The first king of Rome was warlike. 3. They slay the tenth part of the men. 4. In a Roman legion there were ten cohorts, thirty maniples, sixty centuries. 5. They slay ten thousand men (*Gen.*) in the war. 6. The second king of Rome was just and mild. 7. The seventh king of Rome was unjust and wicked. 8. In the first month of the year (there) are thirty-one days. 9. Rome has two consuls. 10. A Roman legion has five thousand foot-soldiers (*Gen.*), three hundred horse-soldiers.†

* The month of August, previously called Sextilis, was named after the Emperor Augustus.

† The number of soldiers in a legion varied considerably at different periods.

XIV.—THE VERB SUM, *I am.*Sum, sūi, fūtūrū, esse: *to be.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-~~IMPERFECT~~ TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Sum,	<i>I am.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Sūmūs,	<i>We are.</i>
Es,	thou art.	Estis,	ye or you are
Est,	he is.	Sunt,	they are.

2. ~~PAST~~-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Erām,	<i>I was.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Erāmūs,	<i>We were.</i>
Erās,	thou wast.	Erātis,	ye or you were .
Erāt,	he was.	Erant,	they were.

3. FUTURE-~~IMPERFECT~~ TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ero,	<i>I shall be.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Erīmūs,	<i>We shall be.</i>
Erīs,	thou wilt be.	Erītis,	ye or you will be.
Erīt,	he will be.	Erunt,	they will be.

4. ~~PRESENT~~-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Ful,	<i>I have been, or I was.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Fulmūs,	<i>We have been, or we were.</i>
Fuisti,	thou hast been, or thou wast.	Fuistis,	ye or you have been, or ye or you were.
Fuit,	he has been, or he was.	Fuerant } or fuerē,	they have been, or they were.

5. ~~PAST~~-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Fuēram,	<i>I had been.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Fuērāmūs,	<i>We had been.</i>
Fuērās,	thou hadst been.	Fuērātis,	ye or you had been.
Fuērāt,	he had been.	Fuērant,	they had been.

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Fuēro,	<i>I shall have been.</i>	<i>Plur.</i> Fuērimūs,	<i>We shall have been.</i>
Fuērīs,	thou wilt have been.	Fuērītis,	ye or you will have been.
Fuērīt,	he will have been.	Fuērint,	they will have been.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Es, Be thou.	<i>Plur.</i> Estē, Be ye or you.
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2. FUTURE TENSE.

<i>Sing.</i> Esto, Thou shalt be.	<i>Plur.</i> Estōtē, Ye or you shall be.
Esto, he shall be, or let him be.	Sunto, they shall be, or let them be.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. <i>Sim,</i>	<i>I may be.</i>	P. <i>Simūs,</i>	<i>We may be.</i>
<i>sis,</i>	<i>thou mayst be.</i>	<i>sitis,</i>	<i>ye or you may be.</i>
<i>sit,</i>	<i>he may be.</i>	<i>sint,</i>	<i>they may be.</i>

Obs. The first and third Person, singular and plural, of the Present-Imperfect Subjunctive are often used as Imperatives; as, *sint cives justī*, let the citizens be just.

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. <i>Essem</i> or <i>forem,</i>	<i>I might be.</i>	P. <i>Essemūs</i> or <i>foremūs,</i>	<i>We might be.</i>
<i>Essetis</i> or <i>foretis,</i>	<i>thou mightst be.</i>	<i>Essetis</i> or <i>foretis,</i>	<i>ye or you might be.</i>
<i>Esset</i> or <i>foret,</i>	<i>he might be.</i>	<i>Esset</i> or <i>foret,</i>	<i>they might be.</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. <i>Futurus sim,</i>	<i>I may be about to be.</i>	P. <i>Futuri simūs,</i>	<i>We may be about to be.</i>
<i>Futurus sis,</i>	<i>thou mayst be about to be.</i>	<i>Futuri sitis,</i>	<i>ye or you may be about to be.</i>
<i>Futurus sit,</i>	<i>he may be about to be.</i>	<i>Futuri sint,</i>	<i>they may be about to be.</i>

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

S. <i>Fuërim,</i>	<i>I may have been.</i>	P. <i>Fuërimūs,</i>	<i>We may have been.</i>
<i>Fuëris,</i>	<i>thou mayst have been.</i>	<i>Fuëritis,</i>	<i>ye or you may have been.</i>
<i>Fuërit,</i>	<i>he may have been.</i>	<i>Fuërint,</i>	<i>they may have been.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

S. <i>Fuissem,</i>	<i>I might have been.</i>	P. <i>Fuissēmūs,</i>	<i>We might have been.</i>
<i>Fuisses,</i>	<i>thou mightst have been.</i>	<i>Fuissetis,</i>	<i>ye or you might have been.</i>
<i>Fuisset,</i>	<i>he might have been.</i>	<i>Fuissent,</i>	<i>they might have been.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

IMPERFECT.	<i>Esse,</i>	<i>to be.</i>
PERFECT.	<i>Fuisse,</i>	<i>to have been.</i>
FUTURE.	<i>Futurus esse, or fore,</i>	<i>to be about to be.</i>

PARTICIPLE.

FUTURE.	<i>Futurus, -a, -um,</i>	<i>about to be.</i>
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SUBJECT AND PREDICATE.

A SENTENCE (from the Latin Sententia, *a thought*) is the complete enunciation or expression in words of a thought, and consists of two chief parts, the *Subject* and the *Predicate*.

The SUBJECT (from the Latin Subjectum, *placed beneath*, as the basis, as it were, of the sentence) is that of which something is asserted, which *does, is, or suffers* something. It stands in the Nominative Case, and is either a *substantive* or some *word or phrase used as a substantive*; as, *rosa floret, the rose blooms*; *duo cadunt, two fall*; *errare humanum est, to err is human*.

The PREDICATE (from the Latin Praedicatum, *asserted* of the subject) is that which is asserted of the subject, and is either a *verb*, or an *adjective*, or *substantive* combined with the verb *esse*; as, *rosa floret, rosa pulchra est, rosa flos est*.

The verb *esse*, when thus used, is called the COPULA (*tie or bond*), because it binds, as it were, the Predicate to the Subject.

REMARK.—In such sentences as *Rosa flos est, rosa* is called the Subject Nominative, and *flos* the Predicate Nominative.

Exception to Rule of Quantity (on p. 7).

Is final is long in Second Person Singular Present Indicative of the Fourth Conjugation; as, *audis*, and in *velis* (from *volo*) and compounds.

The Verb Sum.—Indicative Mood.

VOCABULARY 20.

attentus, a, um,	attentive.	lætus, a, um,	joyful.
beātus, a, um,	happy.	liber, ēra, ērum,	free.
cārus, a, um,	dear.	mēmor, ōria,	mindful.
contentus, a, um,	contented.	noster, tra, trum,	our, ours.
diligens, ntis,	diligent, careful.	nunc, adv.	now.
dives, itis,	rich.	pauper, ōria,	poor.
ignāvia, ae, f.	cowardice.	præceptor, ōria, m.	a teacher.
jūs, jūris, n.	right, law.	prōbus, a, um,	good, upright.

Selfish *...*

vester, tra, tram, your, yours.
 cālus, ūtis, f. safety.
 sora, sortis, f. lot.

Titus, i, m.
 abbrev. (T.)

Titus, a common
 Roman fore-
 name.

tristis, e,

sad.

si-i

EXERCISE XX.

// A.—1. Sum laetus. 2. Es tristis. 3. Non diligens fuisti, Tite. 4. Probi filii gaudium patris erunt. 5. Opera tua multis hominibus erunt utilia. 6. Dux vester ero: victores erimus. 7. Si contenti eritis, pauperes non eritis. 8. Multi erunt pauperes, qui (*who*) divites fuerant. 9. Cives urbis liberae sumus. 10. Custodes miserae puellae fuistis.

1. We are joyful. 2. You are sad. 3. I am a Roman citizen. 4. The contented are always joyful; the rich are often sad. 5. If you are good, you are rich. 6. If thou wilt be diligent, thou wilt be learned. 7. The wicked man is not free. 8. They had been unlearned, now they are learned. 9. You shall be rich and free. 10. The Roman state was renowned. //

Imperative Mood.

B.—1. Judex custos severus juris esto. 2. Probi este, pueri, et felices eritis. 3. Discipuli suntō attenti. 4. Judices justī suntō. 5. Reipublicae salus civibus cara esto. 6. Amici fideles suntō. 7. Reges patres patriae suntō. 8. Attenti este, discipuli. 9. Contenti estote sorte vestra. 10. Virtutis praeceptorum memores este.

1. Be diligent, scholars. 2. Praise shall be the reward of diligence. 3. Be faithful, friends. 4. The judge shall be just. 5. They are contented; they shall be rich. 6. Let there be no cause of enmity; we are faithful friends. 7. Be just, be virtuous; thou shalt be successful. 8. Be brave, soldiers! 9. Let the citizens be free, let them be happy! 10. Let the city be the booty of the soldiers.

XV.—COMPOUNDS OF SUM.

Absum,	<i>I am absent.</i>
Adsum,	<i>I am present, stand by, side with.</i>
Dēsum,	<i>I am wanting.</i>
Insum,	<i>I am in.</i>
Intersum,	<i>I am among.</i>

Obsum,	<i>I am in the way, am hurtful to, injure.</i>
Praesum,	<i>I am before, am at the head of.</i>
Prösum,	<i>I am serviceable, do good to.</i>
Subsum,	<i>I am under, or among.</i>
Supersum,	<i>I remain over, survive.</i>

All these compounds of Sum are followed by the Dative Case. They are conjugated like Sum, but Prösum takes *d* before *e*; as,

INDICATIVE.

Present-Imperfect.

<i>Sing.</i> Prösum	<i>Plur.</i> Prö-sümäs
Pröd-es	Pröd-estis
Pröd-est.	Prö-sunt.

Past-Imperfect.

Pröd-eram.

Future-Imperfect.

Pröd-ëro.

INFINITIVE.—*Imperfect.*

Pröd-esse.

VOCABULARY 21.

<i>Animus, i, m.</i>	<i>mind, the soul.</i>	<i>planta, ae, f.</i>	<i>sprout, plant.</i>
<i>auxilium, i, n.</i>	<i>help, aid.</i>	<i>proellum, i, n.</i>	<i>battle.</i>
<i>cupiditas, ätis, f.</i>	<i>desire, passion.</i>		

EXERCISE XXI.

1. Bonis hominibus non deerunt amici. 2. Cicero reipublicae profuit. 3. Legionibus Romanis duces praefuerunt fortes. 4. Alexander Magnus multis proeliis interfuit. 5. Equitum multitudo exercitui nostro proderit. 6. Miles fortis omnibus aderit periculis. 7. Variae cupiditates animo insunt. 8. Frigus multis plantis non prodest. 9. Militibus deerat animus. 10. Auxilium meum reipublicae non profuit.

1. To good men friends are not wanting. 2. Cicero was serviceable to the commonwealth. 3. A good citizen sided with his native country in the time of danger. 4. Indolence is hurtful to all men. 5. Alexander the Great survived many battles. 6. The general was among his soldiers in the battle. 7. Light is serviceable to all animals. 8. The general

is-at-the-head-of the army. 9. Anger has been hurtful to many. 10. The soul survives the body.

XVI.—THE PRONOUNS.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

1. Pronoun of the First Person.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>Egō</i> , I.	<i>Nōs</i> , we.
Gen. <i>Meī</i> , of me.	<i>Nostrī and nostrum</i> , of us.
Dat. <i>Mihī</i> , to or for me.	<i>Nōbīs</i> , to or for us.
Acc. <i>Mē</i> , me.	<i>Nōs</i> , us. [from us.
Abl. <i>Mē</i> , by, with, or from me.	<i>Nōbīs</i> , by, with, or

2. Pronoun of the Second Person.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. <i>Tū</i> , thou.	<i>Vōs</i> , ye or you.
Gen. <i>Tuī</i> , of thee.	<i>Vestri and vestrum</i> , of you.
Dat. <i>Tibi</i> , to or for thee.	<i>Vōbīs</i> , to or for you.
Acc. <i>Tē</i> , thee.	<i>Vōs</i> , you.
Voc. <i>Tū</i> , O thou.	<i>Vōs</i> , O ye. [you.
Abl. <i>Tē</i> , by, with, or from thee.	<i>Vōbīs</i> , by, with, or from

3. Pronoun of the Third Person.

For the Pronoun of the Third Person, *he, she, it, is, eā, id*, is usually employed. (See p. 44.)

II. REFLECTIVE PRONOUN OF THE THIRD PERSON.

The Reflective Pronoun refers to the subject of the sentence, and can not therefore have a Nominative Case.

NOTE.—The Singular and Plural are alike in form.

Sing.	Plur.
Gen. <i>Suī</i> , of himself, herself, itself.	<i>Sui</i> , of themselves.
Dat. <i>Sibi</i> , to or for himself, herself, itself.	<i>Sibi</i> , to or for themselves.
Acc. <i>Sē</i> or <i>sēsē</i> , himself, herself, itself.	<i>Se</i> or <i>sese</i> , themselves.
Abl. <i>Sē</i> or <i>sēsē</i> , by or from himself, herself, itself.	<i>Se</i> or <i>sese</i> , by, from, or with themselves.

III. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

These are formed from the First and Second Personal and the Third Reflective Pronouns, and are declined as Adjectives:

PRONOUNS.

	M.	F.	N.	
	Meus,	mea,	meum,	<i>my or mine.</i>
	Tuus,	tua,	tuum,	<i>thy or thine.</i>
	Noster,	nostra,	nostrum,	<i>our, ours.</i>
	Vester,	vestra,	vestrum,	<i>your, yours.</i>
	Suus,	sua,	suum,	<i>his, her, its, their.</i>

	Sing.				Plur.		
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Meus	mea	meum		Mei	meae	mea
<i>Gen.</i>	Mei	meae	mei		Meorum	meorum	meorum
<i>Dat.</i>	Meo	meae	meo		Meis	meis	meis
<i>Acc.</i>	Meum	meam	meum		Meos	meas	mea
<i>Voc.</i>	Mi	mea	meum		Mei	meae	mea
<i>Abl.</i>	Meo	mea	meo		Meis	meis	meis

So, Noster, nostra, nostrum,
Nostri, nostrae, nostri, etc.

VOCABULARY 22.

memōria, ae, *f.* memory.

| parens, entis, *c.* a parent.

EXERCISE XXII.

1. Ego sum laetus, tu es tristis. 2. Pater mihi librum dat utilem. 3. In me et in te et in nobis omnibus est animus immortalis. 4. Patria mihi carior est quam vita. 5. Omnia tua cōsilia nobis nota sunt. 6. Parentes vobis cari sunt. 7. Memores sumus tui. 8. Amicus memor est vestri. 9. Memoria nostri nobis grata est. 10. Mihi mea vita, tibi tua (vita) cara est.

1. Thy father is dear to thee; mine to me. 2. Wisdom and counsel are wanting to you, citizens! 3. In thee is all our hope and safety. 4. Let thy native-land be ever most dear to thee. 5. Thy indolence is-in-the-way, Titus! 6. A true friend will be with thee in the time of danger. 7. The memory of our works survives us. 8. In neither battle was the general among his soldiers. 9. He was serviceable to his friends; he was hurtful to his enemies. 10. To us the victory is joyful, to you it is most sad.

IV. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. Hic, haec, hoc, *this (near me), this of mine.*

	Sing.				Plur.		
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
Nom.	Hic	haec	hoc		Hi	hae	haec
Gen.	Huius				Horum	harum	eorum
Dat.	Hui				His		
Acc.	Hunc	hanc	hoc		His	has	haec
Abl.	Hoc	hanc	hoc		His		

2. Istă, istă, istud, *that (near you), that of yours.*

	Sing.				Plur.		
Nom.	Istă	istă	istud		Isti	istae	istă
Gen.	Istius				Istorum	istarum	istorum
Dat.	Isti				Istis		
Acc.	Istum	istam	istud		Istos	istas	istă
Abl.	Istô	istă	istô		Istis		

3. Illă, illă, illud, *that near him, that yonder.*

	Sing.				Plur.		
Nom.	Illă	illă	illud		Illi	illae	illă
Gen.	Illius				Illorum	illarum	illorum
Dat.	Illi				Illis		
Acc.	Illum	illam	illud		Illos	illas	illă
Abl.	Illô	illă	illô		Illis		

VOCABULARY 23.

auctoritas, ōtis, f.	authority.	ille, illa, illud,	that, the former.
autem, * conj.	but, however.	industrius, a, um,	industrious,
carmen, inia, n.	song, poem.	iners, ertis,	busy.
Dēmōsthēnes, is, m.	Demosthenes,		helpless, sluggish.
	the famous	liberi, orum, m. (pl.)	children.
	Athenian orator.		
hic, haec, hoc,	this, the latter.		

EXERCISE XXIII.

1. Haec carmina suavissima sunt. 2. Hi montes altissimi sunt. 3. Liberi agricolarum illorum diligentes fuerunt. 4. Dat tibi illud carmen pulcherrimum. 5. Hic puer industrius est, ille iners. 6. Demosthenes et Cicero clarissimi oratores fuerunt; ille erat Graecus, hic autem Romanus. 7. Iste tuus amicus vir est optimus. 8. Ista vestra auctoritas est maxima. 9. Memoria harum rerum nobis jucundissima est. 10. Nomen illius poëtae clarissimum est.

* The proper position of *autem* is *after* the first word of the clause which it belongs to.

// 1. These mountains are very high and very rugged. 2. That indolence (of yours) is hurtful to you, Titus. 3. The immortal soul will survive this mortal body. 4. That one man has always been hurtful to the commonwealth. 5. The memory of that one day was to Cicero most delightful. 6. That song (of yours) is to me most pleasant. 7. This my son is careful and industrious. 8. This life (of ours) is short; but that-one (ille) is immortal. 9. Those hands of yours are always busy. 10. These citizens are serviceable to the commonwealth; those are hurtful. //

V. DETERMINATIVE, RELATIVE, AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. Determinative — *Is, eā, id, he, she, it, that*, referring to the words of a sentence.

	Sing.				Plur.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Is</i>	<i>eā</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>Ī</i>	<i>eaē</i>	<i>eā</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Ījus</i>			<i>Ēōrum</i>	<i>eārum</i>	<i>eōrum</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Ī</i>			<i>Īis or eīs</i>			
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Eum</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>Eōs</i>	<i>eās</i>	<i>eā</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Eō</i>	<i>eā</i>	<i>eō</i>	<i>Īis or eīs</i>			

2. *Īdem, eādem, idem, the same.*

	Sing.				Plur.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Īdem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>idem</i>	<i>Īdem</i>	<i>eaedem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Ījusdem</i>			<i>Ēōrundem</i>	<i>eārundem</i>	<i>eōrundem</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Īdem</i>			<i>Īdem or eisdem</i>			
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Eundem</i>	<i>eandem</i>	<i>idem</i>	<i>Eōdem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Eōdem</i>	<i>eādem</i>	<i>eōdem</i>	<i>Īdem or eisdem</i>			

3. *Ipsē, ipsā, ipsum, self, same.*

	Sing.				Plur.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Ipsē</i>	<i>ipsā</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>Ipsī</i>	<i>ipsae</i>	<i>ipsā</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Ipsius</i>			<i>Ipsōrum</i>	<i>ipsarum</i>	<i>ipsōrum</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Ipsī</i>			<i>Ipsīs</i>			
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Ipsum</i>	<i>ipsam</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>Ipsōs</i>	<i>ipsās</i>	<i>ipsā</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Ipsō</i>	<i>ipsā</i>	<i>ipsō</i>	<i>Ipsīs</i>			

4. Relative—*Quī, quae, quōd, who or which.*

	Sing.				Plur.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quōd</i>	<i>Quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quae</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Cūjus</i>			<i>Quōrum</i>	<i>quārum</i>	<i>quōrum</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Cuī</i>			<i>Quibus</i>			
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Quem</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>quōd</i>	<i>Quos</i>	<i>quās</i>	<i>quae</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Quō</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>Quibus</i>			

5. Interrogative—Quis or qui, quae, quid or quod, *who? which? what?*

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i> Quis or qui	quae	quid	Qui	quae	quae
<i>Gen.</i> Cujus		[or quod]	Quorum	quarum	quorum
<i>Dat.</i> Cui		[or quod]	Quibus		
<i>Acc.</i> Quem	quam	quid	Quos	quas	quae
<i>Ab.</i> Quo	quā	quō	Quibus		

RULE 10.—The Relative Pronoun agrees with the Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person, but not in Case; as, *Felix est rex quem omnes cives laudant, Fortunate is the king whom all citizens praise.*

Lēgit, (*he, she, it*) reads.

Lēgunt, (*they*) read.

VOCABULARY 24.

addictus, a, um,	devoted.	Livius, ii, m.	Livy, a Roman historian.
aeternus, a, um,	eternal.	luscīnia, -ae, f.	a nightingale.
bellua, ae, f.	a great beast.	mūlier, ōris, f.	woman, wife.
Cimbri, orum, m.	the Cimbrians, a formidable Celtic tribe.	nōn, adv.	not.
cōr, cordis, n.	heart.	Sallustius, ii, m.	Sallust, a Roman historian.
ēlēgans, ntis, }	elegant, exquisite.	salvus, a, um,	safe.
fīdēlis, e, }	faithful.	sanguis, īnis, m.	blood.
fīdus, a, um, }		scriptor, ōris, m.	writer, author.
fons, ntis, m.	a fountain.		

EXERCISE XXIV.

A.—1. Amicum fidum habet; ei addictus est. 2. Sallustius est elegantissimus scriptor; ille ejus libros legit. 3. Qui amico in periculis adest, is verus amicus est. 4. Ii sunt cives boni qui republicae prosunt. 5. Ipse labor nobis jucundus est. 6. Fons omnium voluptatum in nobis ipsis est. 7. Melior pars tui ipsius immortalis est. 8. Non minor pugna erat cum mulieribus Cimbrorum quam cum Cimbris ipsis. 9. Idem dies erit initium vitae aeternae. 10. Non omnibus hominibus eadem prosunt.

1. He has a faithful friend; he will never injure him. 2. My brother himself is a most elegant writer. 3. (He) who gives honors to the bad is hurtful to the state. 4. The wives

of the Cimbrians were themselves brave. 5. The same (things) injure some, do good to others. 6. (He) who is hurtful to the commonwealth is hurtful to himself. 7. The same (things) are not pleasing to all (men). 8. Demosthenes himself was not always pleasing to his (fellow)-citizens. 9. Cicero is a faithful friend; I am devoted to him. 10. Cicero is a most elegant writer; they read his books.

B.—1. Quis tibi hunc librum dat? 2. Quis vestrum illi pugnae interfuit? 3. Animal; quod sanguinem habet, cor habet. 4. Leges, quas Persae habent, non sunt sacrae. 5. Quae animalia sunt celerrima et rapacissima? 6. Rex ei magnum praemium dat, qui exercitui praeest. 7. Cujus vox suavior est quam (vox) luscinae? 8. Is nobis esto carissimus, qui est optimus. 9. Iis estote amici, qui sunt optimi. 10. Is erit fortissimus, qui ipse suarum cupiditatum victor fuerit.

1. Who survived that battle? 2. What beast has greater strength (pl.) than the elephant? 3. Who of the Romans was more renowned than Cicero? 4. Who was-at-the-head-of that army? 5. Who of Roman writers is more elegant than Livy? 6. (Those)* who are most faithful to their friends, (ii) are most dear to us. 7. Cicero himself gives the greatest praise to Demosthenes. 8. (Those)* who are the most daring (ii) are not always the most excellent. 9. The children of the good are not always themselves good. 10. Danger itself is pleasing to the brave.

NOTE.—*Eadem*=the same things. The Masculine of adjectives is frequently used to denote *Persons*, the Neuter to denote *Things*: in both cases without a Substantive.

XVII.—THE VERB.

Latin Verbs have two Voices:

I. ACTIVE.

II. PASSIVE.

Verbs have four Moods:

I. The INDICATIVE MOOD.

II. The SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

III. The IMPERATIVE MOOD.

IV. The INFINITIVE MOOD.

* Begin with *qui*, leaving the *ii* till the second clause of the sentence.

Three other forms are derived from and partake of the signification of Verbs :

- I. The PARTICIPLE, which is a Verbal Adjective.
 II. The SUPINE, }
 III. The GERUND, } which are Verbal Substantives.

Verbs have six TENSES, three expressing *Imperfect*, or unfinished action, and three expressing *Perfect* or finished action :

Imperfect Tenses.

1. Present.
2. Past.
3. Future.

Perfect Tenses.

1. Present.
2. Past.
3. Future.

Obs. The Present-Perfect has also the meaning of an Indefinite Past : thus *žmāvēt* signifies *I loved* as well as *I have loved*.

Verbs have two NUMBERS, Singular and Plural, and three PERSONS in each Number.

Latin Verbs are arranged in four classes, called CONJUGATIONS, distinguished by the ending of the Imperfect Infinitive Active ; which in,

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| I. The First Conjugation ends in āřě ; | { as, žmāřě, to love. |
| II. The Second “ “ ērě ; | { as, mōņērě, to advise. |
| III. The Third “ “ ērě ; | { as, rēģērě, to rule. |
| IV. The Fourth “ “ īřě ; | { as, audīřě, to hear. |

The Present-Imperfect Indicative, the Present-Perfect Indicative, the Imperfect Infinitive, and the Supine are called the *Principal Parts* of the Verb, because it is necessary to know these in order to conjugate a Verb.

XVIII.—FIRST CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

Amo, amāvi, amātum, amāre: to love.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-~~IMPERFECT~~ TENSE.

<i>S. Am-o,</i>	<i>I love.</i>	<i>P. Am-amūs,</i>	<i>We love.</i>
<i>Am-ās,</i>	<i>thou lovest.</i>	<i>Am-ātis,</i>	<i>you love.</i>
<i>Am-āt,</i>	<i>he loves.</i>	<i>Am-ant,</i>	<i>they love.</i>

2. ~~Past~~-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-ābam,</i>	<i>I was loving.</i>	<i>P. Am-ābāmūs,</i>	<i>We were loving.</i>
<i>Am-ābās,</i>	<i>thou wast loving.</i>	<i>Am-ābātis,</i>	<i>you were loving.</i>
<i>Am-ābāt,</i>	<i>he was loving.</i>	<i>Am-ābant,</i>	<i>they were loving.</i>

3. FUTURE-~~IMPERFECT~~ TENSE.

<i>S. Am-ābo,</i>	<i>I shall love.</i>	<i>P. Am-ābimūs,</i>	<i>We shall love.</i>
<i>Am-ābis,</i>	<i>thou wilt love.</i>	<i>Am-ābitis,</i>	<i>you will love.</i>
<i>Am-ābit,</i>	<i>he will love.</i>	<i>Am-ābunt,</i>	<i>they will love.</i>

4. ~~Past~~-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-āvī,</i>	<i>I have loved, or I loved.</i>	<i>P. Am-āvimūs,</i>	<i>We have loved, or we loved.</i>
<i>Am-āvistī,</i>	<i>thou hast loved, or thou lovedst.</i>	<i>Am-āvistis,</i>	<i>you have loved, or you loved.</i>
<i>Am-āvit,</i>	<i>he has loved, or he loved.</i>	<i>Am-āverunt</i>	<i>they have loved,</i>
		<i>or am-āvērē,</i>	<i>or they loved.</i>

5. ~~Past~~-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-āvēram,</i>	<i>I had loved.</i>	<i>P. Am-āvērāmūs,</i>	<i>We had loved.</i>
<i>Am-āvērās,</i>	<i>thou hadst loved.</i>	<i>Am-āvērātis,</i>	<i>you had loved.</i>
<i>Am-āvērāt,</i>	<i>he had loved.</i>	<i>Am-āvērant,</i>	<i>they had loved.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-āvēro,</i>	<i>I shall</i>	<i>P. Am-āvērimūs,</i>	<i>We shall</i>
<i>Am-āvēris,</i>	<i>thou wilt</i>	<i>Am-āvēritis,</i>	<i>you will</i>
<i>Am-āvērit,</i>	<i>he will</i>	<i>Am-āvērint,</i>	<i>they will</i>
	<i>have loved.</i>		<i>have loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.*

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>S. Amā,</i>	<i>Love thou.</i>	<i>P. Am-ātē,</i>	<i>Love you.</i>
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FUTURE TENSE.

<i>S. Am-āto,</i>	<i>thou shalt love.</i>	<i>P. Am-ātōtē,</i>	<i>you shall love.</i>
<i>Am-āto,</i>	<i>he shall love, or let him love.</i>	<i>Am-ānto,</i>	<i>they shall love, or let them love.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.*

1. PRESENT ~~IMPERFECT~~ TENSE.

S. Am-em,	I may love.	P. Am-ēmūs,	We may love.
Am-ēs,	thou mayest love.	Am-ētis,	you may love.
Am-ēt,	he may love.	Am-ent,	they may love.

2. ~~PAST~~ IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-ārem,	I might love.	P. Am-ārēmūs,	We might love.
Am-ārēs,	thou mightst love.	Am-ārētis,	you might love.
Am-ārēt,	he might love.	Am-ārent,	they might love.

3. ~~FUTURE~~ IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-ātūrūs sim,	I may be about to love.	P. Am-ātūrī simūs,	We may be about to love.
Am-ātūrūs sis,	thou mayst be about to love.	Am-ātūrī sitis,	you may be about to love.
Am-ātūrūs sit,	he may be about to love.	Am-ātūrī sint,	they may be about to love.

4. ~~PRESENT~~ PERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-āverim,	I may have loved.	P. Am-āverimūs,	We may have loved.
Am-āveris,	thou mayst have loved.	Am-āveritis,	you may have loved.
Am-āverit,	he may have loved.	Am-āverint,	they may have loved.

5. ~~PAST~~ PERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-āvissem,	I might have loved.	P. Am-āvissēmūs,	We might have loved.
Am-āvissēs,	thou mightst have loved.	Am-āvissētis,	you might have loved.
Am-āvissēt,	he might have loved.	Am-āvissent,	they might have loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

IMPERFECT.	Am-ārē,	to love.
PERFECT.	Am-āvissē,	to have loved.
FUTURE.	Am-ātūrum	to be about to love.

GERUND.

Gen.	Am-andī,	of loving.
Dat.	Am-andō,	for loving.
Acc.	Am-andum,	the loving.
Abl.	Am-andō,	by loving.

SUPINES.

Am-ātum,	to love.
Am-ātū,	to be loved.

PARTICIPLES.

IMPERF.	Am-ans,	loving.
FUTURE.	Am-ātūrū,	about to love

* On the translation of the Imperative and Subjunctive Moods, see the Verb Sum, and p. 59.

50 · SECOND CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

Obs. In all the Perfect Tenses *vi* and *ve* may be omitted before *s* and *r*; as,

āmaṁvisti becomes āmaṁsti	āmaṁvēram becomes āmaṁram
āmaṁvistis " āmaṁstis	āmaṁvēro " āmaṁro
āmaṁvērunt " āmaṁrunt	āmaṁvērim " āmaṁrim
but āmaṁvērē does not become āmaṁrē,	āmaṁviseem " āmaṁmasem
which would be confounded with	āmaṁviseū " āmaṁmasū
the Imperfect Infinitive.	

XIX.—SECOND CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

Mōnēo, mōnūi, mōnītum, mōnērō: to advise.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ō, <i>I advise.</i>	P. Mōn-ēmū, <i>We advise.</i>
Mōn-ēs, <i>thou advisest.</i>	Mōn-ētis, <i>you advise.</i>
Mōn-ēt, <i>he advises.</i>	Mōn-ent, <i>they advise.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ēbam, <i>I was advising.</i>	P. Mōn-ēbāmū, <i>We were advising</i>
Mōn-ēbās, <i>thou wast advising.</i>	Mōn-ēbātis, <i>you were advising.</i>
Mōn-ēbāt, <i>he was advising.</i>	Mōn-ēbant, <i>they were advising</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ēbo, <i>I shall advise.</i>	P. Mōn-ēbimū, <i>We shall advise.</i>
Mōn-ēbis, <i>thou wilt advise.</i>	Mōn-ēbitis, <i>you will advise.</i>
Mōn-ēbit, <i>he will advise.</i>	Mōn-ēbunt, <i>they will advise.</i>

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ūi, <i>I have advised, or I</i>	P. Mōn-ūimū, <i>We have advised,</i>
<i>advised.</i>	<i>or we advised.</i>
Mōn-ūisti, <i>thou hast advised, or</i>	Mōn-ūistis, <i>you have advised,</i>
<i>advisedst.</i>	<i>or you advised.</i>
Mōn-ūit, <i>he has advised, or he</i>	Mōn-ūērunt <i>they have advised,</i>
<i>advised.</i>	<i>or -ūērē,</i> <i>or they advised.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ūeram, <i>I had advised.</i>	P. Mōn-ūērāmū, <i>We had advised.</i>
Mōn-ūērās, <i>thou hadst advised.</i>	Mōn-ūērātis, <i>you had advised.</i>
Mōn-ūērāt, <i>he had advised.</i>	Mōn-ūērant, <i>they had advised.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ūēro, <i>I shall have advised.</i>	P. Mōn-ūērimū, <i>We shall have ad-</i>
	<i>vised.</i>
Mōn-ūēris, <i>thou wilt have ad-</i>	Mōn-ūēritis, <i>you will have ad-</i>
<i>vised</i>	<i>vised.</i>
Mōn-ūērit, <i>he will have advised.</i>	Mōn-ūērint, <i>they will have ad-</i>
	<i>vised.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ē, Advise thou. | P. Mōn-ētā, Advise ye or you.

FUTURE TENSE.

S. Mōn-ēto, Thou shalt advise. | P. Mōn-ētōtē, Ye or you shall advise.
Mōn-ēto, he shall advise, or let | Mōn-ēnto, they shall advise, or
him advise. | | let them advise.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-~~Imperfect~~ TENSE.

S. Mōn-eam, I may advise. | P. Mōn-eāmūs, We may advise.
Mōn-eās, thou mayst advise. | Mōn-eātis, you may advise.
Mōn-eāt, he may advise. | Mōn-eant, they may advise.

2. ~~Past~~-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ērem, I might advise. | P. Mōn-ēremūs, We might advise.
Mōn-ērēs, thou mightst advise. | Mōn-ērētis, you might advise.
Mōn-ērēt, he might advise. | Mōn-ērent, they might advise.

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ītūrūs } I may be about to | P. Mōn-ītūrī } We may be about
am, } advise. } amūs, } to advise.
Mōn-ītūrūs } thou mayst be about | Mōn-ītūrī } you may be about
as, } to advise. } sitis, } to advise.
Mōn-ītūrūs } he may be about to | Mōn-ītūrī } they may be about
sit, } advise. } sint, } to advise.

4. ~~Present~~-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-uērim, I may have advised. | P. Mōn-uērimūs, We may have ad-
Mōn-uēris, thou mayst have ad- | Mōn-uēritis, you may have ad-
vised. | vided.
Mōn-uērit, he may have ad- | Mōn-uērint, they may have ad-
vised. | vided.

5. ~~Past~~-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-uissēm, I might have ad- | P. Mōn-uissēmūs, We might have ad-
vised. | vided.
Mōn-uissēs, thou mightst have | Mōn-uissētis, you might have
advised. | advised.
Mōn-uissēt, he might have ad- | Mōn-uissent, they might have
vised. | vided.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

IMPERFECT. Mōn-ērē, to advise.
PERFECT. Mōn-uissē, { to have ad-
vised.
FUTURE. Mōn-ītūrum { to be about
essē, } to advise.

GERUND.

Gen. Mōn-endī, of advising.
Dat. Mōn-endō, for advising.
Acc. Mōn-endum, the advising.
Abl. Mōn-endō, by advising.

SUPINES.

Mōn-Itum, to advise.
Mōn-Itū, to be advised.

PARTICIPLES.

IMPERF. Mōn-ens, advising.
FUT. Mōn-iturū, about to advise

XX.—THIRD CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

Rēgo, rexī, rectum, rēgērē: to rule.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rēg-o,	<i>I rule.</i>	P. Rēg-imū,	<i>We rule.</i>
Rēg-is,	<i>thou rulest.</i>	Rēg-itis,	<i>you rule.</i>
Rēg-it,	<i>he rules.</i>	Rēg-unt,	<i>they rule.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rēg-ēbam,	<i>I was ruling.</i>	P. Rēg-ēbāmū,	<i>We were ruling.</i>
Rēg-ēbās,	<i>thou wast ruling.</i>	Rēg-ēbātis,	<i>you were ruling.</i>
Rēg-ēbāt,	<i>he was ruling.</i>	Rēg-ēbant,	<i>they were ruling.</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Rēg-am,	<i>I shall rule.</i>	P. Rēg-ēmū,	<i>We shall rule.</i>
Rēg-ēs,	<i>thou wilt rule.</i>	Rēg-ētis,	<i>you will rule.</i>
Rēg-ēt,	<i>he will rule.</i>	Rēg-ent,	<i>they will rule.</i>

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-ī,	<i>I have ruled, or I ruled.</i>	P. Rex-imū,	<i>We have ruled, or we ruled.</i>
Rex-istī,	<i>thou hast ruled, or thou ruledst.</i>	Rex-istis,	<i>you have ruled, or you ruled.</i>
Rex-it,	<i>he has ruled, or he ruled.</i>	Rex-erunt or rex-ērē,	<i>they have ruled, or they ruled.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-eram,	<i>I had ruled.</i>	P. Rex-erāmū,	<i>We had ruled.</i>
Rex-erās,	<i>thou hadst ruled.</i>	Rex-erātis,	<i>you had ruled.</i>
Rex-erāt,	<i>he had ruled.</i>	Rex-erant,	<i>they had ruled.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Rex-ero,	<i>I shall have ruled.</i>	P. Rex-erimū,	<i>We shall have ruled.</i>
Rex-eris,	<i>thou wilt have ruled.</i>	Rex-eritis,	<i>you will have ruled.</i>
Rex-erit,	<i>he will have ruled.</i>	Rex-erint,	<i>they will have ruled.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

S. Rēg-ē,	<i>Rule thou.</i>	P. Rēg-ite,	<i>Rule ye or you.</i>
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2. FUTURE TENSE.

<i>S. Rēg-īto,</i>	<i>Thou shalt rule.</i>	<i>P. Rēg-ītūtē,</i>	<i>You shall rule.</i>
<i>Rēg-īto,</i>	<i>he shall rule, or let</i>	<i>Rēg-unto,</i>	<i>they shall rule, or</i>
	<i>him rule.</i>		<i>let them rule.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rēg-am,</i>	<i>I may rule.</i>	<i>P. Rēg-āmūs,</i>	<i>We may rule.</i>
<i>Rēg-ās,</i>	<i>thou mayst rule.</i>	<i>Rēg-ātis,</i>	<i>you may rule.</i>
<i>Rēg-āt,</i>	<i>he may rule.</i>	<i>Rēg-ant,</i>	<i>they may rule.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rēg-ārem,</i>	<i>I might rule.</i>	<i>P. Rēg-ārēmūs,</i>	<i>We might rule.</i>
<i>Rēg-ārēs,</i>	<i>thou mightst rule.</i>	<i>Rēg-ārētis,</i>	<i>you might rule.</i>
<i>Rēg-ārēt,</i>	<i>he might rule.</i>	<i>Rēg-ārent,</i>	<i>they might rule.</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rec-tūrūs</i>	<i>I may be about to</i>	<i>P. Rec-tūrī</i>	<i>We may be about</i>
<i>sim,</i>	<i>rule.</i>	<i>simūs,</i>	<i>to rule.</i>
<i>Rec-tūrūs</i>	<i>thou mayst be about</i>	<i>Rec-tūrī</i>	<i>you may be about</i>
<i>sis,</i>	<i>to rule.</i>	<i>sitis,</i>	<i>to rule.</i>
<i>Rec-tūrūs</i>	<i>he may be about to</i>	<i>Rec-tūrī</i>	<i>they may be about</i>
<i>sit,</i>	<i>rule.</i>	<i>sint,</i>	<i>to rule.</i>

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rex-ērim,</i>	<i>I may have ruled.</i>	<i>P. Rex-ērimūs,</i>	<i>We may have ruled.</i>
<i>Rex-ērīs,</i>	<i>thou mayst have ruled.</i>	<i>Rex-ērītis,</i>	<i>you may have ruled.</i>
<i>Rex-ērīt,</i>	<i>he may have ruled.</i>	<i>Rex-ērint,</i>	<i>they may have ruled.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rex-issem,</i>	<i>I might</i>	<i>} have ruled.</i>	<i>P. Rex-isēmūs,</i>	<i>We might</i>	<i>} have ruled.</i>
<i>Rex-issēs,</i>	<i>thou mightst</i>		<i>Rex-issētis,</i>	<i>you might</i>	
<i>Rex-issēt,</i>	<i>he might</i>		<i>Rex-issent,</i>	<i>they might</i>	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

IMPERFECT.	<i>Rēg-ārē,</i>	<i>to rule.</i>
PERFECT.	<i>Rex-issē,</i>	<i>{ to have ruled.</i>
FUTURE.	<i>Rec-tūrum</i>	<i>{ to be about</i>
	<i>essē,</i>	<i>to rule.</i>

GERUND.

Gen.	<i>Rēg-endī,</i>	<i>of ruling.</i>
Dat.	<i>Rēg-endō,</i>	<i>for ruling.</i>
Acc.	<i>Rēg-endum,</i>	<i>the ruling.</i>
Abl.	<i>Rēg-endō,</i>	<i>by ruling.</i>

SUPINES.

<i>Rec-tum,</i>	<i>to rule.</i>
<i>Rec-tū,</i>	<i>to be ruled.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

IMPERF.	<i>Rēg-ens,</i>	<i>ruling.</i>
FUTURE.	<i>Rec-tūrus,</i>	<i>about to rule.</i>

XXI.—FOURTH CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

Audīo, audīvī, audītum, audirē: *to hear.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> Aud-īo,	<i>I hear.</i>	<i>P.</i> Aud-īmūs,	<i>We hear.</i>
Aud-īs,	<i>thou hearest.</i>	Aud-ītis,	<i>you hear.</i>
Aud-īt,	<i>he hears.</i>	Aud-iunt,	<i>they hear.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> Aud-iŏbam,	<i>I was hearing.</i>	<i>P.</i> Aud-iŏbāmūs,	<i>We were hearing</i>
Aud-iŏbās,	<i>thou wast hearing.</i>	Aud-iŏbātis,	<i>you were hearing</i>
Aud-iŏbāt,	<i>he was hearing.</i>	Aud-iŏbant,	<i>they were hearing</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> Aud-iam,	<i>I shall hear.</i>	<i>P.</i> Aud-iŏmūs,	<i>We shall hear.</i>
Aud-iŏs,	<i>thou wilt hear.</i>	Aud-iŏtis,	<i>you will hear.</i>
Aud-iŏt,	<i>he will hear.</i>	Aud-iŏent,	<i>they will hear.</i>

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> Aud-īvī,	<i>I have heard, or I heard.</i>	<i>P.</i> Aud-īvīmūs,	<i>We have heard, or we heard.</i>
Aud-īvistī,	<i>thou hast heard, or thou heardst.</i>	Aud-īvistis,	<i>you have heard, or you heard.</i>
Aud-īvit,	<i>he has heard, or he heard.</i>	Aud-īverunt } or -īverē, }	<i>they have heard, or they heard.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> Aud-īvēram,	<i>I had heard.</i>	<i>P.</i> Aud-īvērāmūs,	<i>We had heard.</i>
Aud-īvērās,	<i>thou hadst heard.</i>	Aud-īvērātis,	<i>you had heard.</i>
Aud-īvērāt,	<i>he had heard.</i>	Aud-īvērant,	<i>they had heard.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> Aud-īvēro,	<i>I shall have heard.</i>	<i>P.</i> Aud-īvērimūs,	<i>We shall have heard.</i>
Aud-īvēris,	<i>thou wilt have heard.</i>	Aud-īvēritis,	<i>you will have heard.</i>
Aud-īvērit,	<i>he will have heard.</i>	Aud-īvērint,	<i>they will have heard.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>S.</i> Aud-ī,	<i>Hear thou.</i>	<i>P.</i> Aud-īte,	<i>Hear ye or you.</i>
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FUTURE TENSE.

<i>S.</i> Aud-īto,	<i>thou shalt hear.</i>	<i>P.</i> Aud-īdōte,	<i>You shall hear.</i>
Aud-īto,	<i>he shall hear, or let him hear.</i>	Aud-iunto,	<i>they shall hear, or let them hear.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. And-iam,</i>	<i>I may hear.</i>	<i>P. And-iāmūs,</i>	<i>We may hear.</i>
<i>And-iās,</i>	<i>thou mayst hear.</i>	<i>And-iātis,</i>	<i>you may hear.</i>
<i>And-iāt,</i>	<i>he may hear.</i>	<i>And-iant,</i>	<i>they may hear.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. And-īrem,</i>	<i>I might hear.</i>	<i>P. And-īrēmūs,</i>	<i>We might hear.</i>
<i>And-īrēs,</i>	<i>thou mightst hear.</i>	<i>And-īrētis,</i>	<i>you might hear.</i>
<i>And-īrēt,</i>	<i>he might hear.</i>	<i>And-īrent,</i>	<i>they might hear.</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. And-itūrūs }</i>	<i>I may be about to</i>	<i>P. And-itūrī }</i>	<i>We may be about</i>
<i>sim,</i>	<i>hear.</i>	<i>simūs,</i>	<i>to hear.</i>
<i>And-itūrūs }</i>	<i>thou mayst be about</i>	<i>And-itūrī }</i>	<i>you may be about</i>
<i>sis,</i>	<i>to hear.</i>	<i>sitis,</i>	<i>to hear.</i>
<i>And-itūrūs }</i>	<i>he may be about to</i>	<i>And-itūrī }</i>	<i>they may be about</i>
<i>sit,</i>	<i>hear.</i>	<i>sint,</i>	<i>to hear.</i>

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. And-ivērim,</i>	<i>I may</i>	<i>P. And-ivērimus,</i>	<i>We may</i>
<i>And-ivēris,</i>	<i>thou mayst</i>	<i>And-ivēritis,</i>	<i>you may</i>
<i>And-ivērit,</i>	<i>he may</i>	<i>And-ivērint,</i>	<i>they may</i>
	<i>have heard.</i>		<i>have heard.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. And-ivissem,</i>	<i>I might</i>	<i>P. And-ivissēmūs,</i>	<i>We might</i>
<i>And-ivissēs,</i>	<i>thou mightst</i>	<i>And-ivissētis,</i>	<i>you might</i>
<i>And-ivissēt,</i>	<i>he might</i>	<i>And-ivissent,</i>	<i>they might</i>
	<i>have heard.</i>		<i>have heard.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>IMPERF. And-irē,</i>	<i>to hear.</i>
<i>PERFECT. And-ivisse,</i>	<i>{ to have</i>
	<i>heard.</i>
<i>FUTURE. And-itūrum</i>	<i>{ to be about</i>
<i>essē,</i>	<i>to hear.</i>

GERUND.

<i>Gen. And-iendī,</i>	<i>of hearing.</i>
<i>Dat. And-iendō,</i>	<i>for hearing.</i>
<i>Acc. And-iendum,</i>	<i>the hearing.</i>
<i>Voc. And-iendō,</i>	<i>by hearing.</i>

SUPINES.

<i>Aud-ītum,</i>	<i>to hear.</i>
<i>Aud-ītū,</i>	<i>to be heard.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>IMPERF. And-iens,</i>	<i>hearing.</i>
<i>FUTURE. And-itūrus,</i>	<i>about to hear.</i>

Obs. In all the Perfect Tenses *v* is frequently omitted before *e* and *i*. The two *ti* are often contracted into *i*; as,

audīvisti becomes audistī or audistī
audīvistis “ aud.istis or audistis
audīvit “ audist
audīverunt “ audierunt
audīveram “ audieram
audīvero “ audiero

audivērim becomes audierim
audivisse “ audissem or
audissem
audivissē “ audisē or
audisē

Rules of Quantity.

REMARK.—It is usual to call the syllable or syllables occurring between the verbal stem (as *am-* in *am-are*) and the final syllable the verbal increment; thus, in *am-o*, *am-as*, there is no increment, but in *am-amus*, *am-a-ba-mus*, the *a* and *ba* are the increment.

[For convenience the Second Person Singular of the Present Indicative is assumed as the standard, and a verbal form is said to have an increment when it exceeds this in the number of its syllables.]

a, in the increment of verbs, is always long, except the first increase of *do*; as, *amāmus*, etc.; but *dābam*, *dāre*, *dābāmus*.

e, in the increment of verbs, is long; as, *monēre*, *regēbam*, *amēris*.

EXCEPTION 1.—*e* is short in the first increase of every Present and Imperfect of the third conjugation when followed by *r*; as, *regēre*, *regērem*, *regēris*.

EXCEPTION 2.—*e* is short before *ram*, *rim*, *ro*, of every conjugation, and in the termination *bēris* or *bēre*.

i, in the increment of verbs, is short; as, *amavimus*, *amabitis*, etc.

EXCEPTION 1.—*i* is long in the first increase of the fourth conjugation when followed by a consonant; as, *audire*, *auditis*, *audivi*.

Remark 1. Verbs of the third conjugation, which form their Perfects in *it* and Supines in *itum*, have the *i* of the penult long after the analogy of verbs of the fourth conjugation; as, *pelo*, *petivi*, *petitum*.

Remark 2. On the other hand, verbs of the fourth conjugation, which make the Perfect after the analogy of the third, as *venire*, *veni*, follow the rule, and have the *i* short; as Perfect *venimus*, while the Present is *venimus*.

EXCEPTION 2.—*i* is long in the Present Subjunctive of *sum* and *volō* (and their compounds); as, *simus*, *sitis*, *velimus*, *velitis*.

o is long in the increment of verbs; as, *monetōte*.

u is long in the Future Participle, as *recturus*; short in *sūmus* and *volūmus* (and compounds).

FIRST CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

VOCABULARY 25 (a).

A. — <i>aedifico</i> (<i>ævi</i> , } <i>ātum, ære</i>), }	<i>I build.</i>	<i>pāro</i> (<i>ære</i> , etc.), <i>I prepare, make ready, get, gain.</i>
<i>do</i> (<i>dēdi, dātum, dāre</i>),	<i>I give.</i>	<i>recreo</i> (<i>ære</i> , etc.), <i>I refresh.</i>
<i>hābito</i> (<i>ære</i> , etc.),	<i>I dwell.</i>	<i>vigilo</i> (<i>ære</i> , etc.), <i>I watch, am awake.</i>
<i>intro</i> (<i>ære</i> , etc.),	<i>I enter.</i>	<i>dum</i> (<i>adv.</i>), <i>while.</i>
<i>laudo</i> (<i>ære</i> , etc.),	<i>I praise.</i>	<i>fraus, fraudis, f. fraud, dishonesty</i>

vītūpero (āre, etc.), <i>I blame, find fault with.</i>	quum (adv. and conj.), <i>when, si (conj.); if.</i>
plācidus, a, um, <i>quiet, calm.</i>	somnus, i, m. <i>sleep.</i>
probitas, ātis, f. <i>honesty, integrity.</i>	timōr, ōris, m. <i>fear.</i>

EXERCISE XXV.

The Present-Imperfect, Past-Imperfect, and Future-Imperfect Tenses, Indicative.

A.—1. Ego te laudabam, tu me vituperabas. 2. Ego te laudabo, tu me vituperabis. 3. Bonos semper laudabo. improbos semper vituperabo. 4. Si virtutem amabitis, omnes boni vos amabunt. 5. Dum nos placidus somnus recreabat, vos vigilabatis. 6. Quum milites urbem intrabant, omnes cives timoris pleni erant. 7. Hieme in urbe habitamus, aestate autem in hortis habitabimus. 8. Probitate, non fraude amicos parabis. 9. Graeci partem praedae Diis dabant. 10. Multi homines aedificant domos, in quibus non habitabunt.

1. He was building a house in the city. 2. I shall always praise the good; I shall always find-fault-with the bad. 3. The Romans gave the greatest honors to good citizens. 4. By virtue they are getting to themselves (sibi) a renowned name. 5. While the soldiers were refreshing themselves the enemy (pl.) were watching. 6. We build houses; others will dwell in them. 7. The general will give the booty to (his) soldiers. 8. You find-fault-with yourself, I (do) not find-fault-with you. 9. All persons praise diligence and honesty. 10. While the citizens watched, the soldiers made ready their arms.

The Present-Perfect, Past-Perfect, and Future-Perfect Tenses, Indicative.

RULE 11.—When two substantives refer to the same person or thing, they are put in the same case by *Apposition*; as, Rōmūlūs, rex Rōmānōrum, *Romulus, king of the Romans.*

VOCABULARY 25 (a).

B.—ambūlo (āre, etc.), <i>I walk.</i>	expugno (are, etc.), <i>I take by storm.</i>
āmo (āre, etc.), <i>I love.</i>	flo (are, etc.), <i>I blow.</i>
castigo (are, etc.), <i>I chastise.</i>	jūdico (are, etc.), <i>I judge.</i>
ēmendo (are, etc.), <i>I improve.</i>	oppugno (are, etc.), <i>I attack, assault.</i>
ēmigro (are, etc.), <i>I depart from.</i>	orno (are, etc.), <i>I adorn.</i>

vasto (are, etc.),	<i>I lay waste.</i>
aedificium , ii, n.	<i>building.</i>
Corinthus , i, f.	<i>Corinth.</i>

jam, *adv.* now, already.
opulentus, a, um, *wealthy*,
ventus, i, m. *wind*.

B.—1. Ego ambulavi, tu vigilavisti, ventus flavit. 2. Ego ambulaveram, tu vigilaveras, ventus flaverat. 3. Ego te laudavero, tu me vituperaveris, frater judicaverit. 4. Praeceptores meos semper amavi. 5. Romani Corinthum, opulentam Graeciae urbem, expugnaverunt. 6. Quum milites urbem intraverant, omnes cives timoris pleni erant. 7. Si unum castigaveris, centum emendabis.// 8. Si animum virtutibus ornaveris, semper beatus eris. 9. Quum exercitus urbem oppugnavit, nos jam emigraveramus. 10. Quum hostes agros vastaverint, urbem oppugnabunt. ✓

1. The Romans assaulted the city. 2. The soldiers laid waste the lands (agri) and assaulted the city. 3. Cicero, the orator, got for himself a renowned name. 4. They had adorned the city (of) Corinth with most splendid buildings. 5. When the army has (*fut. perf.*) laid-waste the lands, the general will assault the city. 6. When you have improved (*fut. perf.*) your life, you will have gained for-yourself (*dative*) true praise. 7. I have built for myself a splendid house; I have gained very many friends. 8. I have praised you, not found-fault-with you. 9. The army had entered the city and had laid-waste all (things). 10. If you have gained for yourself true friends, you are happy.

Imperative Mood.

VOCABULARY 25 (a).

C.—creo (are, etc.), *I create, make,*
cūro (are, etc.), *I take care,*
pains.

firmo (are, etc.),	<i>I strengthen.</i>
mūto (are, etc.),	<i>I change.</i>
pugno (are, etc.),	<i>I fight.</i>
diligenter, adv.	<i>carefully.</i>

littēra, ae, f.

a letter (of the alphabet.)

Litterae, ārum, f. pl. letters, learning; also, an epistle, letter.

nēmo, īnie,* c.

nobody.

vālētūdo, īnis, *f.*

health.

NOTE.—*Not* in prohibitions is always NE.

C.—1. Amato patrem et matrem! 2. Omnes homines ama! 3. Mores vestros mutare, amici! 4. Diligenter cura, amice, valetudinem tuam! 5. Amate litteras, o pueri! 6. Discipulus amato praeceptores! 7. Laudatote probos homines, vituperatote improbos! 8. Omnes homines amant Deum! 9. Ne nomen muta; muta mores.

* In place of this genitive *nullius* is used.

1. Enter, O friends! 2. Improve those ill manners, scholars! 3. O my son, love (thy) mother! 4. (Do) not change this law, citizens. 5. Praise thou the just and good (pl.). 6. (Do) not change (your) friends. 7. While the soldiers are fighting, let the citizens watch. 8. Let good and upright citizens be at-the-head-of the commonwealth. 9. Get not to thyself a name by guilt.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The Indicative Mood speaks of a thing as a fact, present, past, or to be, while the Subjunctive Mood speaks of it as merely entertained by the mind, and dependent on other circumstances. Thus, *Dõmum aedificāvī, aedificābo, I have built a house, I shall build a house*, as facts; *ut in eā habitem, that I may dwell in it*, the idea or purpose entertained, but not necessarily coming to pass.

The translation of the Subjunctive Mood with *may* and *might* is only an approximation to its meaning. Very often it has to be tendered in English by the corresponding tense of the Indicative Mood, as in the whole of Exercise E.

NOTE.—The Rule for the sequence of tenses in the Subjunctive Mood is given on p. 137.

RULE 12.—The Conjunction *ut, that, in order that*, and *nē, lest, in order that not*, are constructed with the Subjunctive Mood.

The Present-Imperfect and Past-Imperfect Tenses, Subjunctive.

VOCABULARY 25 (b).

D. — <i>dīmicō</i> (are, etc.),	<i>I fight (a battle).</i>	tracto (are, etc.),	<i>I handle, deal with.</i>
exhīlāro (are, etc.)	<i>I cheer.</i>	hērī , adv.	<i>yesterday.</i>
impāro (are, etc.).	<i>I command (gov.dat.).</i>	itā , adv. (from <i>is, id</i>),	<i>in that way, thus.</i>
libēro (are, etc.)	<i>I free, deliver.</i>	majōres, um, n. pl.	<i>ancestors.</i>
sptō (are, etc.),	<i>I wish, desire.</i>	rectus, a, um,	<i>straight, right.</i>
redāmo (are, etc.),	<i>I love in return.</i>	saepe , adv.	<i>often.</i>
servo (are, etc.),	<i>I preserve, save.</i>	statio, onis, f.	<i>post, station</i>
		nē (conj. = <i>ut non</i>),	<i>that not, in order that not.</i>

D.—1. Laudat puerum, ut litteras amet. 2. Laudavit puerum, ut litteras amaret. 3. Omnes parentes optant, ut filii litteras diligenter tractent. 4. Saepe majores nostri dimicaverunt, ut patriam suam liberarent. 5. Amo te, ut me redames. 6. Amavi te, ut me redamares. 7. Dux imperavit ut milites stationes suas servarent. 8. Ita judicat judex justus, ut in omni re rectam conscientiam servet. 9. Heri ambulavi, ut tristem animum exhilararem. 10. Exercitus noster pugnabat, ne urbem hostes expugnarent.

1. I often walked in the fields that I might refresh my mind. 2. Who does not fight that he may preserve his country? 3. They were fighting that they might preserve their freedom. 4. He chastises the boy in order that he may improve him. 5. He was chastising the boy in order that he might improve him. 6. We fight in order that the enemy (pl.) may not (ne) lay-waste our lands. 7. The husbandmen were preparing arms in order that the soldiers might not enter their lands. 8. We make ready our arms that we may save the city. 9. We often walked in the garden in order that we might refresh ourselves (nos). 10. We were building and were adorning dwelling-places, in order that others might dwell in them.

RULE 13.—*Quin* is used with the Subjunctive Mood after *nōn dūbīto*, *I do not doubt*; *nēmo dūbītāt*, *no one doubts*; *quis dūbītāt*? *who doubts*? *nōn est dūbīum*, *it is not doubtful*, or, *there is no doubt*; and is translated in English by *that*.

The Future-Imperfect; Present-Perfect, and Past-Perfect Tenses, Subjunctive.

VOCABULARY 25 (b).

E. — <i>dēlecto</i> (are, etc.),	<i>I delight,</i>	fortīter , adv.	<i>bravely.</i>
	<i>amuse.</i>	fortissimē , adv.	<i>very bravely.</i>
dūbīto (are, etc.),	<i>I doubt.</i>	Hannibal , ālis, m.	<i>Hannibal, the</i>
erro (are, etc.),	<i>I err, make</i>		<i>great Car-</i>
	<i>a mistake.</i>		<i>thaginian</i>
occūpo (are, etc.),	<i>I seize upon.</i>		<i>general.</i>
sup̄ero (are, etc.),	<i>I overcome.</i>	pro , prep. (with abl.),	<i>for, in behalf</i>
īdubius , a, um,	<i>doubtful.</i>		<i>of.</i>
fidēs , ei, f.	<i>faith, prom-</i>	terror , ōris, m.	<i>terror, alarm.</i>
	<i>ise.</i>		

E.—1. Non dubito, quin milites nostri hostes superaverint.

2. Non dubitabam, quin milites nostri hostes superavissent. 3. Non dubito, quin milites nostri hostes superaturi sint. 4. Quis dubitat, quin bonos semper laudaverimus? 5. Non est dubium, quin fidem semper servaveritis. 6. Nemo dubitabat quin hostes urbem expugnāvissent. 7. Non est dubium, quin malos semper vituperaverimus. 8. Nemo dubitabat, quin Hannibal fortissime pugnavisset. 9. Non est dubium, quin terror omnium civium animos occupaverit. 10. Non erat dubium, quin terror omnium civium animos occupavisset.

1. There was no doubt that the enemy had entered the city. 2. There is no doubt that our soldiers have fought bravely. 3. I do not doubt that ye have always praised the good. 4. There is no doubt that our (men) will overcome the enemy. 5. There was no doubt that they had prepared arms. 6. Who doubts that the enemy will prepare arms? 7. I have no doubt that our soldiers will take-by-storm the city. 8. Who doubts that our men will fight bravely? 9. There is no doubt that he has improved his manners. 10. Who doubts that a good citizen will fight for (prō with abl.) his native-land?

Infinitive Mood and Participles.

RULE 14.—The Infinitive Mood is sometimes put as the object of another verb; as, *Caesar hostēs sup̄erārē pōtest, Caesar is able to overcome the enemy.*

VOCABULARY 25 (b).

F.—advento (are, etc.), point of arriving.	I am on the point of arriving.	porto (are, etc.), ab (ā, abs), (prep.) with abl.),	I carry. } from, by,
canto (are, etc.)	I sing.	interitus, us, m.	destruction.

Pōtest, (he, she, it) is able.

Possunt, (they) are able.

F.—1. Milites urbem expugnare possunt. 2. Caesar sibi amicos parare potest. 3. Naturam mutare difficile est. 4. Errare humanum est. 5. Lusciniā cantans animos nostros delectat. 6. Hostes adventant expugnaturi urbem nostram.

1. Caesar is able to take-by-storm the city. 2. Our (men) are able to overcome the enemy. 3. It is difficult to change bad manners. 4. It is easy to overcome the enemies. 5. The general entered the city, carrying his sword in his hand. 6. They were walking in the garden, singing and adorning themselves with flowers.

SECOND CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

VOCABULARY 26.

<i>coerceo</i> (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I restrain, curb.</i>	<i>plāceo</i> (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I please (with dat.).</i>
<i>dēbeo</i> (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I owe, ought.</i>	<i>ars, artis, f.</i>	<i>art, handi-craft.</i>
<i>dēleo</i> (ēre, ēvi, ētum, 2),	<i>I destroy.</i>	<i>avis, is, f.</i>	<i>a bird.</i>
<i>displīceo</i> (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I displease (with dat.).</i>	<i>Ātheniensis, e, adj.</i>	<i>Athenian.</i>
<i>dōceo</i> (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I teach (with two acc.).</i>	<i>lēnē, adv.</i>	<i>well.</i>
<i>exerceo</i> (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I exercise.</i>	<i>Cæsar, āris, m.</i>	<i>Cæsar, the great Roman commander.</i>
<i>fleo</i> (ēre, ēvi, ētum, 2),	<i>I weep.</i>	<i>cantus, us, m.</i>	<i>song.</i>
<i>— floreo</i> (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I bloom, flourish.</i>	<i>diu, adv.</i>	<i>long.</i>
<i>gaudeo*</i> (ēre, gāvīsus sum, 2),	<i>I rejoice.</i>	<i>divinus, a, um, adj.</i>	<i>belonging to the gods, divine.</i>
<i>mereo</i> (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I deserve.</i>	<i>Lātinus, a, um, adj.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>
<i>moneo</i> (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I advise, warn.</i>	<i>lingua, æ, f.</i>	<i>tongue, language.</i>
<i>nōceo</i> (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I hurt, harm (with dat.).</i>	<i>Pompēius, ii, m.</i>	<i>Pompey, the rival of Cæsar.</i>
<i>— pāreo</i> (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I obey (with dat.).</i>	<i>quā, quod } conj.</i>	<i>because.</i>
<i>præbeo</i> (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I furnish, afford, exhibit.</i>	<i>saepissīme, adv.</i>	<i>very often.</i>
<i>— terreo</i> (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I terrify, frighten, alarm.</i>	<i>senectus, ūtis, f.</i>	<i>old age.</i>
<i>— vāleo</i> (ēre, etc., 2),	<i>I am strong, in good health.</i>	<i>Sōlon, ōnis, m.</i>	<i>Solon, the Athenian lawgiver.</i>
		<i>tēmēritas, ātis, f.</i>	<i>recklessness, rashness.</i>

EXERCISE XXVI.

Indicative and Imperative Moods.

A.—1. Ego te monebam, tu flebas. 2. Ego te monebo, to flebis. 3. Arbores vere florent. 4. Tempus omnia opera hominum delet. 5. Romani primis temporibus parebant regibus. 6. Gaudebam quod tu valebas. 7. Praeceptor gaudebat, quod vos ejus praeceptis parebatis. 8. Tibi placebas, aliis displicebas. 9. Omnes boni legibus divinis semper parebunt. 10. Vires vestras semper exercete, pueri!

1. We shall rejoice, you will weep. 2. The young-man

* The verb *gaudeo* belongs to the class of Neuter-Passives. (See Exercise XLVII.)

obeys not the laws of the commonwealth. 3. Weep not, O my sons; the commonwealth rejoices. 4. A good king is not always pleasing to his citizens. 5. I rejoice, because the state flourishes. 6. The same (things) do not always please the same persons. 7. The commonwealth was flourishing. 8. The good citizens were rejoicing; the bad were weeping. 9. Obey the laws of your country, citizens. 10. The enemy was destroying the houses.

B.—1. Graecia omnibus artibus floruit. 2. Multum iis debemus, qui nos virtutem docuerunt. 3. Fortes milites, laudem meruistis. 4. Cantus avium maximam nobis praebeverunt voluptatem. 5. Bonae leges Solonis Atheniensibus placuerunt. 6. Divitiae multis hominibus nocuerunt. 7. Magistri vos linguam Latinam docuerunt. 8. Equites Caesaris Pompeium ejusque, amicos terruerunt. 9. Haec civitas diu floruerat, quia semper legibus paruerat. 10. Tu nobis nocueras, quia temeritatem tuam non coercueras.

1. Rashness has often been hurtful to generals. 2. We owe very many-things to our parents. 3. Who taught you the Latin language, boy? 4. Curb the tongue; the tongue has been hurtful to very many (persons). 5. Cicero exhibited to his fellow-citizens a memorable example of integrity. 6. Set (praebeo) a good example to thy fellow-citizens. 7. Do not destroy the city, soldiers! 8. Solon the Athenian furnished most excellent laws for his fellow-citizens. 9. That man often curbs his tongue. 10. To whom do not the songs of birds afford pleasure?

Subjunctive and Infinitive Moods and Participles.

C.—1. Curo ut pueri corpus exerceam. 2. Curabam ut pueri corpus exercerem. 3. Cura ut pueri corpus exerceas. 4. Curabam ut pueri corpus exerceres. 5. Nemo dubitat quin ego puerum semper bene monuerim. 6. Nemo dubitavit quin ego puerum semper bene monuissem. 7. Non dubito quin dux temeritatem militum coercuerit. 8. Non dubito, quin dux temeritatem militum coerciturus sit. 9. Miserum est habuisse, et nihil habere. 10. Bonis placuisse maxima laus est.

1. Who doubts that rashness has been hurtful to generals? 2. It is difficult to curb the tongue; it is more difficult to curb anger. 3. There is no doubt that to curb anger is most difficult. 4. There is no doubt that the soldiers entered the

city weeping. 5. To do good to very many is true glory. 6. That tongue of yours (*iste*) is destined-to-hurt (*Fut. Part.*) yourself. 7. I will take care to* set a good example to my children. 8. A son ought to obey (his) father. 9. There is no doubt that the laws of Solon were serviceable to the Athenians. 10. Who doubts that anger has hurt very many?

* *Obs.* To set—that I may set: ut with Subjunctive. When the English Infinitive Mood expresses a purpose, it must be translated in Latin by *ut* and the Subjunctive.

THIRD CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

VOCABULARY 27.

absūmo (mpsi, { mptum, 3), {	<i>I consume, cut off.</i>	ēmo (ēmi, emptum, 3), <i>I buy.</i>	
cingo (nxi, nctum, 3),	<i>I surround.</i>	instruo (uxi, uctum, 3),	<i>I arrange, — draw up in order.</i>
contemno (mpsi, { mptum, 3), {	<i>I despise.</i>	jungo (nxi, nctum, 3),	<i>I join.</i>
contrāho (axi, ac- tum, 3), {	<i>I draw to- gether.</i>	lōgo (lēgi, lectum, 3),	<i>I gather, read.</i>
convolo (āre, etc.),	<i>to fly or rush to- gether.</i>	narro (are, etc.),	<i>I relate.</i>
		pingo (nxi, cium, 3),	<i>I paint, em- broider. —</i>
corrigo (exi, ectum, 3),	<i>I correct.</i>	rēgo (xi, ctum, 3),	<i>I rule.</i>
dēfendo (di, sum, 3),	<i>I defend.</i>	scribo (psi, ptum, 3),	<i>I write. —</i>
dēsero (erui, ertum, 3),	<i>I abandon.</i>	solvo (vi, ūtum, 3),	<i>I loosen, I pay.</i>
detēgo (xi, ctum, 3),	<i>I discover.</i>	specto (are, etc.),	<i>I look at, look on.</i>
— dīco (xi, ctum, 3),	<i>I say, speak.</i>	tēgo (xi, ctum, 3),	<i>I cover. —</i>
disco (didici, no sup., 3),	<i>I learn.</i>	trāho (axi, actum, 3),	<i>I draw, drag.</i>
— dūco (xi, ctum, 3),	<i>I lead.</i>	triumpho† (are, etc.),	<i>I triumph.</i>
excōlo (olui, ultum, 3),	<i>I cultivate carefully.</i>	vōlo (are, etc.),	<i>I fly.</i>
instituo (ui, ūtum, 3),	<i>I appoint, institute.</i>		
<hr/>			
Camillus, i, m.	<i>Camillus, a fa- mous Roman general.</i>	fērē, adv.	<i>almost, common- ly.</i>
Cātilīna, ae, m.	<i>Catiline, a no- torious conspi- rator.</i>	Hellespontus, i, m.	<i>the Hellespont (now the Dar- danelles).</i>
conjuratio, ōnis, f.	<i>conspiracy.</i>	impērātor, ōris, m.	<i>military com- mander.</i>
cōpia, ae, f.	<i>plenty.</i>	in, prep. (with acc.),	<i>into, to.</i>
cōpia, ārum, f. pl.	<i>forces, troops.</i>	incendium, ii, n.	<i>a fire, conflag- ration.</i>
currus, ūs, m.	<i>chariot.</i>		

† The triumph (*triumphus*) was a special honor granted by the Senate of Rome to a victorious general.

innūmērus, a, um, innumerable,	pallium, ii, n. cloak.
lōcus, i, m., in pl. } place.	pōne, * ntis, m. bridge.
lōci and lōca,	simul ac (atque), } as soon as,
mens, mentis, f. mind.	or, in one word,
mundus, i, m. the world.	simulac, conj.
obsidio, ōnis, f. siege, blockade,	vix, adv. hardly, scarcely.
rātiō, ōnis, f. oration, speech,	

EXERCISE XXVII.

Indicative and Imperative Moods.

A.—1. Omnem hunc mundum Deus regit. 2. Hannibal magnum exercitum in Italiam ducet. 3. Semper dicam quod verum est. 4. Dum ego scribebam, tu legebas, et frater pingebat. 5. Miles corpus pallio suo teget. 6. Hostes aciem instruebant. 7. Disce, puer! 8. Coelestia semper spectato, humana contemnito. 9. Vos, viri fortissimi, urbem templaque deorum defendetis. 10. Tu exercitum duces, multasque urbes expugnabis.

1. Hannibal will lead his army into the Roman territory (agri, *pl.*). 2. We were leading the army into the Roman territory. 3. We were defending the city and the temples of the gods. 4. I was writing; you were reading; (my) brother was painting. 5. A good citizen will never abandon the commonwealth. 6. The state defends us. 7. I will cover the bodies of the boys with (my) cloak. 8. Learn the song, boys; (it) is very beautiful (pulcher). 9. Brave men despise death and danger. 10. Tell† me (*Dat.*), (my) son, what has hurt you?

B.—1. Tarquinius Priscus Romam urbem muris cinxit. 2. Xerxes, Persarum rex, Hellespontum ponte junxit. 3. Imperator exercitum duxit, multasque urbes expugnavit. 4. Cicero multas pulcherrimas orationes scripserat. 5. Cicero conjurationem Catilinae detexerat. 6. Simulac litteras scripserimus, ambulabimus. 7. Incendium totam fere urbem absumperat. 8. Camillum triumphantem albi traxerunt equi. 9. Xerxes, Persarum rex, innumeras copias contraxit. 10. Vix Caesar aciem instruxerat, quum hostes in unum locum convolaverunt.

* Observe the phrase *jungere flumen ponte*, to throw a bridge over a river.

† The verbs dico, duco, facio, drop the final *e* in the Imperative Mood; hence dic, tell thou; duc, lead thou; fac, do thou.

1. The fire consumed the third part of the city. 2. The general led a great army into Italy. 3. The Cimbri brought-together innumerable forces. 4. Caesar arranged his line-of-battle. 5. Caesar threw a bridge across the river (*say*, joined the river by a bridge). 6. As soon as I have written (*Fut. Perf.*) the letter, I will take-a-walk. 7. We discovered the conspiracy of Catiline. 8. I defended the commonwealth (when) a young man. 9. White horses had drawn Camillus triumphing. 10. We have despised human (things).

Subjunctive and Infinitive Moods and Participles.

C.—1. Hannibal magnum exercitum in Italiam ducit, ut cum Romanis in hac terra pugnet. 2. Hannibal magnum exercitum in Italiam duxit, ut cum Romanis in hac terra pugnaret. 3. Cura ut pueri animum excolas. 4. Curabam ut pueri animum excoleres. 5. Nemo dubitat quin ego puerum diligenter correxerim. 6. Nemo dubitabat quin ego puerum diligenter correxissem. 7. Narrate nobis, quid parentes scripserint. 8. Quis dubitat, quin hostes urbem obsidione cincturi sint. 9. Difficile est regere hominum animos. 10. Emere facilius est quam solvere.

1. I will take care to cultivate (*ut* and *Subj.*) the boy's mind. 2. There is no doubt that he has carefully cultivated his intellect (*mens*). 3. (Take care to be well (*ut* and *Subj.*)) 4. Who doubts that it is very difficult to rule the minds of men? 5. Who doubts that we have obeyed the laws? 6. Caesar drew together his forces with-the-intention-of-assaulting (*Fut. Part.*) the town. 7. White horses drew the chariot of Camillus (when) triumphing. 8. It is difficult to learn many things. 9. There is no doubt that we ought always to-be-learning (*Imperf. Inf.*). 10. I will take care to correct (*ut* and *Subj.*) the boys.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

VOCABULARY 28.

— <i>sustodio</i> (<i>ire, ivi, itum, 4</i>),	<i>I guard, keep guard.</i>	<i>finio</i> (<i>ire, etc., 4</i>),	<i>I limit, put an end to.</i>
<i>lormio</i> (<i>ire, etc., 4</i>),	<i>I sleep.</i>	<i>mollio</i> (<i>ire, etc., 4</i>),	<i>I soften, as suage.</i>
<i>erudio</i> (<i>ire, etc., 4</i>),	<i>I train up, educate.</i>	<i>mūnio</i> (<i>ire, etc., 4</i>),	<i>I fortify.</i>
<i>armo</i> (<i>ire, etc., 1</i>),	<i>I strengthen.</i>	<i>pūnio</i> (<i>ire, etc., 4</i>),	<i>I punish.</i>

nescio (īre, ivi, and ii, 4),	I am ignorant of.	finis, is, m.	end, limit; in pl., territo- ries.
nutrio (īre, etc., 4),	I nourish, nur- ture.	gnāviter, adv.	actively, vigor- ously.
— obēdio (īre, etc., 4),	I obey (with dut.).	licitor, ōris, m.	a licitor (at- tendant on a Roman mag- istrate).
rēpērio, īre, rēpēri, reptum, 4,	I find.	longinquus, a, um,	long, distant.
scio (īre, etc., 4),	I know.	longinquitas, ātis, f.	length, dis- tance.
sēpēlio, īre, ivi, and ii, sepultum, 4,	I bury.	membrāna, ae, f.	thin skin, mem- brane.
vēnio, īre, vēni, ventum, 4,	I come.	mollis, e,	soft, mellow.
vestio (īre, etc., 4),	I clothe.	mortuus, a, um,	dead.
vincio, īre, vinxi, vinotum, 4,	I bind.	quōque, conj.	also, even.
Alpes, ium (pl.), f.	the Alps.	tenuis, e,	thin, delicate.
Cornēlia, ae, f.	Cornelia, a Roman mat- ron.	turpis, e,	base, disgrace- ful.
crūdēlia, e,	cruel.	vestis, is, f.	clothing.
diligētissime, adv.	most carefully.	vestimentum, i, n.	chain, bond.
dōlor, ōris, m.	pain, grief.	vinculum, i, n.	voice.
ētia, conj.	also, even.	vox, vōcis, f.	
Lībya, ae, f.	Africa.		

EXERCISE XXVIII.

Indicative and Imperative Moods.

A.—1. Mors finiet nostram vitam. 2. Leones non reperitis in Gallia. 3. Discipulos diligentes non puniemus. 4. Persae castra muniebant et custodiebant. 5. Dum tu dormiebas, ego te custodiebam. 6. Scio multas res, quas olim nesciebam. 7. Dum tu dormies, ego te custodiam. 8. Praeceptor puerorum mentes erudito. 9. Liberi parentibus obediunto. 10. Qui Deo obedit, etiam hominibus obediunt.

1. The soldiers were fortifying the camp. 2. Cornelia trained her children carefully. 3. My son, obey thy mother. 4. While the citizens kept-guard, the soldiers slept. 5. We will keep-guard, and you shall sleep. 6. Now I know these things; yesterday I was-ignorant-of them. 7. You will not easily find a lion in Europe. 8. Death puts-an-end-to all the hopes of this life. 9. Carefully train your children; praise the good; punish the bad. 10. Thou shalt not bury a dead man within (in) the city.

B.—1. Natura Italiam Alpibus munivit. 2. Cicero domum suam muniverat et firmaverat. 3. Magister puniebat eos dis-

cupulos, qui non obederant. 4. Vincite eos, qui non obederunt. 5. Claram vocem hujus avis non audivisti? eam non audiui. 6. Servi dominum sepeliverunt. 7. Vix milites castra muniverant, quum Caesar aciem instruxit. 8. Quum milites castra muniverint, dormient. 9. Natura oculos membranis tenuissimis vestivit. 10. Parentes mei pauperem hunc puerum nutriverant.

1. A good father will nurture, clothe, (and) train-up his children. 2. Who did not hear that very clear (*sup.*) song of the nightingale? 3. Nature has fortified the earth with mountains. 4. They bound the men with the hardest chains. 5. Lictor, bind the man! 6. Very delicate membranes clothe the eyes. 7. Punish thou the bad; give honor to the good; in-that-way thou wilt be serviceable to the commonwealth. 8. He will bind the citizens with the strongest (validus) chains. 9. That cruel mother did not nurture her own children. 10. Bind not the man, soldier! he is a Roman citizen.

Subjunctive and Infinitive Moods and Participles.

C.—1. Curo ut pueri mentem erudiam. 2. Curabam, ut pueri mentem erudirent. 3. Obedit aliis, ut sibi quoque alii obediant. 4. Obediebam aliis, ut mihi quoque alii obedirent. 5. Nemo dubitat quin ego puerum gnaviter custodi(v)erim. 6. Nemo dubitabat quin puerum gnaviter custodi(v)isses. 7. Non dubito quin longinquitas temporis dolorem tuum mollitura sit. 8. Milites urbem custodire debent. 9. Nihil scire turpe est. 10. Venio auditurus, quid pater scripserit.

1. There is no doubt that length of time will assuage your grief. 2. It is easy to exercise the body; it is difficult to train the mind. 3. Who doubts that the father carefully trained the intellect of his son? 4. I will take pains to assuage (*ut* and *Subj.*) the pain of the wound.] 5. I have no doubt that he is going-to-train-up (*Fut. Part.*) the boy most carefully. 6. To punish is not to train-up. 7. He bound the men with chains, that they might learn to obey. 8. It is easy to obey the feelings (*animus**). 9. There is no doubt that length of time assuages both grief and anger (*dolorem iramque*). 10. (He) who knows not (*nescio*) (how) to obey, knows not (how) to command.

* Use the Singular.

XXII.—FIRST CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

Amör, ämätüs sum or fui, ämäri: to be loved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-~~IMPERFECT~~ TENSE.

S. Am-ör,	I am loved.	P. Am-ämür,	We are loved.
Am-äris or äm-äre,	thou art loved.	Am-äminī,	you are loved.
Am-ätür,	he is loved.	Am-antür,	they are loved.

2. ~~PASS~~-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-äbär,	I was being loved.	P. Am-äbämür,	We were being loved.
Am-äbäris or äm-äbäre,	thou wast being loved.	Am-äbäminī,	you were being loved.
Am-äbätür,	he was being loved.	Am-äbantür,	they were being loved.

3. FUTURE-~~IMPERFECT~~ TENSE.

S. Am-äbör,	I shall be loved.	P. Am-äbimür,	We shall be loved.
Am-äbäris or äm-äbäre,	thou wilt be loved.	Am-äbiminī,	you will be loved.
Am-äbätür,	he will be loved.	Am-äbuntür,	they will be loved.

4. ~~PRESENT~~-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-ätüs sum or fui,	I have been loved, or was loved.	P. Am-äti sümüs or fuimüs,	We have been loved, or were loved.
Am-ätüs ës or fuisti,	thou hast been loved, or wast loved.	Am-äti estis or fuistis,	you have been loved, or were loved.
Am-ätüs est or fuit,	he has been loved, or was loved.	Am-äti sunt, fuērunt, or fuērē,	they have been loved, or were loved.

PLU

5. ~~PAST~~-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-ätüs eram or fuëram,	I had been loved.	P. Am-äti eramüs or fuëramüs,	We had been loved.
Am-ätüs eräs or fuëräs,	thou hadst been loved.	Am-äti erätis or fuërätis,	you had been loved.
Am-ätüs erät or fuërät,	he had been loved.	Am-äti erant or fuërant,	they had been loved.

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Am-ätüs ero or fuëro,	I shall have been loved.	P. Am-äti erimüs or fuërimüs,	We shall have been loved.
Am-ätüs eris or fuëris,	thou wilt have been loved.	Am-äti eritis or fuëritis,	you will have been loved.
Am-ätüs erit or fuërit,	he will have been loved.	Am-äti erunt or fuërint,	they will have been loved.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Am-ārē, Be thou loved. | P. Am-āminī, Be ye or you loved.

FUTURE TENSE.

*S. Am-ātōr, Thou shalt be loved. | P. Am-āntōr, They shall be loved,
Am-ātōr, he shall be loved, or let | or let them be loved.
him be loved.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-ēr,</i>	<i>I may be loved.</i>	<i>P. Am-ēmūr,</i>	<i>We may be loved.</i>
<i>Am-ēris or } ām-ērē, }</i>	<i>thou mayst be loved.</i>	<i>Am-ēmīnī,</i>	<i>you may be loved.</i>
<i>Am-ētūr,</i>	<i>he may be loved.</i>	<i>Am-entūr,</i>	<i>they may be loved.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-ārēr,</i>	<i>I might be loved.</i>	<i>P. Am-ārēmūr,</i>	<i>We might be loved.</i>
<i>Am-ārēris or } ām-ārērē, }</i>	<i>thou mightst be loved.</i>	<i>Am-ārēmīnī,</i>	<i>you might be loved.</i>
<i>Am-ārētūr,</i>	<i>he might be loved.</i>	<i>Am-ārentūr,</i>	<i>they might be loved.</i>

3. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-ātūs sim } or fuērīm, }</i>	<i>I may have been loved.</i>	<i>P. Am-ātī simūs } or fuērīmūs, }</i>	<i>We may have been loved.</i>
<i>Am-ātūs sis } or fuērīs, }</i>	<i>thou mayst have been loved.</i>	<i>Am-ātī sitīs } or fuērītīs, }</i>	<i>you may have been loved.</i>
<i>Am-ātūs sit } or fuērīt, }</i>	<i>he may have been loved.</i>	<i>Am-ātī sint } or fuērīnt, }</i>	<i>they may have been loved.</i>

4. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Am-ātūs essem } or fuissēm, }</i>	<i>I might have been loved.</i>	<i>P. Am-ātī essēmūs } or fuissēmūs, }</i>	<i>We might have been loved.</i>
<i>Am-ātūs essēs } or fuissēs, }</i>	<i>thou mightst have been loved.</i>	<i>Am-ātī essētīs } or fuissētīs, }</i>	<i>you might have been loved.</i>
<i>Am-ātūs essēt } or fuissēt, }</i>	<i>he might have been loved.</i>	<i>Am-ātī essent } or fuissent, }</i>	<i>they might have been loved.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>IMPERFECT. Am-ārī,</i>	<i>to be loved.</i>
<i>PERFECT. Am-ātū (am, um) essē or fuissē,</i>	<i>to have been loved.</i>
<i>FUTURE. Am-ātum irī,</i>	<i>to be about to be loved.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>PERFECT. Am-ātūs (a, um),</i>	<i>loved, or having been loved.</i>
<i>GERUNDIVE. Am-andūs (a, um),</i>	<i>fit to be loved.</i>

XXIII.—SECOND CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

Mōneōr, mōnītūs sum or fui, mōnārī: to be advised.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-eōr, Mōn-āris or mōn-ērē, Mōn-ētūr,	I am advised.	P. Mōn-ēmūr, Mōn-ēmini, Mōn-entūr,	We are advised.
	thou art advised.		you are advised.
	he is advised.		they are advised.

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ēbār, Mōn-ēbāris or mōn-ēbārē, Mōn-ēbātūr,	I was being advised.	P. Mōn-ēbāmūr, Mōn-ēbāmini, Mōn-ēbantūr,	We were being advised.
	thou wast being advised.		you were being advised.
	he was being advised.		they were being advised.

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ēbōr, Mōn-ēbōris or mōn-ēbōrē, Mōn-ēbītūr,	I shall be advised.	P. Mōn-ēbīmūr, Mōn-ēbīmini, Mōn-ēbuntūr,	We shall be advised.
	thou wilt be advised.		you will be advised.
	he will be advised.		they will be advised.

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ītūs sum or fui, Mōn-ītūs ēs or fuisti, Mōn-ītūs est or fuit,	I have been advised, or was advised.	P. Mōn-ītī sūmūs or fuimūs, Mōn-ītī estīs or fuistīs, Mōn-ītī sunt, fuērunt, or fuērē,	We have been advised, or were advised.
	thou hast been advised, or wast advised.		you have been advised, or were advised.
	he has been advised, or was advised.		they have been advised, or were advised.

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ītūs ēram or fuēram, Mōn-ītūs ērās or fuērās, Mōn-ītūs ērāt or fuērāt,	I had been advised.	P. Mōn-ītī ērāmūs or fuērāmūs, Mōn-ītī ērātīs or fuērātīs, Mōn-ītī ērant or fuērant,	We had been advised.
	thou hadst been advised.		you had been advised.
	he had been advised.		they had been advised.

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Mōn-ītūs ēro or fuērō, Mōn-ītūs ēris or fuērīs, Mōn-ītūs ērit or fuērīt,	I shall have been advised.	P. Mōn-ītī ērimūs or fuērimūs, Mōn-ītī ēritīs or fuēritīs, Mōn-ītī ērunt or fuērint,	We shall have been advised.
	thou wilt have been advised.		you will have been advised.
	he will have been advised.		they will have been advised.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. *Mōn-ērē*, *Be thou advised.* | P. *Mōn-ēmīnī*, *Be ye or you advised*

FUTURE TENSE.

S. *Mōn-ētōr*, *Thou shalt be advised.* | P. *Mōn-entōr*, *They shall be advised, or let them be advised.*
Mōn-ētōr, *he shall be advised, or let him be advised.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. <i>Mōn-eār</i> ,	<i>I may be advised.</i>	P. <i>Mōn-eāmūr</i> ,	<i>We may be advised.</i>
<i>Mōn-eāris</i> or }	<i>thou mayst be advised.</i>	<i>Mōn-eāmīnī</i> ,	<i>you may be advised.</i>
<i>mōn-eārē</i> ,		<i>Mōn-eantūr</i> ,	<i>they may be advised.</i>
<i>Mōn-eātūr</i> ,	<i>he may be advised.</i>		

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. <i>Mōn-ērēr</i> ,	<i>I might be advised.</i>	P. <i>Mōn-ērēmūr</i> ,	<i>We might be advised.</i>
<i>Mōn-ērēris</i> or }	<i>thou mightst be advised.</i>	<i>Mōn-ērēmīnī</i> ,	<i>you might be advised.</i>
<i>mōn-ērērē</i> ,		<i>Mōn-ērēntūr</i> ,	<i>they might be advised.</i>
<i>Mōn-ērētūr</i> ,	<i>he might be advised.</i>		

3. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

S. <i>Mōn-itūs sim</i> }	<i>I may have been advised.</i>	P. <i>Mōn-itī simūs</i> ,	<i>We may have been advised.</i>
or <i>fuērīm</i> ,		or <i>fuērīmūs</i> ,	<i>you may have been advised.</i>
<i>Mōn-itūs sis</i> }	<i>thou mayst have been advised.</i>	<i>Mōn-itī sitis</i> ,	<i>they may have been advised.</i>
or <i>fuērīs</i> ,		or <i>fuērītīs</i> ,	
<i>Mōn-itūs sit</i> }	<i>he may have been advised.</i>	<i>Mōn-itī sint</i> ,	
or <i>fuērīt</i> ,		or <i>fuērīnt</i> ,	

4. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

S. <i>Mōn-itūs essem</i> }	<i>I might have been advised.</i>	P. <i>Mōn-itī essemūr</i> ,	<i>We might have been advised.</i>
or <i>fuērīm</i> ,		or <i>fuērīmūs</i> ,	<i>you might have been advised.</i>
<i>Mōn-itūs essēs</i> }	<i>thou mightst have been advised.</i>	<i>Mōn-itī essētīs</i> ,	<i>they might have been advised.</i>
or <i>fuērīs</i> ,		or <i>fuērītīs</i> ,	
<i>Mōn-itūs essēt</i> }	<i>he might have been advised.</i>	<i>Mōn-itī essent</i> ,	
or <i>fuērīsēt</i> ,		or <i>fuērīsēt</i> ,	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

IMPERFECT. *Mōn-ērī*, *to be advised.*
 PERFECT. *Mōn-itūā* (a, um), *essē* or *fuissē*, *to have been advised.*
 FUTURE. *Mōn-itum īrī*, *to be about to be advised.*

PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT. *Mōn-itūs* (a, um), *advised, or having been advised.*
 GERUNDIVE. *Mōn-ēndūs* (a, um), *fit to be advised.*

XXIV.—THIRD CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

Rēgūr, rectūs sum or fui, rēgī: to be ruled.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rēg-ūr,</i>	<i>I am ruled.</i>	<i>P. Rēg-īmūr,</i>	<i>We are ruled.</i>
<i>Rēg-ēris or</i>	<i>thou art ruled.</i>	<i>Rēg-īmīnī,</i>	<i>you are ruled.</i>
<i>rēg-ēre,</i>		<i>Rēg-untūr,</i>	<i>they are ruled.</i>
<i>Rēg-ītūr,</i>	<i>he is ruled.</i>		

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rēg-ābār,</i>	<i>I was being ruled.</i>	<i>P. Rēg-ābāmūr,</i>	<i>We were being ruled.</i>
<i>Rēg-ābāris or</i>	<i>thou wast being ruled.</i>	<i>Rēg-ābāmīnī,</i>	<i>you were being ruled.</i>
<i>rēg-ābare,</i>		<i>Rēg-ābantūr,</i>	<i>they were being ruled.</i>
<i>Rēg-ābātūr,</i>	<i>he was being ruled.</i>		

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rēg-ār,</i>	<i>I shall be ruled.</i>	<i>P. Rēg-āmūr,</i>	<i>We shall be ruled.</i>
<i>Rēg-ēris or</i>	<i>thou wilt be ruled.</i>	<i>Rēg-āmīnī,</i>	<i>you will be ruled.</i>
<i>rēg-ārē,</i>		<i>Rēg-antūr,</i>	<i>they will be ruled.</i>
<i>Rēg-ētūr,</i>	<i>he will be ruled.</i>		

4. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rec-tūs sum</i>	<i>I have been ruled,</i>	<i>P. Rec-tī sūmūs</i>	<i>We have been ruled,</i>
<i>or fui,</i>	<i>or was ruled.</i>	<i>or fuimūs,</i>	<i>or were ruled.</i>
<i>Rec-tūs es or</i>	<i>thou hast been ruled, or wast ruled.</i>	<i>Rec-tī estis or</i>	<i>you have been ruled, or were ruled.</i>
<i>fuisti,</i>		<i>fuistis,</i>	
<i>Rec-tūs est or</i>	<i>he has been ruled, or was ruled.</i>	<i>Rec-tī sunt,</i>	<i>they have been ruled, or were ruled.</i>
<i>fuīt,</i>		<i>fuērunt, or</i>	
		<i>fuērē,</i>	

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rec-tūs ēram</i>	<i>I had been ruled.</i>	<i>P. Rec-tī ērāmūs</i>	<i>We had been ruled.</i>
<i>or fuēram,</i>		<i>or fuērāmūs,</i>	
<i>Rec-tūs ēras</i>	<i>thou hadst been ruled.</i>	<i>Rec-tī ērātis</i>	<i>you had been ruled.</i>
<i>or fuērās,</i>		<i>or fuērātis,</i>	
<i>Rec-tūs ērāt</i>	<i>he had been ruled.</i>	<i>Rec-tī ērant</i>	<i>they had been ruled.</i>
<i>or fuērāt,</i>		<i>or fuērant,</i>	

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rec-tūs ēro</i>	<i>I shall have been ruled.</i>	<i>P. Rec-tī ērimūs</i>	<i>We shall have been ruled.</i>
<i>or fuēro,</i>		<i>or fuērimūs,</i>	
<i>Rec-tūs ēris</i>	<i>thou wilt have been ruled.</i>	<i>Rec-tī ēritis</i>	<i>you will have been ruled.</i>
<i>or fuērīs,</i>		<i>or fuēritis,</i>	
<i>Rec-tūs ērit</i>	<i>he will have been ruled.</i>	<i>Rec-tī ērunt</i>	<i>they will have been ruled.</i>
<i>or fuērīt,</i>		<i>or fuērint,</i>	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Rēg-ērē, Be thou ruled. | P. Rēg-īmīnī, Be ye or you ruled.

FUTURE TENSE.

<p><i>S. Ræg-itör, Thor shalt be ruled.</i></p> <p><i>Ræg-itör, he shall be ruled, or let him be ruled.</i></p>	<p><i>P. Ræg-untör, They shall be ruled,</i> <i>or let them be ruled</i></p>
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rēg-ār,</i>	<i>I may be ruled.</i>	<i>P. Rēg-āmūr,</i>	<i>We may be ruled.</i>
<i>Rēg-āris or }</i>	<i>thou mayst be</i>	<i>Rēg-āmini,</i>	<i>you may be</i>
<i>rēg-ārē, }</i>	<i>ruled.</i>		<i>ruled.</i>
<i>Rēg-ātūr,</i>	<i>he may be ruled.</i>	<i>Rēg-antūr,</i>	<i>they may be</i>
			<i>ruled.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Räg-ärär,</i>	<i>I might be ruled.</i>	<i>P. Räg-ärēmūr,</i>	<i>We might be ruled.</i>
<i>Räg-äräris or</i>	<i>thou mightst be</i>	<i>Räg-ärēmīni,</i>	<i>you might be</i>
<i>räg-äräre,</i>	<i>ruled.</i>		<i>ruled.</i>
<i>Räg-ärētūr,</i>	<i>he might be ruled.</i>	<i>Räg-ärētūr,</i>	<i>they might be ruled.</i>

3. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rec-tūs sim }</i>	<i>I may have been</i>	<i>P. Rec-ti simūs }</i>	<i>We may have</i>
<i>or fuērīm.</i>	<i>ruled.</i>	<i>or fuērīmūs.</i>	<i>been ruled.</i>
<i>Rec-tūs sis</i>	<i>thou mayst have</i>	<i>Rec-ti fītis or</i>	<i>you may have</i>
<i>or fuērīs.</i>	<i>been ruled.</i>	<i>fuērītis.</i>	<i>been ruled.</i>
<i>Rec-tūs sit</i>	<i>he may have been</i>	<i>Rec-ti sint or</i>	<i>they may have</i>
<i>or fuērīt.</i>	<i>ruled.</i>	<i>fuērīt.</i>	<i>been ruled.</i>

4. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Rec-tūs essem</i>	<i>I might have been</i>	<i>P. Rec-ti esēmūs</i>	<i>We might have</i>
<i>or fuīsem,</i>	<i>ruled.</i>	<i>or fuīēmūs,</i>	<i>been ruled.</i>
<i>Rec-tūs eessē</i>	<i>thou mightst have</i>	<i>Rec-ti esētis</i>	<i>you might have</i>
<i>or fuīsēs,</i>	<i>been ruled.</i>	<i>or fuīsētis,</i>	<i>been ruled.</i>
<i>Rec-tūs essēt</i>	<i>he might have</i>	<i>Rec-ti essēt</i>	<i>they might have</i>
<i>or fuīsēt,</i>	<i>been ruled.</i>	<i>or fuīsēt,</i>	<i>been ruled.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

IMPERFECT.	Rēg-i,	to be ruled.
PERFECT.	Rēc-tūm (and um) essē or fuissē,	to have been ruled.
FUTURE.	Rēc-tūm īri,	to be about to be ruled.

PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT. **Reo-tūs** (a, um), *ruled, or having been ruled.*
GERUNDIVE. **Rēg-endūs** (a, um), *to be ruled.*

XXV.—FOURTH CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

Audiōr, auditūs sum or fui, audiri: to be heard.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-iōr,	<i>I am heard.</i>	P. Aud-imūr,	<i>We are heard.</i>
Aud-iris or aud-irē,	<i>thou art heard.</i>	Aud-imīnī,	<i>you are heard.</i>
Aud-itūr,	<i>he is heard.</i>	Aud-iuntūr,	<i>they are heard.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-iēbār,	<i>I was being heard.</i>	P. Aud-iēbāmūr,	<i>We were being heard.</i>
Aud-iēbāris or aud-iēbārē,	<i>thou wast being heard.</i>	Aud-iēbāmīnī,	<i>you were being heard.</i>
Aud-iēbātūr,	<i>he was being heard.</i>	Aud-iēbantūr,	<i>they were being heard.</i>

3. FUTURE-IMPERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-iār,	<i>I shall be heard.</i>	P. Aud-iēmūr,	<i>We shall be heard.</i>
Aud-iēris or aud-iērē,	<i>thou wilt be heard.</i>	Aud-iēmīnī,	<i>you will be heard.</i>
Aud-iētūr,	<i>he will be heard.</i>	Aud-ientūr,	<i>they will be heard.</i>

4. PERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-itūs sum or fui,	<i>I have been heard, or was heard.</i>	P. Aud-iti sūmūs or fuimūs,	<i>We have been heard, or were heard.</i>
Aud-itūs es or fuisti,	<i>thou hast been heard, or wast heard.</i>	Aud-iti estis or fuistis,	<i>you have been heard, or were heard.</i>
Aud-itūs est or fuit,	<i>he has been heard, or was heard.</i>	Aud-iti sunt, fuērunt, or fuērē,	<i>they have been heard, or were heard.</i>

5. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-itūs ēram or fuēram,	<i>I had been heard.</i>	P. Aud-iti ē:āmūs or fuē:āmūs,	<i>We had been heard.</i>
Aud-itūs erās or fuērās,	<i>thou hadst been heard.</i>	Aud-iti ē:ātis, or fuērātis,	<i>you had been heard.</i>
Aud-itūs ērāt or fuērāt,	<i>he had been heard.</i>	Aud-iti ērant or fuērant,	<i>they had been heard.</i>

6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

S. Aud-itūs ero or fuēro,	<i>I shall have been heard.</i>	P. Aud-iti ērimūs or fuērimūs,	<i>We shall have been heard.</i>
Aud-itūs eris or fuēris,	<i>thou wilt have been heard.</i>	Aud-iti ēritis or fuēritis,	<i>you will have been heard.</i>
Aud-itūs erit or fuērit,	<i>he will have been heard.</i>	Aud-iti erunt or fuērint,	<i>they will have been heard.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

S. Aud-irē, Be thou heard. | *P. Aud-īmīnī, Be ye or you heard.*

FUTURE TENSE.

S. Aud-itōr, Thou shalt be heard. | *P. Aud-iuntōr, They shall be heard,*
Aud-itōr, he shall be heard, or let | *or let them be*
him be heard. | *heard.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-iār,</i>	<i>I may be heard.</i>	<i>P. Aud-iāmūr,</i>	<i>We may be heard.</i>
<i>Aud-iāris or</i>	<i>thou mayst be</i>	<i>Aud-iāmīnī,</i>	<i>you may be</i>
<i>aud-iārē,</i>	<i>heard.</i>		<i>heard.</i>
<i>Aud-iātūr,</i>	<i>he may be heard.</i>	<i>Aud-iantūr,</i>	<i>they may be</i>
			<i>heard.</i>

2. PAST-IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-irēr,</i>	<i>I might be heard.</i>	<i>P. Aud-irēmūr,</i>	<i>We might be heard.</i>
<i>Aud-irēris or</i>	<i>thou mightst be</i>	<i>Aud-irēmīnī,</i>	<i>you might be</i>
<i>aud-irērē,</i>	<i>heard.</i>		<i>heard.</i>
<i>Aud-irētūr,</i>	<i>he might be</i>	<i>Aud-irentūr,</i>	<i>they might be</i>
	<i>heard.</i>		<i>heard.</i>

3. PRESENT-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-itūs sim</i>	<i>I may have been</i>	<i>P. Aud-iti simūs</i>	<i>We may have</i>
<i>or fuērīm,</i>	<i>heard.</i>	<i>or fuērīmūs,</i>	<i>been heard.</i>
<i>Aud-itūs sis</i>	<i>thou mayst have</i>	<i>Aud-iti sitis</i>	<i>you may have</i>
<i>or fuērīs,</i>	<i>been heard.</i>	<i>or fuērītis,</i>	<i>been heard.</i>
<i>Aud-itūs sit</i>	<i>he may have been</i>	<i>Aud-iti sint</i>	<i>they may have</i>
<i>or fuērīt,</i>	<i>heard.</i>	<i>or fuērīnt,</i>	<i>been heard.</i>

4. PAST-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>S. Aud-itūs essem</i>	<i>I might have</i>	<i>P. Aud-iti essēmūs</i>	<i>We might have</i>
<i>or fuīssēm,</i>	<i>been heard.</i>	<i>or fuīssēmūs,</i>	<i>been heard.</i>
<i>Aud-itūs esēs</i>	<i>thou mightst have</i>	<i>Aud-iti essētis</i>	<i>you might have</i>
<i>or fuīssēs,</i>	<i>been heard.</i>	<i>or fuīssētis,</i>	<i>been heard.</i>
<i>Aud-itūs essēt</i>	<i>he might have</i>	<i>Aud-iti essent</i>	<i>they might have</i>
<i>or fuīssēt,</i>	<i>been heard.</i>	<i>or fuīssent,</i>	<i>been heard.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

IMPERFECT.	<i>Aud-irī,</i>	<i>to be heard.</i>
PERFECT.	<i>Aud-itūm (am, um) essē or fuīssē,</i>	<i>to have been heard.</i>
FUTURE.	<i>Aud-itum irī,</i>	<i>to be about to be heard.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PERFECT.	<i>Aud-itūs (a, um),</i>	<i>heard, or having been heard</i>
GERUNDIVE.	<i>Aud-iendūs (a, um),</i>	<i>to be heard.</i>

FIRST CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

RULE 15.—A proposition in the active voice may also be expressed by the passive voice, the accusative being changed into the nominative, and the nominative into the ablative: if the ablative expresses a living being, the preposition *ā* or *ab* is prefixed; as, *māgistr̄s puērū laudāt*, *the master praises the boy*, becomes in the passive, *puēr ā māgistrō laudātūr*, *the boy is praised by the master*.

VOCABULARY 29.

<i>ēdūco</i> (āre, etc., 1),	<i>I educate.</i>	<i>grāviter</i> , adv.	<i>heavily, severely.</i>
<i>ēdūco</i> (xi, etum, 3),	<i>I lead out.</i>	<i>Lycurgus</i> , i, m.	<i>Lycurgus, the Spartan legislator.</i>
<i>fūgo</i> (āre, etc., 1),	<i>I put to flight.</i>	<i>Trōja</i> , ae, f.	<i>Troy, the city of Priam.</i>
<i>vulnēro</i> (āre, etc., 1),	<i>I wound.</i>	<i>Vesta</i> , ae, f.	<i>Vesta, the Roman goddess of fire and of the hearth.</i>
<i>Antiōchus</i> , i, m.	<i>Antiochus, a name of kings of Syria.</i>	<i>virtus</i> , ūtis, f.	<i>valor, virtue, good quality.</i>
<i>ēgr̄gius</i> , a, um,	<i>excellent, eminent.</i>		

EXERCISE XXIX.

A.—1. Multi milites in proelio vulnerabantur. 2. Pueri attenti a magistris laudabantur. 3. Troja a Graecis expugnata est. 4. Leges egregiae a Lycurgo datae sunt. 5. Duces exercitus nostri in proelio vulnerati sunt. 6. Antiocho regi pax a Romanis data est. 7. Fugari et superari dulce non est. 8. Puer bene educator. 9. Puer, bene educatus, omnibus placet. 10. Quum rex urbem intravit, omnium civium domus floribus ornatae erant.

1. The good (men) are praised; the bad are blamed. 2. He was severely wounded. 3. In the first battle the Romans were overcome. 4. Immense forces had been raised (paro) by the enemy. 5. The temple of Vesta was built by Numa Pompilius. 6. Antiochus was overcome by the Roman general. 7. The town was assaulted. 8. The city was not taken-by-storm by Hannibal. 9. It is a small-thing to be adorned with gold and silver. 10. The whole land (ager) was laid-waste by the enemy.

B.—1. Pater curat ut ego bene edūcer. 2. Pater curabat, ut ego bene educarer. 3. Curo, ut puer bene educetur. 4.

Curabam, ut puer bene educaretur. 5. Non dubito quin hostes a militibus nostris superati sint. 6. Non dubitabam, quin hostes a militibus nostris superati essent. 7. Nemo dubitat quin urbs ab hostibus expugnata sit. 8. Nemo dubitabat, quin urbs ab hostibus expugnata esset. 9. Exercitus noster pugnāt, ut urbs servetur. 10. Exercitus noster pugnabat, ut urbs servaretur.

1. Cornelia took-care that her children should be well educated. 2. Who doubts that the boy has been carefully educated? 3. I will take-care that the girl may be adorned with good-qualities. 4. There is no doubt that the city has been assaulted. 5. To be put-to-flight is not always to be overcome. 6. Let arms be made-ready; let the gates of the city be strengthened.) 7. The general takes-care that the gates should be strengthened. 8. Let not the good be blamed; let not the bad be praised! (9. We were put to flight, but we were not overcome.) 10. There is no doubt that Pompey was overcome by Caesar.

SECOND CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

VOCABULARY 30.

māneo (nōi, nsum, 2), *I remain.*
mōveo (ōvi, ōtum, 2), *I move, disturb.*
timeo (ui, no sup., 2), *I fear.*
adventus, ūs, m. *arrival.*
strēnuus, a, um, *vigorous.*

Nēro, ōnis, m. *Nero, a Roman family name.*
strēnuē, adv. *vigorously.*
stūdium, ii, n. *zeal, pursuit, study.*
sūbitus, a, um, *sudden.*

deleo I destroy

EXERCISE XXX.

A.—1. Discipuli a magistro docentur. 2. Amari major est laus quam timeri. 3. Fortis vir nullis periculis movebitur. 4. Nero ab omnibus Romanis timebatur. 5. Incolae illius urbis hostium adventu territi sunt. 6. Moniti sumus, ut diligentiores essemus. 7. Puer strenue exercetor. 8. Hostes territi in urbe manserunt. 9. Pueri in litterarum studiis gnaviter exerciti sunt. 10. Monemini ut diligentiores sitis.

1. The pupil is taught by the master. 2. The walls were destroyed. 3. The citizens had been terrified. 4. You have been taught by your father. 5. It is a great thing to be well taught. 6. All the citizens were terrified (at) his (ejus) arrival (abl.) 7. Nero was grievously feared by all the citizens.

8. It is not pleasant to be feared by the good; it is very-pleasant to be feared by the bad. (9. Let the bodies of the children be actively exercised,) (10. You had been warned, but you did not obey.)

B.—1. Pater curat, ut ego strenue exercear. 2. Pater curabat, ut ego strenue exercerer. 3. Curo, ut strenue exerceare. 4. Curabam, ut strenue exercererere. 5. Curo ut puer strenue exerceatur. 6. Curabam ut puer strenue exerceretur. 7. Nemo dubitat quin puer a me semper bene monitus sit. 8. Nemo dubitavit quin puer a me semper bene monitus esset. 9. Non est dubium quin milites subito periculo territi sint. 10. Non erat dubium quin milites subito periculo territi essent.

1. He-was-taking-care that his body might be vigorously exercised. 2. I will take care that the boys are carefully taught. 3. A good mother will take-care that her daughter is carefully taught. 4. I do not doubt that the whole city was terrified at his arrival. 5. There is no doubt that the citizens were alarmed by the sudden danger. //6. Let not the citizens be troubled (moved) by the arrival of the enemy. 7. (Our) father took care that we should be carefully taught. 8. I have taken care that my sons should be carefully taught. 9. Brave men will not be suddenly terrified. 10. Virtue is the most beautiful of (all) things; take care that it is diligently exercised.

THIRD CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

VOCABULARY 31.

<i>affigo, ixi, iotum, 3, I cast down, I prostrate.</i>	<i>Phaëthon, ontis, m. Phaëthon, son of Apollo.</i>
<i>cōlo, cōlui, cultum, 3, I cultivate, cherish, etc.</i>	<i>stūdeo, ui, 2, I am eager, zealous.</i>
<i>dīlīgo, lexi, lectum, 3, I esteem, I love.</i>	<i>vōho, exi, ectum, 3, I carry; in Pass., I ride.</i>
<i>fīngo, nxi, fectum, 3, I frame, feign, invent.</i>	<i>vinco, vici, victum, 3, I conquer.</i>
<i>clādes, is, f. disaster, defeat.</i>	<i>prōbe, adv. rightly, properly.</i>
<i>fābūla, ae, f. fable, story.</i>	<i>rātio, onis, f. reason.</i>
<i>nōbīlis, e, distinguished.</i>	<i>Scīpio, onis, m. Scipio, a Roman noble name.</i>
<i>perversus, a, um, willful, perverse.</i>	<i>vēhēmenter, adv. vehemently, warmly.</i>
<i>quīdem, conj. indeed</i>	

EXERCISE XXXI.

A.—1. Omnis hic mundus a Deo regitur. 2. Respublica Romana a consulibus regebatur. 3. Ripae Rheni ponte junguntur. 4. Urbs muro cincta erat. 5. Graecia perversis suis consiliis afflicta est. 6. Si semper bene vixeris, ab omnibus diligere. 7. Quum urbs ab hostibus oppugnabatur, a civibus defendebatur. 8. Conjunctio Catilinae a Cicerone detecta est. 9. Multae fabulae a poetis fictae sunt. 10. Vix acies a Caesare instructa erat, quum hostes in unum locum convolaverunt.

1. Hannibal was conquered by Scipio. 2. The commonwealth was severely cast-down. 3. He was esteemed and was loved by all. 4. This story was invented by the poets. 5. The memory of the man will always be cherished (colo) by his fellow-citizens. 6. The conspiracy is discovered; the commonwealth is preserved. 7. You will be loved by many. 8. The town is being assaulted indeed (quidem), but it is not taken. 9. In that most celebrated (nobilis) battle Carthage was cast-down. 10. A bridge was thrown over the Rhine by Caesar. (*Say*, The River Rhine was joined with a bridge by Caesar.)

B.—1. Pater curat, ut ego probe excolar. 2. Pater curabat, ut ego probe excolerer. 3. Curo, ut puer probe excolatur. 4. Curabam, ut puer probe excoleretur. 5. Phaethon vehementer optat, ut patris curru vehatur. 6. Phaethon vehementer optavit, ut patris curru veheretur. 7. Dicit mihi, quid tibi a sorore scriptum sit.* 8. Dixit mihi, quid tibi a sorore scriptum esset.* 9. Puer probe excolitor. 10. Sapientes semper ratione regi student.

/ 1. I will take-care that he may be rightly cultivated. 2. He took care that the boy might be rightly cultivated. 3. We vehemently wish that the enemy may be conquered. 4. Cicero vehemently desired that all (things) might be discovered. 5. Let-us-be-zealous to be ruled by reason. 6. All are zealous to rule, not to be ruled. 7. Tell me (*Dat.*) what (quae, neuter plural) was written (*Pres. Perf. Subj.**) to thee. 8. He told me (*Dat.*) what (quae) had been written (*Past-Perf. Subj.**). 9. The boy wishes that he may ride in the chariot. 10. The boy was wishing that he might ride in the chariot.

* The rule for this use of the Subjunctive is given subsequently. See p. 127.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

VOCABULARY 32.

cādo, cecidi, cāsum, 3, I fall.	lāpidens, a, um, of stone.
āēr, āris, m. the air.	negōtium, ii, n. a thing, business.
Africānus, i, m. Africanus, a surname of the Scipios.	pellis, is, f. skin (of an animal).
cognitio, ōnis, f. knowledge, inquiry.	prius, adv. sooner, before.
erūdītus, a, um, trained, educated.	Pūnicus, a, um, Punic, Carthaginian.
Gracchus, i, m. Gracchus, a Roman family name.	Socrātes, is, m. Socrates, the sage of Athens.
injustē, adv. unjustly.	solum, adv. only.
justē, adv. justly.	summus, a, um, highest, utmost, greatest.
lāpis, idis, m. a stone.	Tibērius, ii, m. Tiberius, a common Roman fore-name (cont. Ti.).

EXERCISE XXXII.

A.—1. Pueri a magistris erudiuntur. 2. Improbi homines a Deo puniuntur. 3. Bellum Punicum secundum finitum est a Scipione Africano. 4. Omnes dolores morte finientur. 5. Pisces in mari, aves in aëre a Deo nutriuntur. 6. Oculi tenuissimis membranis a natura vestiti sunt. 7. Veteres Britanniae incolae pellibus vestiebantur. 8. Corpora eorum, qui in pugna ceciderunt, sepeliuntur. 9. Urbes munitae ab hostibus non expugnabantur. 10. Non prius dormiemus, quam negotia vestra finita erunt (*prius quam*, before that).

1. The Britons used-to-clothe-themselves (*Past-Imp. Pass.*) with skins. 2. The cities had been fortified with stone (*Adj.*) walls. 3. The sons of Tiberius Gracchus had been carefully trained by their mother. 4. The bodies were buried with the highest honors. 5. The generals were punished because they had not buried the bodies. 6. These two boys had been trained by their mother carefully. 7. The camp had not been fortified. 8. This life of-ours (*nostra*) will be found exceedingly-short (*Sup.*). 9. When the city has been fortified (*Fut.-Perf.*), the citizens will defend it. 10. The city is fortified and made strong with guards.

B.—1. Pater curat, ut ego diligenter erudiar. 2. Pater curabat, ut ego diligenter erudirer. 3. Curo, ut diligenter erudiar. 4. Curabam, ut diligenter erudirer. 5. Curabam, ut puer bene educaretur, strenue exerceretur, probe excolere-

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tur, diligenter erudiretur) 6. O puer, diligenter eruditōr!
 (7. Bonus discipulus litterarum cognitione erudiri studet. 8.
 Homo eruditus non solum sibi, sed etiam aliis prodest. 9.
 Nemo dubitat, quin puer a me gnaviter custoditus sit. 10.
 Nemo dubitavit, quin puella a me gnaviter custodita sit.

1. Let the boys be carefully trained. 2. Let not the boys
 be trained by wicked men. 3. I will take care that my son
 is carefully trained. 4. I took care that my son should not
 be trained by a wicked master. 5. There is no doubt that
 the boys have been carefully trained. 6. Who doubts that it
 is better to be trained by a good master than by a bad one?
 7. Who doubts that Socrates was unjustly punished? 8. It
 is not disgraceful to be unjustly punished. 9. Take care that
 the boy is well trained. 10. Well-trained boys love their
 master.

XXVI.—THIRD CONJUGATION (*mixed with the Fourth*).

Cāpio, cēpi, captum, cāpērē: to take.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. *Present-Imperfect Tense.*

<i>S. Cāp-io,</i>	<i>I take.</i>	<i>P. Cāp-imūs,</i>	<i>We take.</i>
<i>Cāp-is,</i>	<i>thou takest.</i>	<i>Cāp-itis,</i>	<i>you take.</i>
<i>Cāp-it,</i>	<i>he takes.</i>	<i>Cāp-iunt,</i>	<i>they take.</i>

2. *Past-Imperfect Tense.*

<i>S. Cāp-iēbam,</i>	<i>I was taking.</i>	<i>P. Cāp-iēbāmūs,</i>	<i>We were taking.</i>
<i>Cāp-iēbās,</i>	<i>thou wast taking.</i>	<i>Cāp-iēbātis,</i>	<i>you were taking.</i>
<i>Cāp-iēbāt,</i>	<i>he was taking.</i>	<i>Cāp-iēbant,</i>	<i>they were taking.</i>

3. *Future-Imperfect Tense.*

<i>S. Cāp-iam,</i>	<i>I shall take.</i>	<i>P. Cāp-iēmūs,</i>	<i>We shall take.</i>
<i>Cāp-iēs,</i>	<i>thou wilt take.</i>	<i>Cāp-iētis,</i>	<i>you will take.</i>
<i>Cāp-iēt,</i>	<i>he will take.</i>	<i>Cāp-ient,</i>	<i>they will take.</i>

4. *Present-Perfect Tense.*

<i>Cēp-i,</i>	<i>I have taken, or I took,</i>	like	<i>rexī.</i>
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5. *Past-Perfect Tense.*

<i>Cēp-ēram,</i>	<i>I had taken,</i>	like	<i>rexēram</i>
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6. *Future-Perfect Tense.*

<i>Cēp-ēro,</i>	<i>I shall have taken,</i>	like	<i>rexēro.</i>
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. Present-Imperfect Tense.

<i>S. Căp-iam, I may take.</i>	<i>P. Căp-iāmus, We may take.</i>
<i>Căp-iās, thou mayst take.</i>	<i>Căp-iātis, you may take.</i>
<i>Căp-iāt, he may take.</i>	<i>Căp-iant, they may take.</i>

2. Past-Imperfect Tense.

<i>S. Căp-ārem, I might take.</i>	<i>P. Căp-ārēmŭ, We might take.</i>
<i>Căp-ārēs, thou mightst take.</i>	<i>Căp-ārētis, you might take.</i>
<i>Căp-ārēt, he might take.</i>	<i>Căp-arent, they might take.</i>

3. Present-Perfect Tense.

<i>Căp-ērim,</i>	<i>I may have taken,</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>rexērim.</i>
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4. Past-Perfect Tense.

<i>Căp-issem,</i>	<i>I might have taken,</i>	<i>like</i>	<i>rexissem.</i>
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>S. Căp-ě, Take thou.</i>	<i>P. Căp-itě, Take ye or you.</i>
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Future Tense.

<i>S. Căp-ito, Thou shalt take.</i>	<i>P. Căp-ītōtě, You shall take.</i>
<i>Căp-ito, he shall take, or let him take.</i>	<i>Căp-iunto, they shall take, or let them take.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Imperfect. Căp-ěre, to take.</i>	<i>Gen. Căp-iendi, of taking.</i>
<i>Perfect. Căp-isse, { to have</i>	<i>Dat. Căp-iendo, for taking.</i>
<i> { taken.</i>	<i>Acc. Căp-iendum, the taking.</i>
<i>Future. Căp-tūrum { to be about</i>	<i>Abl. Căp-iendo, by taking.</i>
<i> esse, { to take.</i>	

GERUND.

SUPINES.

<i>Cap-tum, to take.</i>	
<i>Cap-tu, to be taken.</i>	

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Imperfect. Căp-iens, taking.</i>	
<i>Future. Cap-tūrus, about to take.</i>	

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. Present-Imperfect Tense.

<i>S Căp-lor, I am taken.</i>	<i>P. Căp-imŭr, We are taken.</i>
<i>Căp-eris } thou art taken.</i>	<i>Căp-imini, you are taken.</i>
<i>or -erē,</i>	
<i>Căp-itur, he is taken.</i>	<i>Căp-iuntŭr, they are taken.</i>

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2. Past-Imperfect Tense.

S. Căp-iēbar, I was being taken.	P. Căp-iēbāmūr, We were being taken.
Căp-iēbāris or } thou wast being taken.	Căp-iēbāmini, you were being taken.
cap-iēbāre, } taken.	Căp-iēbantūr, they were being taken.
Căp-iēbātūr, he was being taken.	

3. Future-Imperfect Tense.

S. Căp-iar, I shall be taken.	P. Căp-iēmūr, We shall be taken.
Căp-iēris or } thou wilt be taken.	Căp-iēmīni, you will be taken.
cap-iēre, } he will be taken.	Căp-ientūr, they will be taken.
Căp-iētūr,	

4. Present-Perfect Tense.

Cap-tus sum or fui, { I have been taken, or I was taken,	like { rectus sum or fui.
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5. Past-Perfect Tense.

Cap-tus eram or fuēram, I had been taken,	like { rectus eram or fuēram.
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6. Future-Perfect Tense.

Cap-tus ero or fuēro, I shall have been taken,	like { rectus ero or fuero.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. Present-Imperfect Tense.

S. Căp-iar, I may be taken.	P. Căp-iāmūr, We may be taken.
Căp-iāris or } thou mayst be taken.	Căp-iāmīni, you may be taken.
cap-iāre, } he may be taken.	Căp-iantūr, they may be taken.
Căp-iātūr,	

2. Past-Imperfect Tense.

S. Căp-ērer, I might be taken.	P. Căp-ērēmūr, We might be taken.
Căp-ērēris or } thou mightst be taken.	Căp-ērēmīni, you might be taken.
cap-ērēre, } he might be taken.	Căp-ērentur, they might be taken.
Căp-ērētūr,	

3. Present-Perfect Tense.

Cap-tus sim or fuērim, I may have been taken,	like { rectus sim or fuērim.
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4. Past-Perfect Tense.

Cap-tus essem or fuissem, I might have been taken,	like { rectus essem or fuissem.
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

S. Căp-ērē, Be thou taken.	P. Căp-īmīni, Be ye or you taken.
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Future Tense.

S. Căp-ītūr, Thou shalt be taken.	P. Căp-iuntor, They shall be taken,
Căp-ītūr, he shall be taken, or let him be taken.	or let them be taken.

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INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Cāp-i,</i>	<i>to be taken.</i>
<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Cap-tum (a, um) esse or fuisse,</i>	<i>to have been taken.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	<i>Cap-tum iri,</i>	<i>to be about to be taken.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Cap-tus (a, um),</i>	<i>taken, or having been taken.</i>
<i>Gerundive.</i>	<i>Cāp-iendus (a, um),</i>	<i>fit to be taken.</i>

Ob. The Verbs conjugated like *cāpio* are:

<i>facio,</i>	<i>fecī,</i>	<i>factum,</i>	<i>faciō,</i>	<i>to make.</i>
<i>jacio,</i>	<i>jēcī,</i>	<i>jactum,</i>	<i>jacō,</i>	<i>to throw.</i>
<i>fugio,</i>	<i>fūgī,</i>	<i>fug-tum,</i>	<i>fugō,</i>	<i>to flee.</i>
<i>fodio,</i>	<i>fodī,</i>	<i>fossūm,</i>	<i>fodiō,</i>	<i>to dig.</i>
<i>rāpio,</i>	<i>rāpui,</i>	<i>raptum,</i>	<i>rāpō,</i>	<i>to seize.</i>
<i>pārio,</i>	<i>pēpēi,</i>	<i>partum,</i>	<i>pārō,</i>	<i>to bring forth.</i>
<i>quātio,</i>	(no perfect),	<i>quassum,</i>	<i>quātō,</i>	<i>to shake.</i>
<i>cūpio,</i>	<i>cūpivi,</i>	<i>cūpitum,</i>	<i>cūpō,</i>	<i>to desire.</i>
<i>sāpio,</i>	<i>sāpivi,</i>	_____	<i>sāpō,</i>	<i>to savor of, be wise.</i>
<i>lacio,</i>	_____	_____	<i>lacō,</i>	<i>to draw, } rare, except in</i>
<i>specio,</i>	_____	_____	<i>spēcō,</i>	<i>to look, } composition.</i>

VOCABULARY 33.

<i>absurdus, a, um,</i>	<i>out of tune, absurd.</i>	<i>margarita, ae, f,</i>	<i>a pearl.</i>
<i>bōna, orum, n. (pl.),</i>	<i>goods.</i>	<i>necessarius, a, um,</i>	<i>necessary, need-ful.</i>
<i>celsus, a, um,</i>	<i>lofty, tall.</i>	<i>nidus, i, m.</i>	<i>a nest.</i>
		<i>versus, us, m.</i>	<i>a line, a verse.</i>

EXERCISE XXXIII.

1. Urbs capitur; fugiunt cives, rapiuntur omnia. 2. Curabit dux strenuus ne milites sui fugiant. 3. Scribebam ego versus, tu pingebas, et frater in horto fodiebat. 4. Quis dubitat quin absurdum sit malos versus facere? 5. Poeta versus faciebat quum hostes urbem intrabant. 6. Ne fugiant milites, saepe tutius est pugnare quam fugere. 7. Non omnes eadem cupimus. 8. Curavit ut oratio sua Ciceronem saperet. 9. Quis dubitat quin milites bona nostra rapturi sint? 10. Ne facite absurda, cives! Sapite et iram coercete.

1. Birds make their nests in trees. 2. An eagle had made her nest in a tall tree. 3. We desire very many things which are not needful to us. 4. It is easy to make verses; it is not easy to make good (ones). 5. The enemy flee, and the camp is taken. 6. Flee not, soldiers! It is safer to fight than to flee. 7. We will dig in the earth, in order that we may find minerals. 8. Men do not dig in the ground to (ut) find pearls. 9. A strong wind was shaking the trees. 10. That whole roation savors of the poets (Acc.).

Deponent Verbs have a Passive form,

I. Hortör, hortätüs sum, hortäri, to exhort, like ämör.
 II. Vöreör, vörütüs sum, vörëri, to fear, " moneör.

INDICATIVE MOOD.	I.		II.		
	<i>Pres.-Imp.</i>	Hort-ör, Hort-äris (äre), &c.	<i>I exhort.</i> <i>thou exhortest.</i> &c.	Vër-öör, Vër-äris (ëre), &c.	<i>I fear.</i> <i>thou fearest</i> &c.
	<i>Past.-Imp.</i>	Hort-äbär,	<i>I was exhorting.</i>	Vër-ëbär,	<i>I was fearing.</i>
	<i>Fut.-Imp.</i>	Hort-äbör,	<i>I shall exhort.</i>	Vër-ëbör,	<i>I shall fear.</i>
	<i>Pres.-Perf.</i>	Hort-ätüs sum,	<i>I have exhorted</i> <i>or I exhorted.</i>	Vër-ütüs sum,	<i>I have feared</i> <i>or I feared.</i>
	<i>Past-Perf.</i>	Hort-ätüs ëram,	<i>I had exhorted.</i>	Vër-ütüs ëram,	<i>I had feared.</i>
<i>Fut.-Perf.</i>	Hort-ätüs ëro,	<i>I shall have ex- horted.</i>	Vër-ütüs ëro,	<i>I shall have feared.</i>	
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.	<i>Pres.-Imp.</i>	Hort-ër,	<i>I may exhort.</i>	Vër-ëär,	<i>I may fear.</i>
	<i>Past.-Imp.</i>	Hort-ärër,	<i>I might exhort.</i>	Vër-ërër,	<i>I might fear.</i>
	<i>Fut.-Imp.</i>	Hort-ätürüs sim,	<i>I may be about</i> <i>I may have ex- hort.</i>	Vër-ütürüs sim,	<i>I may be about</i> <i>I may have</i>
	<i>Pres.-Perf.</i>	Hort-ätüs sim,	<i>I may have ex- horted.</i>	Vër-ütüs sim,	<i>feared.</i>
<i>Past-Perf.</i>	Hort-ätüs essem,	<i>I might have ex- horted.</i>	Vër-ütüs essem,	<i>I might have feared.</i>	
IMPERATIVE.	<i>Present.</i>	Hort-ärë,	<i>Exhort thou.</i>	Vër-ërë,	<i>Fear thou.</i>
	<i>Future.</i>	Hort-ätör,	<i>thou shalt ex- hort.</i>	Vër-ëtör,	<i>thou shalt fear.</i>
INFINITIVE.	<i>Imperfect.</i>	Hort-äri,	<i>to exhort.</i>	Vër-ëri,	<i>to fear.</i>
	<i>Perfect.</i>	Hort-ätum essë,	<i>to have exhorted.</i> <i>ed.</i>	Vër-ütum essë,	<i>to have feared.</i>
	<i>Future.</i>	Hort-ätürum essë,	<i>to be about to exhort.</i>	Vër-ütürum essë,	<i>to be about to fear.</i>
PARTICLES.	<i>Imperfect.</i>	Hort-ans,	<i>exhorting.</i>	Vër-ens,	<i>fearing.</i>
	<i>Future.</i>	Hort-ätürüs,	<i>about to exhort.</i>	Vër-ütürüs,	<i>about to fear.</i>
	<i>Perfect.</i>	Hort-ätüs,	<i>having exhorted.</i>	Vër-ütüs,	<i>having feared.</i>
	<i>Gerundive.</i>	Hort-andüs,	<i>fit to be ex- horted.</i>	Vër-endüs,	<i>fit to be feared.</i>
SUPINES.		Hort-ätum, Hort-ätü,	<i>to exhort.</i> <i>to be exhorted.</i>	Vër-ütum, Vër-ütü,	<i>to fear.</i> <i>to be feared.</i>
GERUND.		Hort-andi, &c.	<i>of exhorting,</i> &c.	Vër-endi, &c.	<i>of fearing,</i> &c.

Besides the Passive forms the Deponents have the two Active Participles, the Supines, and the Gerunds.

Deponents are the only Latin Verbs that can express directly a Perfect Participle Active: as, hortätüs, *having exhorted*.

but an Active meaning.

III. Lōquōr, lōcūtūs sum, lōquī, to speak, like rēgōr.

IV. Partīōr, partītūs sum, partīrī, to divide, " audiōr.

III.			IV.			INDICATIVE MOOD.
<i>Pres.-Imp.</i>	Lōqu-ōr, Lōqu-ēris (ērē), &c.	<i>I speak.</i> } <i>thou speakest.</i> } &c.	<i>Part-iōr,</i> <i>Part-īris</i> (irē), &c.	<i>I divide.</i> } <i>thou dividest.</i> } &c.		
<i>Past-Imp.</i>	Lōqu-ēbār,	<i>I was speaking.</i>	<i>Part-iēbār,</i>	<i>I was dividing.</i>		
<i>Fut.-Imp.</i>	Lōqu-ār,	<i>I shall speak.</i>	<i>Part-iār,</i>	<i>I shall divide.</i>		
<i>Pres.-Perf.</i>	Lōcū-tūs sum,	<i>I have spoken</i> } <i>or I spoke.</i>	<i>Part-ītūs</i> sum,	<i>I have divided</i> } <i>or I divided.</i>		
<i>Past-Perf.</i>	Lōcū-tūs eram.	<i>I had spoken.</i>	<i>Part-ītūs</i> eram,	<i>I had divided.</i>		
<i>Fut.-Perf.</i>	Lōcū-tūs ēro,	<i>I shall have</i> } <i>spoken.</i>	<i>Part-ītūs</i> ēro,	<i>I shall have di-</i> } <i>vided.</i>		
<i>Pres.-Imp.</i>	Lōqu-ār,	<i>I may speak.</i>	<i>Part-iār,</i>	<i>I may divide.</i>		
<i>Past-Imp.</i>	Lōqu-ērēr,	<i>I might speak.</i>	<i>Part-irēr,</i>	<i>I might divide.</i>		
<i>Fut.-Imp.</i>	Lōcū-tūs sīm,	<i>I may be about</i> } <i>to speak.</i>	<i>Part-ītūrūs,</i> sīm,	<i>I may be about</i> } <i>to divide.</i>		
<i>Pres.-Perf.</i>	Lōcū-tūs sīm,	<i>I may have</i> } <i>spoken.</i>	<i>Part-ītūs</i> sīm,	<i>I may have di-</i> } <i>vided.</i>		
<i>Past-Perf.</i>	Lōcū-tūs essem,	<i>I might have</i> } <i>spoken.</i>	<i>Part-ītūs</i> essem,	<i>I might have</i> } <i>divided.</i>		
<i>Present.</i>	Lōqu-ērē,	<i>Speak thou.</i>	<i>Part-irē,</i>	<i>Divide thou.</i>		
<i>Future.</i>	Lōqu-ītōr,	<i>thou shalt</i> } <i>speak.</i>	<i>Part-ītōr,</i>	<i>thou shalt di-</i> } <i>vide.</i>		
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Lōqu-ī,	<i>to speak.</i>	<i>Part-irī,</i>	<i>to divide.</i>		
<i>Perfect.</i>	Lōcū-tum essē,	<i>to have spoken.</i>	<i>Part-ītum</i> essē,	<i>to have divided.</i>		
<i>Future.</i>	Lōcū-tūrum essē,	<i>to be about to</i> } <i>speak.</i>	<i>Part-ītūrum</i> essē,	<i>to be about to</i> } <i>divide.</i>		
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Lōqu-ens,	<i>speaking.</i>	<i>Part-iens,</i>	<i>dividing.</i>		
<i>Future</i>	Lōcū-tūrūs,	<i>about to speak.</i>	<i>Part-ītūrūs,</i>	<i>about to divide.</i>		
<i>Perfect.</i>	Lōcū-tūs,	<i>having spoken.</i>	<i>Part-ītūs,</i>	<i>having divided.</i>		
<i>Gerundive.</i>	Lōqu-endūs,	<i>fit to be spoken.</i>	<i>Part-iendūs,</i>	<i>fit to be divided.</i>		
<i>SUPINES.</i>	Lōcū-tum, Lōcū-tū,	<i>to speak.</i> } <i>to be spoken.</i>	<i>Part-ītum,</i> <i>Part-ītū,</i>	<i>to divide.</i> } <i>to be divided.</i>		
<i>GERUND.</i>	Lōqu-endi, &c.	<i>of speaking,</i> } <i>&c.</i>	<i>Part-iendi,</i> &c.	<i>of dividing,</i> } <i>&c.</i>		

The Gerundive, and occasionally the Perf. Participle, are the only forms in the Deponents that ever have a passive meaning.

Intransitive Deponents have no Supine in *ti* and no Gerundive.

VOCABULARY 34.

admīror, āri, ātus, 1,	<i>I wonder at, I admire.</i>	mīror, etc., 1,	<i>I wonder at, admire.</i>
aspēnor, āri, 1,	<i>I reject, despise.</i>	vēnēror, etc., 1,	<i>I reverence, worship.</i>
conor, etc., 1,	<i>I attempt.</i>	demum, adv.	<i>indeed.*</i>
contemplor, etc., 1,	<i>I observe carefully, I contemplate.</i>	pōtestas, ātis, f. }	<i>power.†</i>
		pōtentia, ae, f. }	
hortor, etc., 1,	<i>I urge, exhort, encourage.</i>	quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, or quiddam,	<i>a certain, one, certain. then.</i>
mēdītor, etc., 1,	<i>I meditate on, study.</i>	tum, adv.	

EXERCISE XXXIV.

Deponent Verbs of the First Conjugation.

1. Admiramur cantum avium illarum. 2. Admiramini Dei potentiam. 3. Animalia quaedam vocem humanam imitantur. 4. Caesar milites hortatus est, ut fortiter pugnarent. 5. Hannibal Alpes superare conatus est. 6. Hortabor patrem ut pueri mentem probe excolat. 7. Quid meditaris, carissime amice? 8. Contemplor pulchram hanc imaginem. 9. Venerare Deum, venerare parentes. 10. Tum demum beatus eris, quum aspernatus eris voluptatem.

1. Who does not admire the song of the nightingale? 2. Meditate on these things every-day. 3. Observe (carefully) this beautiful image. 4. It does good to the mind to contemplate lofty things. 5. Contemplate, citizens, the examples of the ancients! 6. Then at last will ye be happy when ye have learnt (*Fut.-Perf.*) to despise pleasure. 7. I will encourage the boy to (ut) contemplate those things. 8. Attempt great things; thou wilt do great things. 9. I will take care that my son may admire those things (*ea, n. pl.*) which are fit-to-be-admired. 10. There is no doubt that the Romans admired Cicero.

VOCABULARY 35.

fāteor, fassus, 2,	<i>I confess.</i>	intueor, itus, 2,	<i>I look upon, into.</i>
īmītor, etc., 1,	<i>I imitate.</i>	rēcōrdor, etc., 1,	<i>I call to mind.</i>
polliceor, citus, 2,	<i>I promise.</i>	mī ēreor, itus, 2,	<i>I pity, have pity on.</i>

* As tum demum, then indeed, then and not till then.

† Potestas is the regular power of a magistrate; potentia, the power which arises out of personal weight and influence.

accipio, * cēpi, cep- tum, 3,	I receive.	ex, e, prep. (with abl.),	out of, from.
confiteor, * fessus, 2,	I confess.	facinus, ōris, n.	a bold, dar- ing deed, crime.
dēcipio, * cēpi, cep- tum, 3,	I deceive.	Plinius, ii, m.	Pliny, name of two Ro- man writers (Elder and Younger).
eicio, * jēci, jec- tum, 3,	I cast forth.	praetērītus, a, um,	past.
tueor, itus, 2,	I gaze, guard, protect.	reus, i, m.	an accused man, a de- fendant.
vēreor, itus, 2,	I fear, rever- ence.	senectus, ūtis, f.	old age.
Asia, ae, f.	Asia.		
Darius, ii, m.	Darius, a Per- sian royal name.		

EXERCISE XXXV.

Dependent Verbs of the Second Conjugation.

RULE 16.—Verbs signifying *to remember, to forget, to pity*, are in Latin commonly followed by the Genitive.

1. Veremini, O pueri, senectutem! 2. Darius Alexandro magnam partem Asiae pollicitus est. 3. Plinius scribit; nunc pueri omnia sciunt, neminem verentur, imitantur neminem. 4. Tuebimur miseros, quorum agros vastavistis. 5. Incolae hoc facinus fatebuntur. 6. Comites, qui salutem regis tuiti erant, maximum praemium acceperunt. 7. Scelerum suorum recordabuntur. 8. Reus facinus confessus est. 9. Jucundum est mare a terra intueri. 10. Semper misero-
rum hominum miserebimur.

1. We reverence the power of God. 2. Guard the king, soldiers! 3. Confess the truth (true things), boy; it is better to be punished than to deceive. 4. Look-into these things carefully. 5. The general has promised rewards to the soldiers. 6. There is no doubt that the generals have promised (*Subj.*) rewards to the soldiers. 7. He has confessed the crime, and shall be punished. 8. It is pleasant to call-to-mind past dangers. 9. Ye will call these things to mind, citizens, when I am cast forth (*Fut.-Perf.*) from the city. 10. Have-pity-on the accused (man), judges! 11. He reverences the gods.

* Observe the change of *ā* to *ī* when a preposition is prefixed in com-
position; as, accipio = ad + cēpio; confiteor = con + fāteor, etc.

VOCABULARY 36.

abūtor, ūsus, ūti, 3,	<i>I abuse.</i>	cāseus, i, m.	<i>cheese.</i>
adhortor, etc., 1,	<i>I urge, exhort.</i>	consulātus, us, m.	<i>office of consul, consulate.</i>
adīpiscor, adeptus, 3,	<i>I acquire, attain to.</i>	cruciātus, us, m.	<i>torture.</i>
allōquor, lōcūtus, 3,	<i>I speak to, address.</i>	Eurīpides, ia, m.	<i>Euripides, an Athenian tragic poet.</i>
committo, mīsi, misum, 3,	<i>I send together, join battle (fight).</i>	immortālitas, ātis, f.	<i>immortality.</i>
defāgro, etc., 1,	<i>to be burnt down.</i>	Lābiēnus, i, m.	<i>Labienus, one of Caesar's lieutenants.</i>
fruo, frūtus, and fructus, 3,	<i>I enjoy.</i>	lac, lactis, n.	<i>milk.</i>
fungor, functus, 3,	<i>I discharge.</i>	lācus, us, m.	<i>a lake.</i>
gero, gēmi, gestum, 3,	<i>I carry on, wage.</i>	laetitia, ae, f.	<i>joy.</i>
hābeo, bui, bītum, 2,	<i>I have.</i>	Mēnāpii, orum, m.	<i>the Menapii, a Gallic tribe.</i>
incūso, etc., 1,	<i>I accuse, find fault with.</i>	mox, adv.	<i>soon, shortly.</i>
jūbeo, jussi, jussum, 2,	<i>I order, bid.</i>	mūnus, ōris, n.	<i>duty, function.</i>
lōquor, lōcūtus, 3,	<i>I speak.</i>	nēvē, conj. (with subj.),	<i>nor, and lest</i>
mōrior, mortuus, 3,	<i>I die.</i>	nīmīs, adv.	<i>too, too much.</i>
nascor, natus, 3,	<i>I am born.</i>	p̄r, prep. (with acc.),	<i>through.</i>
obliscor, litus, 3,	<i>I forget.</i>	poena, ae, f.	<i>punishment.</i>
pātor, passus, 3,	<i>I endure, suffer.</i>	Poeni, orum, m.	<i>the Carthaginians.</i>
prōficiscor, fectus, 3,	<i>I set out.</i>	pristinus, a, um,	<i>former, olden.</i>
rēminiscor (no perf.), 3,	<i>I remember.</i>	rāro, adv.	<i>seldom.</i>
sequor, secūtus, 3,	<i>I follow.</i>	Rēgulus, i, m.	<i>Regulus, a Roman commander.</i>
utor, ūsus, 3,	<i>I use.</i>	Sālāmis, ins, f.	<i>Salamis, an island near Athens.</i>
vescor (no perf.), 3,	<i>I feed, live on.</i>	tantum, adv.	<i>only.</i>
ad, prep. (with acc.),	<i>to, at, near.</i>	Trāsīmēnus, i, m.	<i>Trasimenes, a lake in Italy.</i>
aliquando, adv.	<i>sometimes.</i>		
apud, prep. (with acc.),	<i>at, near.</i>		
bēnignā, adv.	<i>kindly.</i>		
cāro, carnis, f.	<i>flesh.</i>		

EXERCISE XXXVI.

Deponent Verbs of the Third Conjugation.

RULE 17.—Utor, abutor, fruor, fungor, potior, and vescor govern the Ablative Case.

- A.—1. Si morimur, corpus tantum moritur, non animus.
 2. Dux maximam adeptus est gloriam. 3. Cives, libertatem adepti, summa laetitia fruentur. 4. Virtutis viam semper se

quemur. 5. Cura ut bene moriaris. 6. Audi multa, loquere pauca. 7. Per multos annos pace usi sunt. 8. Lacte, caseo, carne vescuntur. 9. Munere tuo bene fungere! 10. Aliquantum oculi non funguntur suo munere.

1. By this death he obtained the freedom of his country. 2. Who doubts that by this death he has obtained immortal glory? 3. It is a small thing to enjoy life; it is a great thing to discharge the duties of life. 4. Take care that you always follow the path (way) of virtue. 5. You will enjoy all these good (things). 6. When the body is dead (*Fut.-Perf.*), then indeed shall we enjoy true life. 7. The Britons used-to-feed (*Past-Imperf.*) on milk, flesh, (and) cheese. 8. He used the utmost freedom in his oration. 9. Use riches, do not abuse them. 10. Follow us; we will protect you.

B.—1. Sapienter utimini tempore. 2. Clarissimus hic dux consulatu functus est. 3. Qui nimis cupit honores, raro eos adipiscitur. 4. Caesar duas legiones ad Labienum proficisci jubet, ipse in Menapiorum fines profectus est. 5. Bellum gerimus, ut pace fruamur. 6. Alexander immortalitatis gloriam adeptus est. 7. Augustus omnes cives benigne alloquebatur. 8. Eodem die, quo Dianae templum deflagavit, Alexander Magnus natus est. 9. Regulus omnes cruciatus Poenorum fortiter passus est. 10. Hannibal milites adhortatus est, ut reminiscerentur pristinae virtutis suae, neve liberorum obliviscerentur.

1. Thou hast wisely discharged thine office-of-consul. 2. Generals often exhort their soldiers to (ut) remember their wives and children. 3. Remember (your) ancient valor, soldiers! 4. Caesar orders these two legions to set out. 5. It is a small thing to-speak-kindly-to (one's) fellow-citizens. 6. That most famous (nobilis) battle was fought near the lake Trasimenus. 7. Caesar himself set out for (into) the territories of the Menapii. 8. Now we have peace; shortly we shall-be-carrying-on war. 9. Regulus endured bravely the utmost tortures. 10. On the same day on which that most famous battle was fought, the poet Euripides was born.

VOCABULARY 37.

blandior, itus, iri, }	I flutter, win	exp̄rior, ertus, 4, I try, experience.
4 (with dat.), }	upon.	civ̄lis, e, belonging to a citizen, civil.
mētor, mensus, 4, }	I measure.	

mentior, itus, 4,	<i>I lie.</i>	pōtior, itus, 4	} <i>I obtain possession (with abl. or gen.) of.</i>
Epāminondas, ae, m.	<i>Epaminondas, a famous Theban.</i>	fortūna, ae, f.	
ordior, orsus, 4,	<i>I begin.</i>	frons, ntia, f.	<i>fortune.</i>
partior, itus, 4,	<i>I share, divide.</i>	nunquam, adv.	<i>forehead, brow.</i>
		vultus, us, m.	<i>never.</i>
			<i>countenance, looks.</i>

EXERCISE XXXVII.

Deponent Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation.

1. Milites belli fortunam experiuntur. 2. Epaminondas nunquam mentiebatur. 3. Senes multa experti sunt in longa vita. 4. Magnos viros virtute metimur, non fortuna. 5. Voluptas blanditur sensibus nostris. 6. Frons, oculi, vultus saepe mentiuntur. 7. Tarquinius Superbus potitus est regno. 8. Puniemini, quod mentiti estis. 9. Bellum civile in Italia orsum est. 10. Patres bona sua cum liberis partiuntur.

1. We will try the fortune of war. 2. The Romans often tried the fortune of war. 3. There is no doubt that it is extremely-base (*Superl.*) to lie. 4. We will share our goods with our children. 5. There is no doubt that the enemy (pl.) have-obtained-possession-of the city. 6. Let us make-trial-of our valor; let us get-possession-of the camp of the enemy. 7. There is no doubt that pleasure wins-upon our senses. 8. We ought to measure men by (their) virtue, not by (their) fortune. 9. Very many (people) measure all things by fortune. 10. The consuls will measure (out) lands to the soldiers.

XXVIII.—PREPOSITIONS.

Of the Prepositions, some govern the Accusative Case, some the Ablative, and some either the Accusative or Ablative.

I. With the Accusative alone.

Ad,	<i>to.</i>	Ergā,	<i>toward.</i>
Adversū,	} <i>toward.</i>	Extrā,	<i>outside of.</i>
Adversum,		Infrā,	<i>below.</i>
Antē,	<i>before.</i>	Intēr,	<i>between, among.</i>
Apud,	<i>near, at.</i>	Intrā,	<i>inside of, within.</i>
Circā,	<i>around.</i>	Juxtā,	<i>near.</i>
Circitēr,	<i>about.</i>	Ob,	<i>on account of.</i>
Cis and citrā,	<i>on this side of.</i>	Pēnēs,	<i>in the power of.</i>
Contrā,	<i>against, contrary to.</i>	Pēr,	<i>through.</i>

Pōnē, <i>behind.</i>	Secundum, <i>following, in accordance</i>
Post, <i>after.</i>	Suprā, <i>above.</i> [with.]
Præter, <i>beside.</i>	Trans, <i>across.</i>
Prōpē, <i>near.</i>	Ultrā, <i>on the farther side of.</i>
Propter, <i>on account of.</i>	Versus, <i>toward.</i>

Versus is put after the word it governs.

VOCABULARY 38.

fluō, fluxi, fluxum, 3, <i>I flow.</i>	mētus, us, m. <i>fear.</i>
migro, etc., 1, <i>I migrate, de-</i>	occidens, ntis, m. <i>the west (the set-</i>
	<i>ting sun).</i>
vīvo, vixi, victum, 3, <i>I live.</i>	permulti, ae, ā, <i>very many.</i>
æstas, ætis, f. <i>summer.</i>	primō, adv. <i>at first.</i>

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

1. Exercitus hostium ad portas urbis venit. 2. Multi homines contra naturam vivunt. 3. Iudices secundum leges hunc hominem puniverunt. 4. Multae aves ante hiemem in alias terras migrant. 5. Hac æstate extra urbem habitabimus. 6. Romani trans Rhenum multa oppida vastaverunt. 7. Hoc bellum intra paucos dies finitum erit. 8. Vir sapiens non propter metum legibus parebit. 9. Rhodanus primo occidentem versus fluit. 10. Equitatum præter fluminis ripas contra hostem ducit.

1. Hannibal led (his) army to the gates of the city. 2. Who doubts that it is contrary-to virtue to lie? 3. All these things are in-the-power-of the consuls. 4. The general led his army toward the river. 5. Very many birds migrate into Britain in the summer. 6. The river Rhone flows through the lake. 7. A good judge will judge according to the laws. 8. We shall dwell within the city, but you will depart into the country (agri). 9. The camp of Hannibal was near the walls of the city. 10. The nightingale migrates across the sea in winter.

II. With the Ablative alone.

Ā, ab, or abs, <i>by or from.</i>	Ex <i>out of.</i>
Absequē (rare), <i>without.</i>	Præ, <i>before, in comparison with.</i>
Cōram, <i>in the presence of.</i>	Prō, <i>before, for, in behalf of.</i>
Cum, <i>with.</i>	Sinē, <i>without.</i>
Dē, <i>down from, from, concerning.</i>	Tēnūs, <i>reaching to, as far as.</i>

Tēnūs is put after the word it governs.

VOCABULARY 39.

<i>dīvido, vīsi, vīsum, 3, I divide, separate.</i>	<i>Germāni, orum, m. the Germans.</i>
<i>cēteri (caet.), ae, ō, pl. } the rest, all others.</i>	<i>Helvētius, a, um, Helvetian. [tenant.]</i>
	<i>lēgātus, i, m. ambassador, lieu-</i>
	<i>ōcēānus, i, m. the ocean.</i>

finis - a boundary

EXERCISE XXXIX.

1. Magna cum voluptate avium cantum audivimus. 2. A Cicerone liber de senectute scriptus est. 3. Rhenus agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit. 4. Romani ex Gallia trans Rhenum veniunt. 5. Pro salute reipublicae et pro liberis pugnabimus. 6. Magna gloria nemini venit sine virtute. 7. Coram parentibus dixi, quid scripserim. 8. Incolae urbis de pace legatos ad Caesarem miserunt. 9. Cato in senectute prae ceteris floruit. 10. Alexander omnes terras Oceano tenuis vicit.

1. The songs of birds are heard with pleasure by all. (2. Cicero has written a very beautiful book concerning old age.) 3. The ocean separates Britain from Gaul. 4. He said these things in-the-presence-of all the soldiers. 5. The general marched (duco) his army out of the city. 6. Before all others Demosthenes and Cicero are the most renowned orators. 7. There is no true glory without virtue. (8. Along with thee (tecum*) we will depart into another land. 9. We are fighting for (pro) our country, for our wives, for our children. 10. He was dwelling in the same city, without-the-knowledge-of his father.

III. With the Accusative or Ablative.

<i>In, in, into.</i>	<i>Sūper, over.</i>
<i>Sub, up to, under; of time, about.</i>	<i>Subter, under.</i>
<i>Clam, secretly, without the knowledge of.</i>	

In and *Sub*, with the *Acc.*, answer to the question *Whither?* with the *Abl.*, the question *Where?*

VOCABULARY 40.

<i>fulgeo, lei, lsum, 2, I shine.</i>	<i>Aegyptus, i, f. Egypt.</i>
<i>prōfero, tūli, lātum, } I extend.</i>	<i>impērium, ii, n. empire.</i>
<i>ferre,</i>	<i>marmōr, ōris, n. marble.</i>
<i>Indi, orum, m. the Indians, people of India.</i>	<i>servitus, ūtis, f. slavery.</i>
	<i>tābernāculum, i, n. tent.</i>
	<i>uxor, oris, f. wife.</i>

* *Mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum*, are used instead of *cum me, cum te*, etc.

EXERCISE XL.

1. Multi homines in varias terras itinera faciunt. 2. In magno flumine magni capiuntur pisces. 3. In hortum meum non venisti, in urbe autem fuisti. 4. Sub terra est magna rerum utilium multitudo. 5. Equitatus hostium sub noctem in castra venit. 6. Plurimae aves sub hiemem in alias terras volant. 7. Pompeius in Aegypto sub oculis uxoris et liberorum mortuus est. 8. Caesar super Indos proferet imperium. 9. Super tabernaculum Darii imago Solis fulgebat. 10. Etiam sub marmore et auro habitat servitus.

1. We were coming into the city ; you were dwelling in it. 2. The camp of Hannibal was under the walls of Rome. 3. We were walking in the garden. 4. It is not pleasant to all to dwell in the city. 5. Large fishes are not caught in a small river. 6. The nightingale does not always remain in the same lands. 7. They slay Pompey beneath the very (ipse) eyes of his wife. 8. The Romans will extend their empire beyond the boundaries of Europe. 9. Beneath the earth there are many beautiful things. 10. Toward winter these birds migrate into other lands.

XXIX.—ADVERBS.

Adverbs are formed from Adjectives and Participles by means of the terminations *-ē* and *-tēr*. Adverbs derived from Adjectives and Participles of the First and Second Declension end in *-ē*, as *doctē*, *learnedly*, from *doctus*. Adverbs derived from Adjectives and Participles of the Third Declension end in *-tēr*, as *fortitēr*, *bravely*, from *fortis*.

The *Comparative* of the Adverb is the same as the Neuter Nominative Singular of the Comparative Adjective, and consequently ends in *ius*.

; The *Superlative* of the Adverb is formed from the Superlative of the Adjective by changing the final syllable of the latter into *ē*.

ADJECTIVES.

		Positive.		Comparative.	Superlative.
doctus,	learned.	doctē,	learnedly.	doctius	doctissimē
liber,	free.	liberē,	freely.	liberius	liberrimē
pulcher,	beautiful.	pulchrē,	beautifully	pulchrius	pulcherrimē
fortis,	brave.	fortiter,	bravely.	fortius	fortissimē
similis,	like.	similiter,	alike.	similius	simillimē
acer,	keen.	acriter,	keenly.	acrius	acerrimē
felix,	lucky.	feliciter,	luckily.	felicius	felicissimē
prudens,	prudent.	prudenter,	prudently.	prudētius	prudētissimē

Adverbs are irregular in their Comparison, if the Adjectives from which they are derived are also irregular.

ADJECTIVES.

		Positive.		Comp.	Sup.
bōnus,	good.	bōnē,	well.	mélius	optimē
mālus,	bad.	mālē,	ill.	pējus	pestimē
multus,	much, many.	multum,	much.	plūs	plūrimum
magnus,	great.			māgis	maximē
propinquus,	near.	propē,	near, nearly.	propius	proximē
(prō),	before			prius	primum & primē

VOCABULARY 41.

accōdo, cessi, cessum, 3, <i>I approach.</i>	Hasdrūbal, ālis, m.	Hasdrubal, the brother of Hannibal (a common Carthaginian name).
āgo, āgi, actum, 3, <i>I lead, act, do.</i>		
excōdo, cessi, cessum, 3, <i>I depart from.</i>	jūventus, ūtis, f.	youth.
incipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, <i>I begin.</i>	lātē, adv.	widely, wide.
perdo, didi, ditum, 3, <i>I destroy.</i>	longē, adv.	far.
resisto, stiti, stitum, 3 (with dat.), <i>I resist.</i>	Roscus, ii, m.	Roscus, a Roman name.
ac, conj.	sātis, adv.	enough, sufficiently.
atque, conj.	tigris, is and īdis, c. a tiger.	
attentē, adv.		
audactēr, adv.		

EXERCISE XLI.

A.—1. Germani cum Romanis fortiter pugnauerunt. 2. Milites audacius resistere ac fortius pugnare incipiunt. 3. Miles hostibus fortissime restitit. 4. Galli Italiam longe lateque vastaverunt. 5. Cicero Roscium audacissime defendit. 6. Judicem ii timere debent, qui male egerunt. 7. Deus mundum sapientissime regit. 8. Leones facilius vincuntur quam tigres. 9. Nunquam jucundius viximus quam nunc. 10.

Orationes Demosthenis ab Atheniensibus attentissime audiebantur.

1. Fight bravely, soldiers; ye are fighting for your country. 2. Now we shall live most delightfully. 3. The Germans fought very bravely. (4. Hear the speech more attentively, citizens!) 5. The Gauls laid waste the lands (ager) of the Romans far and wide. (6. Ye have acted most wisely, citizens!) 7. Who doubts that the soldiers have fought most bravely? 8. In this matter (res) Cicero acted most prudently. 9. The Gauls were not easily conquered. (10. Who doubts that God rules the world most wisely?)

B.—1. Non satis est vivere, debemus bene vivere. 2. Multum prodest juventuti libros veterum legere. 3. Eo tempore Cicero maxime omnium reipublicae profuit. 4. Quis reipublicae plus quam Cicero profuit? 5. Orator est (he is) magis quam poeta. 6. Hannibal, dux Poenorum, proxime ad urbem accessit. 7. Primum Latinam linguam discere incipiam. 8. Propius ad portas urbis accessit Hannibal quam Hasdrubal. 9. Pessime omnium egisti! bonos cives perdidisti; improbis bene fecisti. 10. Prius linguam Latinam quam Graecam didicit.

1. It is easy to write; it is not easy to write well. 2. (He) who does not read attentively, reads ill. 3. It was difficult to approach near to the gates. 4. Hannibal approached very near to the gates of Rome. 5. There is no doubt that you have acted very-ill. 6. You have acted worse than all the others. 7. It is not a great thing to write much; it is a very-great thing to write well. 8. First of all (things), reverence the celestial gods. 9. We have lived most pleasantly. 10. There is no doubt that to write well is extremely-difficult.

XXX.—IRREGULAR VERBS.

I. Possum, pōtūī, posse: to be able, can.

INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.

1. Present-Imperfect.

S. Pos-sum	Pos-sim
Pōt-ēs	Pos-eīs
Pōt-est	Pos-eīt
P. Pos-simūs	Pos-simūs
Pōt-estis	Pos-eītis
Pos-sunt	Pos-sint

INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.

2. Past-Imperfect.

S. Pōt-eram	Pos-sem
Pōt-erās	Pos-sēs
Pōt-erāt	Pos-sēt
P. Pōt-erāmūs	Pos-sēmūs
Pōt-erātis	Pos-sētis
Pōt-erant	Pos-sent

INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.		INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.	
3. <i>Future-Imperfect.</i>		5. <i>Past-Perfect.</i>	
S. Pöt-ero	(wanting.)	S. Pöt-uëram	Pöt-nissem
Pöt-ëris		Pöt-uërās	Pöt-nisēs
Pöt-ërit		Pöt-uërāt	Pöt-nisēt
P. Pöt-ërimūs		P. Pöt-uërāmūs	Pöt-nisēmūs
Pöt-ëritīs		Pöt-uërātīs	Pöt-nisētīs
Pöt-ërant		Pöt-uërant	Pöt-nissent
4. <i>Present-Perfect.</i>		6. <i>Future-Perfect.</i>	
S. Pöt-ui	Pöt-uërim	S. Pöt-uëro	(wanting.)
Pöt-uistī	Pöt-uërīs	Pöt-uërīs	
Pöt-uīt	Pöt-uërīt	Pöt-uërīt	
P. Pöt-uimūs	Pöt-uërimūs	P. Pöt-uërimūs	
Pöt-uistīs	Pöt-uërītīs	Pöt-uërītīs	
Pöt-uërunt (ërë)	Pöt-uërint	Pöt-uërint	

INFINITIVE.

Imperfect—Possē. Perfect—Pötuisse. Future—wanting.

VOCABULARY 42.

infringo, frēgi, frac-	} <i>I break, in-</i>	aequus, a, um,	level, even, just.
tum, 3,		cur, adv.	why.
obscurō, etc., 1,	} <i>I darken, ob-</i>	impētus, us, m.	onset, attack.
		invidia, ae, f.	envy, ill will.
relinquo, liqui, }	} <i>I leave, quit.</i>	splendor, ōris, m.	brightness, bril-
lictum, 3, }			liancy.
		týrannus, i, m.	despot, tyrant.

EXERCISE XLII.

1. Ego possum legere, tu potes scribere, soror potest acu pingere. 2. Tyrannus animum sapientis infringere non poterat. 3. Cur heri nobiscum ambulare non poterat? 4. Cura, ut possis aequo animo vitam relinquere. 5. Nemo dubitat, quin milites urbem defendere possint. 6. Mores tyranni ei amicos parere non potuerunt. 7. Non dubitamus, quin urbs a civibus defendi potuerit. 8. Vix Caesar milites e castris educere potuerat, quum hostes impetum fecerunt. 9. Quid melius hominibus dari potuit quam ratio? 10. Virtutis splendor nunquam obscurari poterit.

1. We are all able to be serviceable to (our) friends. 2. You will not be able to be a friend to all. 3. Hannibal was not able to obtain-possession-of the city. 4. Cornelia was able to train her sons most wisely. 5. No one doubted that the sol-

diers were able to defend the city. 6. We can not all be kings; we can all be good citizens. 7. You will not be able to read Sallust easily: he is a difficult author. 8. Caesar was able to conquer his enemies; he was not able to conquer envy. 9. Those wicked men will not be able to quit life with even mind. 10. Restrain (thy) tongue; so thou wilt be able to restrain also thy temper (animus).

II. Vōlo, vōlūi, vellē: *to be willing, to wish.*

III. Nōlo, nōlūi, nolle: *to be unwilling, not to wish.*

IV. Mālo, māluī, mallē: *to be more willing, to prefer, to have rather.*

INDICATIVE.

1. Present-Imperfect.

S. Vōlo	Nōlo	Mālo
Vīs	Nōn vīs	Māvīs
Vult	Nōn vult	Māvult
P. Vōlūmūs	Nōlūmūs	Mālūmūs
Vultis	Nōn vultis	Māvultis
Vōlunt	Nōlunt	Mālunt

2. Past-Imperfect.

S. Vōl-ēbam	Nōl-ēbam	Māl-ēbam
Vōl-ēbās	Nōl-ēbās	Māl-ēbās
Vōl-ēbāt	Nōl-ēbāt	Māl-ēbāt
P. Vōl-ēbāmūs	Nōl-ēbāmūs	Māl-ēbāmūs
Vōl-ēbātis	Nōl-ēbātis	Māl-ēbātis
Vōl-ēbant	Nōl-ēbant	Māl-ēbant

3. Future-Imperfect.

S. Vōl-am	Nōl-am	Māl-am
Vōl-ēs	Nōl-ēs	Māl-ēs
Vōl-ēt	Nōl-ēt	Māl-ēt
P. Vōl-ēmūs	Nōl-ēmūs	Māl-ēmūs
Vōl-ētis	Nōl-ētis	Māl-ētis
Vōl-ent	Nōl-ent	Māl-ent

4. Present-Perfect.

S. Vōl-nī	Nōl-nī	Māl-nī
Vōl-nistī	Nōl-nistī	Māl-nistī
Vōl-nūt	Nōl-nūt	Māl-nūt
P. Vōl-nīmūs	Nōl-nīmūs	Māl-nīmūs
Vōl-nistis	Nōl-nistis	Māl-nistis
Vōl-nērunt or -uērē	Nōl-nērunt or -uērē	Māl-nērunt or -uērē

5. *Past-Perfect.*

S. Völ-uëram	Nöl-uëram	Mäl-uëram
Völ-uëräs	Nöl-uëräs	Mäl-uëräs
Völ-uërät	Nöl-uërät	Mäl-uërät
P. Völ-uërämüs	Nöl-uërämüs	Mäl-uërämüs
Völ-uërätis	Nöl-uërätis	Mäl-uërätis
Völ-uërant	Nöl-uërant	Mäl-uërant

6. *Future-Perfect.*

S. Völ-uëro	Nöl-uëro	Mäl-uëro
Völ-uëris	Nöl-uëris	Mäl-uëris
Völ-uërit	Nöl-uërit	Mäl-uërit
P. Völ-uërimüs	Nöl-uërimüs	Mäl-uërimüs
Völ-uëritis	Nöl-uëritis	Mäl-uëritis
Völ-uërint	Nöl-uërint	Mäl-uërint

SUBJUNCTIVE.

1. *Present-Imperfect.*

S. Völ-im	Nöl-im	Mäl-im
Völ-is	Nöl-is	Mäl-is
Völ-it	Nöl-it	Mäl-it
P. Völ-imüs	Nöl-imüs	Mäl-imüs
Völ-itis	Nöl-itis	Mäl-itis
Völ-int	Nöl-int	Mäl-int

2. *Past-Imperfect.*

S. Völ-lem	Nöl-lem	Mäl-lem
Völ-lës	Nöl-lës	Mäl-lës
Völ-lët	Nöl-lët	Mäl-lët
P. Völ-lëmüs	Nöl-lëmüs	Mäl-lëmüs
Völ-lëtis	Nöl-lëtis	Mäl-lëtis
Völ-lent	Nöl-lent	Mäl-lent

3. *Present-Perfect.*

S. Völ-uërim	Nöl-uërim	Mäl-uërim
Völ-uëris	Nöl-uëris	Mäl-uëris
Völ-uërit	Nöl-uërit	Mäl-uërit
P. Völ-uërimüs	Nöl-uërimüs	Mäl-uërimüs
Völ-uëritis	Nöl-uëritis	Mäl-uëritis
Völ-uërint	Nöl-uërint	Mäl-uërint

4. *Past-Perfect.*

S. Völ-nisseem	Nöl-nisseem	Mäl-nisseem
Völ-nissës	Nöl-nissës	Mäl-nissës
Völ-nissët	Nöl-nissët	Mäl-nissët
P. Völ-nissëmüs	Nöl-nissëmüs	Mäl-nissëmüs
Völ-nissëtis	Nöl-nissëtis	Mäl-nissëtis
Völ-nissent	Nöl-nissent	Mäl-nissent

7. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
 //

IMPERATIVE.		
Present.		
(wanting.)	Nōl-i Nōl-itē	(wanting.)
Future.		
	S. Nōl-īto Nōl-itq P. Nōl-istōtē Nōl-unto	
INFINITIVE.		
Imperfect.		
Vol-iē	Nol-iē	Mal-iē
Perfect.		
Vōl-nissē	Nōl-nissē	Māl-nissē
IMPERFECT PARTICIPLE.		
Vōl-ens	Nōl-ens	(wanting.)

VOCABULARY 43.

cōmītor, etc., 1,	<i>I accompany.</i>	vīdeor, visus, 2,	<i>I seem, appear.</i>
immōlo, etc., 1,	<i>I sacrifice.</i>	Apollō, īnis, m.	<i>Apollo, name of a divinity.</i>
indulgeo, ulsi, ultum, 2 (with dat.),	<i>I indulge.</i>	hostia, ae, f.	<i>a victim.</i>
lūdo, si, sum, 3,	<i>I play.</i>	nōbīlis, e,	<i>noble, distinguished.</i>
mētuo, ui, ūtum, 3,	<i>I fear.</i>	Pythāgōras, ae, m.	<i>Pythagoras, a famous Greek philosopher.</i>
ōro, etc., 1,	<i>I entreat.</i>		
salto, etc., 1,	<i>I dance.</i>		
sēdeo, sēdi, sessum, 2,	<i>I sit.</i>		

EXERCISE XLIII.

A.—1. Ego volo legere, tu vis scribere, frater vult pingere. 2. Ego domi sedere nolo, tu ambulare non vis. 3. Tu ambulare mavis quam domi sedere. 4. Soror saltare mavuit quam ambulare. 5. Oro te, ut mecum ludere velis. 6. Dic, cur me comitari nolis. 7. Orabam te, ut mecum ludere velles. 8. Nesciebam, cur me comitari nolles. 9. Si beati esse volumus, sorte nostra contenti esse debemus. 10. Si vis amari, ama!

1. We do not wish to walk in the fields; we prefer to remain at home. 2. We wished to read, you wished to write, (our) brother wished to paint. 3. I knew-not (how) to dance; I preferred to write and to read. (4. I wished to read; but

my sister wished to sing and to dance.) 5. If you wish to be happy, imitate the examples of good men. (6. Alexander wished to extend his empire beyond the Indi. 7. We do not all obtain those-things which we wish.) 8. I had-rather (*Pres.*) fight (*Inf.*) against enemies than against envy. 9. Pompey was unwilling to depart from the city.) 10. I entreat you to be willing to accompany me.

B.—1. Ego tibi prodesse malo quam obesse. 2. Non dubito, quin mihi prodesse malis quam obesse. 3. Non dubitabam, quin prodesse mihi malles quam obesse. 4. Amicus maluit diligi quam metui. 5. Secundum naturam volent vivere. 6. Cato esse quam videri bonus malebat. 7. Boni esse mavultis quam nobiles et divites. 8. Pythagoras Apollini hostiam immolare noluit. 9. Nolite dolori nimis indulgere. 10. Idem velle et idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est.

1. I had-rather be good than seem (so). 2. Do not* deceive; do not lie; those things (res) very greatly injure friendship. 3. Epaminondas would-not lie. 4. You wish the same things as (*Relative Pron.*) I (wish). 5. We had-rather be useful to our country than be rich. 6. A good man will prefer to be loved (rather) than to be feared. 7. I had-rather be loved by true friends than be rich. 8. The ancient Romans sacrificed very many victims to the gods. 9. Pythagoras was unwilling to indulge anger; he preferred to restrain it. 10. Do not* follow bad examples, my son!

V. Fēro, tūlī, ferrē, lātum: to bear, carry, endure.

I. ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE. / SUBJUNCTIVE.		INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE	
1. Present-Imperfect.		2. Past-Imperfect.	
S. Fēr-o	Fēr-am	S. Fēr-ēbam	Fēr-rem
Fēr-s	Fēr-ās	Fēr-ēbās	Fēr-rēs
Fēr-t	Fēr-āt	Fēr-ēbāt	Fēr-rēt
P. Fēr-imūs	Fēr-āmūs	P. Fēr-ēbāmūs	Fēr-rēmūs
Fēr-tis	Fēr-ātis	Fēr-ēbātis	Fēr-rētis
Fēr-unt	Fēr-ant	Fēr-ēbant	Fēr-rent

* Use the Imperative of *nolle*. Compare No. 9 of the Latin sentences.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
3. <i>Future-Imperfect.</i>		5. <i>Past-Perfect.</i>	
S. Fēr-am	Lātūrū sim	S. Tūl-ēram	Tūl-issem
Fēr-ēs	Lātūris sis	Tūl-ērās	Tūl-isēs
Fēr-ēt	Lātūris sit	Tūl-ērāt	Tūl-isrēt
P. Fēr-ēmūs	Lātūrū simūs	P. Tūl-ērāmūs	Tūl-isēmūs
Fēr-ētis	Lātūri sitis	Tūl-ērātis	Tūl-isētis
Fēr-ent	Lātūri sint	Tūl-erant	Tūl-issent
4. <i>Present-Perfect.</i>		6. <i>Future-Perfect.</i>	
S. Tūl-i	Tūl-ērim	S. Tūl-ēro	(wanting.)
Tūl-isti	Tūl-ēris	Tūl-ēris	
Tūl-it	Tūl-ērit	Tūl-ērit	
P. Tūl-imūs	Tūl-ērimūs	P. Tūl-ērimūs	
Tūl-istis	Tūl-ēritis	Tūl-ēritis	
Tūl-erunt or ērō	Tūl-ērint	Tūl-ērint	

IMPERATIVE.	
<i>Present.</i>	Fēr
	Fēr-tō
<i>Future.</i>	Fer-to
	Fer-to
	Fer-tōtō
	Fēr-unto
INFINITIVE.	
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Fēr-rē
<i>Perfect.</i>	Tūl-isē
<i>Future.</i>	Lātūrum estō

PARTICIPLES.	
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Fēr-ens
<i>Future.</i>	Lātūrus (s, um)
SUPINES.	
	Lātum
	Lātū
GERUND.	
<i>Gen.</i>	Fēr-endī
	etc.

II. PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
1. <i>Present-Imperfect.</i>		3. <i>Future-Imperfect.</i>	
S. Fēr-ōr	Fēr-ār	S. Fēr-ār	(wanting.)
Fer-ris	Fēr-āris	Fēr-āris	
Fer-tūr	Fēr-ātūr	Fēr-ētūr	
P. Fēr-imūr	Fēr-āmūr	P. Fēr-ēmūr	
Fēr-iminī	Fēr-āminī	Fēr-ēminī	
Fēr-untūr	Fēr-antūr	Fēr-entūr	
2. <i>Past-Imperfect.</i>		4. <i>Present-Perfect.</i>	
S. Fēr-ēbār	Fer-rēr	S. Lātūs sum	Lātūs sim
Fēr-ēbāris	Fer-rēris	Lātūs es	Lātūs sis
Fēr-ēbātūr	Fer-rētūr	Lātūs est	Lātūs sit
P. Fēr-ēbāmūr	Fer-rēmūr	P. Lātī sumus	Lātī simūs
Fēr-ēbāminī	Fer-rēminī	Lātī estis	Lātī sitis
Fēr-ēbantūr	Fer-rentūr	Lātī sunt	Lātī sint

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
5. <i>Present-Perfect.</i>			6. <i>Future-Perfect.</i>		
S. Lātūs eram	Lātūs essem		S. Lātūs ēro	(wanting.)	
Lātūs erās	Lātūs essēs		Lātūs erīs		
Lātūs erāt	Lātūs essēt		Lātūs erit		
P. Lātī erāmus	Lātī essemus		P. Lātī erimus		
Lātī erātis	Lātī essētis		Lātī eritis		
Lātī erant	Lātī essent		Lātī erunt		

IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.	
<i>Present.</i>	Fer-rē Fēr-imīni	<i>Imperfect.</i>	Fer-ri
		<i>Perfect.</i>	Lātum essē
		<i>Future.</i>	Lātum iri
<i>Future.</i>	Fer-tōr Fer-tōr Fēr-untōr	PARTICIPLES.	
		<i>Perfect.</i>	Lātūs (a, um)
		<i>Gerundive.</i>	Fēr-endūs (a, um)

Obs. The compounds of *fero* are conjugated in the same way: e. g.

Affero	(ad, fero),	attūli,	allātum,	afferrē,	bring to.
Aufero	(ab, fero),	abetūli,	ablātum,	auferre,	carry away.
Effero	(ex, fero),	extūli,	elātum,	efferrē,	carry out.
Infero	(in, fero),	intūli,	illātum,	inferrē,	carry into.
Offero	(ob, fero),	obtūli,	oblātum,	offerrē,	present.
Perfero	(per, fero),	pertūli,	perlātum,	perferrē,	bear through, endure.
Praefero	(prae, fero),	praetūli,	praelātum,	praeferrē,	prefer.
Refero	(re, fero),	{rētūli, rettūli,}	relātum,	referrē,	bring back.

VOCABULARY 44.

seō, sēvi, sātum, 3, <i>I plant, sow.</i>	onus, ōris, n. <i>load, burden.</i>
aerumna, ae, f. <i>trouble, affliction.</i>	pātienter, adv. <i>patiently.</i>
auxilium, ii, n. <i>help, assistance.</i>	paupertas, stis, f. <i>poverty.</i>
frūges, um (pl.), f. <i>fruits, a crop.</i>	prudentia, ae, f. <i>knowledge, prudence.</i>
inops, opis, adj. <i>needy, destitute.</i>	

PHRASE:

Auxilium ferre, *to render assistance.*

EXERCISE XLIV.

1. Senectus affert prudenter. 2. Laudo vos, quod misero atque inopi auxilium fertis. 3. Ferre laborem consuetudo docet. 4. Nihil potest praeferrī virtuti. 5. Curabamus, ut vobis auxilium ferremus. 6. Rex curabat, ut inopibus civibus auxilium ferretur. 7. Non omnis ager, qui seritur, fert fruges. 8. Agricola paupertatis onus patienter tulit. 9. Fer patienter laborem. 10. Milites in itineribus multas aerumnas pertulerunt.

1. Socrates bore hardships most patiently. 4. Learn thou

to bear well pleasure and pain.) 3. Cato bore old age excellently well (*superl.* of bene). 4. There is no doubt that old age brings many sorrows with it (secum). (A. Caesar ordered two cohorts to bring assistance to the cavalry.) 6. I have learned to bring assistance to the wretched. (A. A sailor ought to be able to bear patiently the hardships of the sea. §. A good man is able to bear with even mind the hardships of life.) 9. Who can endure the discourse of this unlearned man? (A. The Romans knew (how) to bear with even mind the greatest disasters.)

VI. *Ēo, ivi, irē, itum: to go.*

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
1. <i>Present-Imperfect.</i>		4. <i>Present-Perfect.</i>	
S. <i>Ēo</i>	<i>E-am</i>	S. <i>I-vī</i> or <i>Īi</i>	<i>I-vērim</i> or <i>Ī-ērim</i>
<i>I-s</i>	<i>E-ās</i>	<i>I-visti</i> etc.	<i>I-vēris</i> etc.
<i>I-t</i>	<i>E-āt</i>	<i>I-vit</i> etc.	<i>I-vērit</i> etc.
P. <i>I-mūs</i>	<i>E-āmūs</i>	P. <i>I-vimūs</i> etc.	<i>I-vērimūs</i> etc.
<i>I-tis</i>	<i>E-ātis</i>	<i>I-vistis</i> etc.	<i>I-vēritis</i> etc.
<i>E-ant</i>	<i>E-ant</i>	<i>I-vērunt</i> etc.	<i>I-vērint</i> etc.
		<i>or I-vērō</i>	
2. <i>Past-Imperfect.</i>		5. <i>Past-Perfect.</i>	
S. <i>I-bam</i>	<i>I-rem</i>	S. <i>I-vēram</i> or <i>I-vissem</i>	<i>Ī-ēram</i> or <i>Ī-assem</i>
<i>I-bās</i>	<i>I-rēs</i>	<i>I-vērās</i> etc.	<i>I-vissēs</i> etc.
<i>I-bāt</i>	<i>I-rēt</i>	<i>I-vērāt</i> etc.	<i>I-vissēt</i> etc.
P. <i>I-bāmūs</i>	<i>I-rēmūs</i>	P. <i>I-vērāmūs</i> etc.	<i>I-vissēmūs</i> etc.
<i>I-bātis</i>	<i>I-rētis</i>	<i>I-vērātis</i> etc.	<i>I-vissētis</i> etc.
<i>I-bant</i>	<i>I-rent</i>	<i>I-vērant</i> etc.	<i>I-vissent</i> etc.
3. <i>Future-Imperfect.</i>		6. <i>Future-Perfect.</i>	
S. <i>I-bo</i>	<i>I-tūrus sim</i>	S. <i>I-vēro</i> or <i>Ī-ēro</i>	(wanting.)
<i>I-bis</i>	<i>I-tūrus sis</i>	<i>I-vēris</i> etc.	
<i>I-bit</i>	<i>I-tūrus sit</i>	<i>I-vērit</i> etc.	
P. <i>I-bimūs</i>	<i>I-tūri simūs</i>	P. <i>I-vērimūs</i> etc.	
<i>I-bitis</i>	<i>I-tūri sitis</i>	<i>I-vēritis</i> etc.	
<i>I-bunt</i>	<i>I-tūri sint</i>	<i>I-vērint</i> etc.	
IMPERATIVE.		INFINITIVE.	
<i>Present.</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>I-rē</i>
	<i>I-tē</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>I-vissē, Ī-issē or Ī-issē</i>
<i>Future.</i>	<i>I-to</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Ī-tūrum essē</i>
	<i>I-to</i>	PARTICIPLES.	
	<i>I-tōtē</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>I-ens (Gen. ē-untis)</i>
	<i>Ī-unto</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Ī-tūrus, (ā, um)</i>

	GERUND.		SUPINE.
Gen.	E-undi, etc.		I-tum

The Compounds of *ĕo* are conjugated in the same way.
The following are the principal :

<i>ĕb-ĕo,</i>	<i>ĕb-fi,</i>	<i>ĕb-Itum,</i>	<i>to go away.</i>
<i>ĕd-eo,</i>	etc.		<i>to go to.</i>
<i>cū-eo,</i>	etc.		<i>to join together.</i>
<i>ex-eo,</i>	etc.		<i>to go out.</i>
<i>In-eo, intro-eo,</i>	etc.		<i>to go into, enter.</i>
<i>intĕr-eo,</i>	etc.		<i>to perish.</i>
<i>ĕb-eo,</i>	etc.		<i>to meet ; esp. to meet death ; to die.</i>
<i>pĕr-eo,</i>	etc.		<i>to perish.</i>
<i>præ-eo,</i>	etc.		<i>to go before.</i>
<i>præter-eo,</i>	etc.		<i>to pass by.</i>
<i>rĕd-eo,</i>	etc.		<i>to return.</i>
<i>sūb-eo,</i>	etc.		<i>to go up to.</i>
<i>trans-eo,</i>	etc.		<i>to cross over.</i>

N.B.—In the Compounds the form *it* is used in preference to *iv*.

VOCABULARY 45.

<i>occido, idi, isum, 3, I kill, slay.</i>	<i>hilaris, e,</i>	<i>cheerful.</i>
<i>stātuo, ui, ūtum, 3, I fix, determine.</i>	<i>ōrāculum, i, n.</i>	<i>oracle.</i>
<i>atrox, ōcis,</i>	<i>silentium, ii, n.</i>	<i>silence.</i>
		<i>suprĕmus, a, um, highest, last.</i>
<i>fācilĕ, adv.</i>	<i>unquam, adv.</i>	<i>at any time, ever.</i>
<i>fāmes, is, f.</i>		

EXERCISE XLV.

1. Ego abeo, tu ex itinere redis. 2. Post mortem corpus interit, animus nunquam interibit. 3. Quum animi nostri ex corporibus exierint, non interibunt. 4. In pugna atrocissima multi fortissimi milites perierunt. 5. Curare debemus, ne vitam silentio transeamus. 6. Milites e castris redeuntes occisi sunt. 7. Socrates aequo atque hilari animo diem supremum obiit. 8. Magna pars militum fame et frigore interiit. 9. Alpes nemo unquam ante Hannibalem cum exercitu transierat. 10. Alexander adire ad Jovis oraculum statuit.

1. Very many (persons) pass their life in silence. 2. Let us go-out from the camp ; let us return into the city. 3. Caesar threw a bridge over the river, in-order-that his soldiers might cross on foot (pedibus). 4. A brave man will meet his last day with even mind. 5. Fifteen thousand of the Romans perished in that desperate battle. 6. We ought all to be able

to meet our last day with even mind. 7. After the battle very many perished of hunger (*Abl.*) and cold (*Abl.*). 8. Let us go to the temples of the gods. 9. I pass-by very many things in silence. 10. Italy is fortified by the Alps, (those) most lofty mountains, which an army will not easily cross.

VII. *Fio, factus sum, fieri*: to become or be made, to happen.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.		INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
1. <i>Present-Imperfect.</i>				3. <i>Future-Imperfect.</i>			
S. <i>Fi-o</i>		<i>Fi-am</i>		S. <i>Fi-am</i>		(wanting.)	
<i>Fi-s</i>		<i>Fi-ās</i>		<i>Fi-ēs</i>			
<i>Fi-t</i>		<i>Fi-āt</i>		<i>Fi-ēt</i>			
P. [<i>Fi-mūs</i>]		<i>Fi-āmūs</i>		P. <i>Fi-ēmūs</i>			
[<i>Fi-tīs</i>]		<i>Fi-ātīs</i>		<i>Fi-ētīs</i>			
<i>Fi-unt</i>		<i>Fi-ant</i>		<i>Fi-ent</i>			
2. <i>Past-Imperfect.</i>				4. <i>Present-Perfect.</i>			
S. <i>Fi-ēbam</i>		<i>Fi-ērem</i>		<i>Factūs sum, etc.</i>	<i>Factūs sim, etc.</i>		
<i>Fi-ēbās</i>		<i>Fi-ērēs</i>		5. <i>Past-Perfect.</i>			
<i>Fi-ēbāt</i>		<i>Fi-ērēt</i>		<i>Factūs ēram, etc.</i>	<i>Factūs essem, etc.</i>		
P. <i>Fi-ēbāmūs</i>		<i>Fi-ērēmūs</i>		6. <i>Future-Perfect.</i>			
<i>Fi-ēbātīs</i>		<i>Fi-ērētīs</i>		<i>Factūs ēro, etc.</i>	(wanting.)		
<i>Fi-ēbant</i>		<i>Fi-erent</i>					
IMPERATIVE.				INFINITIVE.			
<i>Present.</i>	<i>Fi, Fi-tē</i>			<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Fi-ērī</i>		
PARTICIPLES.				<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Factum esse</i>		
<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Factūs (a, um)</i>			<i>Future.</i>	<i>Factum irī</i>		
<i>Gerundive.</i>	<i>Faciendūs (a, um)</i>						

Fio is used as the Passive of *facio*.

VOCABULARY 46.

<i>adjuvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1, I assist.</i>	<i>infectus, a, um,</i>	<i>undone.</i>
<i>nequeo, quivi and</i>	<i>grāvis, e,</i>	<i>heavy, severe.</i>
<i>quii itum, 4 (ir-</i>	<i>noxius, a, um,</i>	<i>guilty.</i>
<i>reg., like eo),</i>	<i>socius, ii, m.</i>	<i>partner, ally,</i>
<i>cāsus, us, m.</i>		<i>companion.</i>
<i>consilium, ii, n.</i>	<i>Themistocles, is, m.</i>	<i>Themistocles, a</i>
		<i>famous Athe-</i>
		<i>nian.</i>

EXERCISE XLVI.

1. Nemo fit casu bonus. 2. Ex amico inimicus, ex inimico amicus fieri potest. 3. Senectute prudentior fis. 4. Nemo

ignavia immortalis factus est. 5. Deus dixit: fiat, et factus est mundus. 6. Apud veteres Romanos ex agricolis fiebant consules. 7. Themistoclis consilio factum est, ut Athenienses urbem relinquerent. 8. Onus, quod bene fertur, leve fit. 9. Quod factum est, infectum fieri nequit. 10. Qui noxium adjuvabit, fiet socius culpae.

1. No one becomes altogether-bare (*Sup.*) by chance. 2. This heavy burden was made light by patience. 3. There is no doubt that the heaviest sorrows become lighter by patience. 4. Bear these things through, citizens: (things) done can not be made undone. 5. In time our soldiers will be made more daring. 6. Two consuls were appointed (made). 7. There is no doubt that the danger has become more severe with time. 8. In the winter time the days become shorter and the nights longer. 9. In the time of Philip, the Athenians had become the allies of the Romans. 10. Do not assist a guilty-person; in-that-way you will become a partner in (= of) his fault.

VIII. NEUTER PASSIVE VERBS.

Besides *Fio* several other Intransitive Verbs form their Perfect Tenses after the manner of Passives. The principal of these are the following:

Audeo, ausus sum, audēre,	to dare, venture.
Fido, fisis sum, fidēre (with <i>Dat.</i> or <i>Abl.</i>),	to trust.
Gaudeo, gāvīsus sum, gaudēre (with <i>Abl.</i>),	to rejoice.
Sōleo, sōlītus sum, sōlēre,	to be accustomed.

So, too, *coeno*, to *sup* or *dine*, often takes *coenātus sum*, and *jūro*, to *swear*, *jurātus sum*, instead of *coenāvi*, *jurāvi*. Such Verbs are called Neuter-Passives.

VOCABULARY 47.

addisco, didici (no <i>sup.</i>), 3,	I learn in addition.	nāvālis, e,	naval.
bībo, bibi, bibītum, 3,	I drink.	Nilus, i, m.	the Nile, the river of Egypt.
conservo, etc., 1,	I preserve.	nonnullus, a, um,	some.
curro, cucurri, cursum, 3,	I run.	quotidiē, adv.	every day, daily.
interficio, feci, fecitum, 3,	I put to death, kill.	tam, adv.	so, to such a degree.
aliquis, qua, quid, pron.	some one, some thing.		
Carthāginiensis, e,	Carthaginian.		

PHRASE:

In legem jurare, to swear to a law

EXERCISE XLVII.

1. Nonnullae aves prope ad domicilia hominum accedere audent. 2. Optimus ille vir mori ausus est; non autem mentiri. 3. Canes solebant currentes bibere in flumine Nilo. 4. Jam coenati eramus, et in horto ambulabamus. 5. Maxime gavisus sunt cives quod urbs servata erit. 6. In has leges jurati estis, et debetis iusjurandum vestrum conservare. 7. Solitus est Solon aliquid quotidie addiscere. 8. Multum gavisus sunt Romani quod Carthaginenses navali praelio vicerant. 9. Caesar fisus est rebus suis. 10. Gavisus est consul quod illum tam fidelem socium repererat.)

1. The ancient Britons were accustomed to clothe themselves with skins. 2. Some animals are accustomed to dwell both (et) in the water and on (in) land. 3. The Helvetii were accustomed to receive hostages, not to give (them). 4. The Romans rejoiced when Cicero returned to the city. 5. The general trusted in himself (*Dative*). 6. Dare to die, citizens! 7. When you return (*Fut.-Perf.*) we shall already have dined. 8. All the magistrates had sworn to the laws. 9. We ought to rejoice because the war has been brought-to-an-end. 10. The whole city rejoiced that (quod) the conspiracy had been discovered.

XXXI.—IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal Verbs are such as can not have a Personal subject (I, thou, he), and are used only in the Third Person Singular.

The following are the principal Impersonal Verbs:

I. VERBS WHICH DENOTE MENTAL STATES.

Dēcēt, dēcuit, dēcārē,	it is seemly.
Dēdēcēt, dēdēcuit, dēdēcārē,	it is unseemly.
Libēt, libuit and libitum est, libērē,	it pleases.
Licēt, licuit and licitum est, licērē,	it is lawful, it is allowed.
Liquēt, liquērē,	it is clear.
Miserēt or miserētūr, miseritum est, miserērē,	it excites pity.
Opertēt, oportuit, oportērē,	it behooves.
Pigēt, piguit and pigitum est, pigērē,	it vexes.
Placēt, placuit or placitum est, placērē,	it pleases.
Poenitēt, poenituit, poenitērē,	it causes sorrow, repents
Pūdēt, pūduit or pūditum est, pūdērē,	it shames.
Taedēt, (pertaesum est), taedērē,	it disgusts, wearies.

The Persons are expressed in the following way in the Present Indicative, and similarly in the other Tenses :

Pūdēt mē,	it shames me, or I am ashamed.
Pūdēt tē,	it shames thee, or thou art ashamed.
Pūdēt eum,	it shames him, or he is ashamed.
Pūdēt nōs,	it shames us, or we are ashamed.
Pūdēt vōs,	it shames you, or you are ashamed.
Pūdēt eōs,	it shames them, or they are ashamed.

All these Verbs govern the subject in the Accusative Case, except libet, licet, liquet, and placet, which govern the Dative ; as, mīhi libet, *it pleases me* ; mīhi licet, *it is lawful for me, I am at liberty*, etc.

II. VERBS WHICH DENOTE ATMOSPHERICAL PHENOMENA.

Grandināt, 1,	it hails.
Ningit, nixit, ningērē,	it snows.
Pluit, pluit or pluvit, pluērē,	it rains.
Tōnāt, tōnuīt, tōnārē,	it thunders.
Lūcescit, (illuxit), lūcescērē,	it becomes light.
Vespēscit, vespērāvīt, vespēscērē,	evening approaches.

VOCABULARY 48.

deploro, etc., 1,	I lament over; deplore.	Ariovistus, i, m.	Ariovistus, a Ger- man king.
irascor, irātus, }	I am angry.	fortē, adv.	by chance.
3, dep.		infāmia, ae, f.	infamy.
mitto, misi, mis- }	I send.	minimē, adv.	in the least degree, by no means.
sum, 3,		nēc, nēquē, conj.	neither, nor.
taceo, ui, itum, 2,	I am silent.	stultitia, ae, f.	folly.
tribuo, ui, utum, 3,	I give, assign.		

EXERCISE XLVIII.

1. Me pudet poenitetque stultitiae meae. 2. Homines infamiae suae neque pudet neque taedet. 3. Nos oportet hoc facere. 4. Nobis non licebit castris exire. 5. Me civitatis morum piget taedetque. 6. Oratorem irasci minime decet. 7. Non libet mihi deplorare vitam. 8. Placuit Caesari, ut ad Ariovistum legatos mitteret. 9. Pueros decet tacere. 10. Si forte tonuerat, veteres tribuere solebant Jovi.

1. That wicked man (Acc.) repents not of his crime (scelus). 2. What does it behoove us to do? 3. It behooved you to maintain the laws. 4. It-is-unbecoming-in a citizen to de-

give his fellow-citizens. 5. I am vexed and disgusted at the folly (*Gen.*) of these men. 6. In the winter it seldom thunders; in the summer it seldom snows. 7. Evening-is-coming-on; let us go-out from the fields and let us return to the city. 8. On the same day it thundered, hailed, snowed, (and) rained. 9. You may (it is allowed to you) go forth (*Inf.*) from the city, citizens! 10. Dare to be free, Romans! it is allowed to all to die!

XXXII.—DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are such as want many Tenses and Persons.

- I. *Coepi*, *I begin or began.*
 II. *Mēmini*, *I remember.*
 III. *Ōdi*, *I hate.*

These three are called *Preteritive Verbs*, as being used generally in only the Preterit or Perfect Tenses.

INDICATIVE.—	<i>Pres.-Perf.</i>	<i>Coepi</i>	<i>Mēmini</i>	<i>Odi</i>	
	<i>Past-Perf.</i>	<i>Coeperam</i>	<i>Mēminēram</i>	<i>Odēram</i>	
	<i>Fut.-Perf.</i>	<i>Coepero</i>	<i>Mēminéro</i>	<i>Odēro</i>	
SUBJUNCTIVE.—	<i>Pres.-Perf.</i>	<i>Coeperim</i>	<i>Mēminērim</i>	<i>Odērim</i>	
	<i>Past-Perf.</i>	<i>Coepissem</i>	<i>Mēminissem</i>	<i>Odissem</i>	
IMPERATIVE.—	<i>Future.</i>	(wanting.)	<i>S. Memento</i>	(wanting.)	
			<i>P. Mementōte</i>		
INFINITIVE.—		<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Coepisse</i>	<i>Mēminisse</i>	<i>Odisse</i>
PARTICIPLE.—	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Coepturus</i>	(wanting.)	<i>Ōsūrus</i>	
	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Coeptus</i>	(wanting.)	<i>Ōsus</i>	

IV. *Aio*, *I say.*

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
<i>Present-Imperfect.</i>		<i>Past-Imperfect.</i>	
<i>S. Aio</i>	—	<i>S. Aiōbam</i>	(wanting.)
<i>Ais</i>	<i>Aiās</i>	<i>Aiōbās</i>	
<i>Ait</i>	<i>Aiāt</i>	<i>Aiōbāt</i>	
<i>P. —</i>	—	<i>P. Aiōbāmus</i>	
—	—	<i>Aiōbātis</i>	
<i>Aiunt</i>	<i>Aiant</i>	<i>Aiōbant</i>	

PARTICIPLE.—*Imperfect.* *Aiens.*

V. Inquam, say I.

INDICATIVE.		INDICATIVE.	
<i>Pres.-Imperf.</i>	<i>Past-Imperf.</i>	<i>Fut.-Imperf.</i>	<i>Pres.-Perfect.</i>
S. Inquam	_____	S. _____	_____
Inquis	_____	Inquiēs	Inquisti
Inquit	Inquiēbāt	Inquiēt	Inquit
Inquimus	_____	IMPERATIVE.	
Inquitis	_____	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
Inquiunt	Inquiēbant	S. Inquē	2d Sing. Inquito

Obs. Inquam, like the English say I, says he, is always used after other words in a sentence.

VI. Fāri, to speak (a Deponent).

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	IMPERATIVE.	INFINITIVE.
<i>Present-Imperfect.</i>	<i>Present-Imperfect.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>
S. Fātur	(wanting.)	S. Fārē	Fāri
<i>Future-Imperfect.</i>	<i>Future-Imperfect.</i>	PARTICIPLES.	
S. Fābor	(wanting.)	<i>Imperfect.</i>	Fantis, etc. (without a Nom.)
Fābitur		<i>Perfect.</i>	Fātus (ā, um)
<i>Present-Perfect.</i>		<i>Gerundive.</i>	Fandus (ā, um)
Fātus sum, etc.	Fātus sim, etc.	SUPINE.	Fātu
<i>Past-Perfect.</i>		GERUND.	Fandi, do, etc.
Fātus eram, etc.	Fātus essem, etc.		

XXXIII.—THE GENDERS OF SUBSTANTIVES.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Males, Mountains, Months, Winds, and Rivers, are *Masculine*.
2. Females, Countries, Islands, Towns, and Trees, are *Feminine*.
3. Indeclinable Substantives, as fās, *permitted by heaven*, nefās, *not permitted by heaven*, nīhīl, *nothing*, are *Neuter*.
4. Substantives denoting both the male and the female, as conjux, *husband or wife*, are *Common*.

SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO THE DECLENSIONS.

I. FIRST DECLENSION.—All Substantives of the First Declension are Feminine; unless they designate males, as, *nauta, a sailor*.

II. SECOND DECLENSION.—Substantives in *us* and *er* are Masculine; those in *um* are Neuter.

A few Substantives in *us* are Feminine; as, *alvus, the belly*; *cōlus, a distaff*; *hūmus, the ground*; *vannus, a winnowing fan*; *arctus, the constellation Bear*; *carbāsus, fine flax*.

A few Substantives in *us* are Neuter; as, *vīrus, poison*; *pēlāgus, the sea*; *vulgus, the common people*.

III. THIRD DECLENSION.—Substantives of the Third Declension are Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter. Their gender must be learned by practice. But the following terminations indicate genders:

1. *Masculine*.—(a) Substantives in *or* derived from verbs; as, *ām-or, love*, from *āmo, I love*.
 (b) Substantives in *tor* derived from verbs; as, *āmā-tor, a lover*, from *āmo, I love*; *vic-tor, a conqueror*, from *vinco, I conquer*.
2. *Feminine*.—(a) Substantives in *io* and *tio* derived from verbs; as, *audī-tio, hearing*, from *audio, I hear*.
 (b) Substantives in *tūs* derived from Substantives; as, *vir-tus, manliness*, from *vir, a man*.
 (c) Substantives in *tās* derived from Substantives and Adjectives; as, *civī-tas, citizenship*, from *civis, a citizen*; *crūdēlī-tas, cruelty*, from *crūdēlis, cruel*.
 (d) Substantives in *tūdo* derived from Adjectives; as, *longī-tūdo, length*, from *longus, long*.
 (e) Substantives in *trix* derived from Substantives in *tor*; as, *vic-trix, a female conqueror*, from *vic-tor*.
3. *Neuter*.—(a) Substantives in *e*; as, *mārē, the sea*.
 (b) Substantives in *mēn* derived from Verbs; as, *flū-men, a river*, from *flu-ere, to flow*.
 (c) Substantives in *ūs* and *ūr*; as, *ōpus, a work*; *fulgur, lightning*.

IV. FOURTH DECLENSION.—Substantives in *ūs* are Masculine: those in *u* are Neuter.

A few Substantives in *us* are Feminine: viz., *tribus*, a tribe (a division of the Roman people); *ācus*, a needle; *porticus*, a portico; *dōmus*, a house; *nūrus*, a daughter-in-law; *ānus*, an old woman; *socrus*, a mother-in-law; *idūs* (pl.), the Ides (a division of the Roman month); *māntis*, a hand.

V. FIFTH DECLENSION.—All are Feminine except *dies* (*mēridies*), which in the Plural is always Masculine, and in the Singular either Masculine or Feminine.

Additional Rules of Quantity.

1. A vowel resulting from contraction is long; as, *cōgo*, from *cōāgo*.

2. Derivatives follow the quantity of the words from which they are derived; as, *nāvālis*, from *nāvis*, etc.

3. Words adopted from the Greek generally retain the quantity of the original; as, *Pallās*, *ōdis*, from Παλλὰς, δῶς.

REMARK.—Sometimes they fall under the ordinary Latin rules, as *rhētor*, from ῥήτωρ, where the final vowel is short before *r* final.

4. Compound words generally retain the quantity of the simple words of which they are compounded; as, *dēmitto*, from *dē*; *quīlibet* or *quīvis*, from *quā*, etc.

5. Monosyllables ending in a vowel have that vowel long, as *ā*, *dā*, *mē*, *prō*, *tū*, etc., except enclitics; as, *quē*, *nē* (interrog.), etc.

6. Final *a* in words that are not declined is long, as *frustrā*, etc., except *itā* and *quā* (also *eiā* and *putā*, which do not frequently occur).

7. Final *e* in words of more than one syllable is usually short; as, *temporē*, *creditē*, *tristē*, etc.

EXCEPTIONS.—In the cases of the First and Fifth Declensions (as *Phoe-bē*, *diē*), in the Second Singular of Imperative of the Second Conjugation (as *monē*, *salvē*), in Adverbs in *e* from Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions (as *justē*, *pulchrē*), and in *fermē*, *ferē*, *ohē*, the final *e* is long.

PART II.

SOME SYNTACTICAL RULES.

The pupil should repeat the Syntactical Rules already given :

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XXXIV.—THE ABLATIVE AFTER THE COMPARATIVE.

RULE 18.—After Adjectives in the Comparative degree *quam* may be omitted and the Ablative used instead of the Nominative or Accusative; as, *vilius argentum est auro*, *silver is more common than gold*.

VOCABULARY 49.

cunctus, a, um, dissimilis, e, ferox, ōcis, ignoratio, onis, f. inferior, ūs (comp.), mālum, i, n. perfectus, a, um, praestābilis, e,	<i>all, all together.</i> <i>unlike.</i> <i>fierce, spirited.</i> <i>ignorance.</i> <i>lower, inferior.</i> <i>an evil.</i> <i>finished, perfect.</i> <i>excellent.</i>	Phidias, ae, m. <i>Phidias, a famous Athenian sculptor.</i> proximus, a, um, <i>nearest, next.</i> scientia, ae, f. <i>knowledge.</i> sed, conj. <i>but.</i> similis, e, <i>like.</i> simulacrum, i, n. <i>image, statue.</i> vilis, e, <i>cheap, common.</i>
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EXERCISE XLIX.

1. *Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.* 2. *Deus major et potentior est cunctis.* 3. *Nihil est majus amicitia, nihil jucundius.* 4. *Homini Deus nihil ment praestabilius dedit.* 5. *Ignoratio futurorum malorum utilior scientia esse*

videtur. 6. Elephanto belluarum nulla prudentior est. 7. Tullus Hostilius non solum proximo regi dissimilis, sed ferocior etiam Romulo fuit. 8. Humana omnia inferiora sunt virtute. 9. Phidiae simulacris nihil est perfectius. 10. Sol major et splendidior est lunā.

1. What is brighter than the sun? what more excellent than virtue? 2. Who doubts that the sun is larger than the moon? 3. The earth is greater than the moon; the sun than the earth. 4. Silver and gold are brighter than iron. 5. The elephant is more sagacious than all (other) beasts. 6. There is no doubt that the knowledge of these things is better than the ignorance (of them). 7. Caesar was more powerful than all (the rest of) the citizens. 8. What is commoner than water? yet (autem) what is more useful? 9. Hatred is better than pretense of friendship. 10. No-one of the Athenians is more renowned than Socrates.

XXXV.—ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

RULE 19.—When a secondary clause contains a different subject from the subject of the principal clause, the Verb in the secondary clause is in Latin frequently changed into a Participle, and agrees with its subject in the Ablative Case. This construction is called the ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE; as, *sōlē ortō, Rōmānī hostēs vīdērunt*, *when the sun had risen, the Romans saw the enemy*.

The Latin language possesses no Perfect Participle Active except in the case of Deponent Verbs; hence in English the Perfect Participle Active, which agrees with the subject of the Verb, is in Latin put in the Ablative Case together with its own object; as, *Caesār, expōsītō exercitū, ād hostēs contendīt*, *Cæsar, having landed the army, hastens against the enemy*.

VOCABULARY 50.

cognosco, nōvī, nītum, 3, <i>I learn,</i>	conficio, fēcī, } <i>I finish, accom-</i>
ascertain.	fectum, 3, } <i>plish.</i>
comprēhendo, dī, sum, 3, <i>I seize.</i>	convocō, etc., 1, <i>I call together.</i>

conscendo, di, } sum, 3, }	<i>I mount, go on board (ship).</i>	solve, lvi, lūtum, } 3, }	<i>I loosen, melt.</i>
contendo, di, sum and tum, 3, }	<i>I strain, hasten.</i>	subsequor, secū- tus, 3, dep. }	<i>I follow up.</i>
effloresco, florui, no sup., 3, }	<i>to blossom forth.</i>	suscipio, cēpi, cep- tum, 3, }	<i>I undertake.</i>
expōno, pōsui, pō- situm, 3, }	<i>I put forth, dis- embark (troops).</i>	vexo, etc., 1, }	<i>I vex, harass.</i>
intumesco, tūmui, no sup., 3, }	<i>to swell.</i>	aetas, ātis, f. }	<i>age, time of life.</i>
ābor, lapsus, 3, }	<i>I glide, pass away, fall.</i>	Arbēla, ōrum, n. }	<i>Arbēla, a town in Assyria.</i>
ōrior, ortus, 4, dep. }	<i>I rise.</i>	Cassivellaunus, i, m. }	<i>Cassivellaunus, a British chief.</i>
perlēgo, lēgi, lec- tum, 3, }	<i>I read through.</i>	dēlectus, us, m. }	<i>a levy.</i>
perrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3, }	<i>I burst through.</i>	infirmus, a, um, }	<i>infirm, feeble.</i>
praemitto, mīsi, }	<i>I send on be- fore.</i>	nix, nivis, f. }	<i>snow.</i>
rēcito, etc., 1, }	<i>I read aloud.</i>	Pisistrātus, i, m. }	<i>Pisistrātus, a despot of Ath- ens.</i>
recupēro, etc., 1, }	<i>I recover, get back.</i>	sēnātus, us, m. }	<i>senate.</i>
regno, etc., 1, }	<i>I reign, am king.</i>	stātīm, adv. }	<i>immediately.</i>
sentio, sensi, sen- sum, 4, }	<i>I feel, perceive.</i>		

PHRASES :

Delectum habēre,	<i>to hold a levy.</i>
Maxima itinēra,	<i>forced marches.</i>
Navem (naves) } conscendēre, }	<i>to embark.</i>

EXERCISE L.

A.—1. Sole oriente, nox fugit. 2. Recuperata pace, artes efflorescunt. 3. Alpibus superatis, Hannibal in Italiam venit. 4. Labitur aetas, nobis non sentientibus. 5. Pompeius, inante vere, bellum suscepit. 6. His paratis rebus, Caesar milites naves conscendere jubet. 7. Cognito hostium adventu, Caesar naves ex portu educit. 8. Caesar, exposito exercitu, ad hostes contendet. 9. Nivibus solutis, intumescere solent flumina. 10. Solon et Pisistratus, Servio Tullio regnante, vixerunt.

NOTE.—The words which are to be expressed by the Ablative Absolute are put in Italics.

1. *When the sun rises (the sun rising),* all (things) become brighter. 2. *When the moon had risen,* the night was made brighter. 3. *When Cato was slain,* the commonwealth perished. 4. *When these things were done,* Caesar orders his soldiers to embark. 5. *Caesar, after he had overcome the Gauls,* waged war with Pompeius. 6. *Having heard these things,* he led his army to the banks of the river. 7. *Whilst Servius Tullius was*

king (*Serv. Tull. being-king*), the city was fortified with a wall of-stone. 8. *Having learned these things*, he hastened into the territory of the enemy. 9. *Having thrown a bridge across the river (the river being joined by a bridge)*, he orders the soldiers to cross. 10. *Having disembarked his soldiers*, he began to lay waste the lands of the enemy.

B.—1. *Bello Punico confecto*, triumphavit Scipio cum summo honore. 2. *Dario apud Arbela victo*, Alexander Asia potitus est. 3. *His literis perlectis*, consul comprehendi eos jubet. 4. *Conjuratone detecta*, jam servata esse videbatur civitas. 5. *Senatu convocato*, Cicero literas recitat quas de conjuratione acceperat. 6. *His rebus paratis*, contendit Caesar maximis itineribus in agros Helvetiorum. 7. *Delectu habito*, consul ad exercitum statim profiscitur. 8. *Catone mortuo nulla jam erat respublica*. 9. *Caesare occiso*, gravissime vexata est respublica bello civili. 10. *Proelio commisso*, conantur Galli aciem Romanorum perrumpere.

1. *Having learned these things*, Caesar orders his soldiers to embark immediately. 2. *Having learned their plan*, Caesar led his army into the territories of Cassivellaunus. 3. *Caesar, having sent forward his cavalry*, ordered the legions immediately to follow up. 4. *Our men, having slain many of (ex) the enemy*, returned to the camp. 5. *Cassivellaunus, having heard of this disaster*, sends ambassadors to (ad) Caesar concerning peace. 6. *Having extended (his) empire as far as the Indus*, Alexander returned toward the west. 7. *When this war is finished*, we shall be safe to enjoy peace. 8. *(With) you (for) our leader*, we shall be safe. 9. *When old age is attained (adeptus*)*, our bodies become more feeble. 10. *Having slain many of (ex) the enemy*, he led his army into winter quarters.

* N.B.—*Adeptus*, with a few other Perfect Participles of Deponent Verbs, is used both in an Active and Passive sense.

XXXVI.—THE ACCUSATIVE EXPRESSING DURATION OR EXTENT OF TIME, DISTANCE, AND DIMENSION.

RULE 20.—The answers to the questions, *How long? How far? How high? How deep? How broad? How old?* are put in Latin in the Accusative Case; as, *sex et vīgintī annōs regnāvīt, he reigned twenty-six years; aggō-*

rem lātum pēdes trēcentōs, altum pēdes quinquāgintā ex-
struxērunt, *they heaped up a mound 300 feet broad and*
50 feet high.

The Accusative, answering the question *How long?* is called the Accusative of *duration of time*.

VOCABULARY 51.

extrinſe, uxi, actum, 3, <i>I heap up.</i>	nātus, a, um, <i>part.</i>	} <i>born, aged.</i>
pōno, pōſui, pōſitum, 3, <i>I place.</i>	and <i>adj.</i>	
obſideo, ſēdi, ſeſ-	<i>I blockade,</i>	} <i>a pace (about</i>
sum, 2,	<i>lay siege to.</i>	
Āthēnæ, ſtrum, <i>f.</i>	<i>Athens.</i>	} <i>Plato, a famous</i>
(<i>only pl.</i>)		
beſtiōla, æ, <i>f.</i>	<i>a small ani</i>	} <i>mal, insect.</i>
	<i>a plain.</i>	
campus, i, <i>m.</i>	<i>sovereignty,</i>	} <i>rule.</i>
dōminātus, us, <i>m.</i>	<i>an hour.</i>	
hōra, æ, <i>f.</i>	<i>mon Cartha-</i>	} <i>ginian name.</i>
Hanno, ōnis, <i>m.</i>	<i>Marathon, a</i>	
	<i>Athens.</i>	} <i>construct.</i>

EXERCISE LI.

1. Romulus septem et triginta annos regnavit. 2. Quaedam bestiolae unum diem vivunt. 3. Augustus septem horas dormiebat. 4. Troja decem annos a Graecis obsessa est. 5. Cato annos quinque et octoginta natus excessit e vita. 6. Dionysius annos quinque et viginti natus dominatum occupavit. 7. Turris pedes ducentos alta est. 8. Saguntini aggerem duxerunt trecentos pedes longum et viginti pedes altum. 9. Hanno tria passuum millia ab ipsa urbe castra posuit. 10. Campus Marathon abest ab oppido Atheniensium circiter millia passuum decem.

1. Tarquinius Superbus, the seventh king of the Romans, reigned twenty-four years. 2. They build a wall fifty feet high and eight feet broad. 3. The walls of Athens were distant about four thousand paces (*Gen.*) from the sea. 4. The towers were about a hundred feet high. 5. Socrates was put to death, aged seventy years. 6. Plato lived eighty-one years.

7. It is not enough to have lived many years; it behooves (us) to have lived (them) well. 8. The city (of) Troy was besieged ten years on-account-of (ob) a single (unus) woman. 9. Socrates lived seventy years. 10. Some men live more than one hundred years.

XXXVII.—CONSTRUCTION OF THE NAMES OF TOWNS.

RULE 21.—In answer to the question *Whither?* names of towns and small islands are put in the Accusative Case without prepositions; as, Consul Rōmam prōfectūs est, *the Consul set out for Rome*.

In answer to the question *Whence?* towns and small islands are put in the Ablative Case without prepositions; as, Consul Rōmā Athēnās prōfectūs est, *the Consul set out from Rome to Athens*.

VOCABULARY 52.

oēdo, sei, ssum, 3,	<i>I yield, retire.</i>	Crēta, ae, f.	<i>Crete (now Candia), an island of Greece.</i>
confēro, tūli, lā-	<i>I bring together,</i>	Ibi, adv. (<i>from</i>)	<i>there.</i>
tum, ferre,	<i>betake.</i>		
oppōno, pōsui,	<i>I set against, oppose.</i>	is, id),	
pōsitum, 3,			
pervēnio, vēni,	<i>I arrive at.</i>	Lacēdaemon,	<i>Lacedæmon (or Sparta), a city of the Peloponnesus.</i>
ventum, 4,		ōnis, f.	
pōto, tīvi and tii,	<i>I seek.</i>	Leōnidas, ae, m.	<i>Leonidas, a king of Sparta.</i>
tūtum, 3,		Lūcēria, ae, f.	<i>Luceria, a town of Apulia.</i>
rēverto, verti,	<i>I turn back, return.</i>	Lūcius, ii, m. (ab-	<i>Lucius, a common Roman forename.</i>
versum, 3,		brev. L.)	
rēvertor, versus,		mandātum, i, n.	<i>charge, commission.</i>
dep., 3,		perpētuum, a, um,	<i>continual.</i>
Alcibiādes, is, m.	<i>Alcibiades, a celebrated Athenian.</i>	Rhōdus, i, f.	<i>Rhodes, an island of Greece.</i>
Aeschines, is, m.	<i>Aeschines, an orator, the rival of Demosthenes.</i>	Sparta, ae, f.	<i>Sparta, a city of the Peloponnesus.</i>
Cūrius, ii, m.	<i>Curius, a Roman general.</i>		
Cānūsium, ii, n.	<i>Canusium (now Canosa), a town in Apulia.</i>		
Capua, ae, f.	<i>Capua, a city of Campania.</i>		
exiliū, ii, n.	<i>banishment, exile.</i>		

PHRASE:

Exilium agere, *to live in exile.*

EXERCISE LII.

1. Curius primus Romam elephantos quattuor duxit. 2. Pompeius Luceria proficiscitur Canusium. 3. Lycurgus Cretam profectus est, ibique perpetuum exilium egit. 4. Aeschines cessit Athenis et se Rhodum contulit. 5. Legati Atheniensium Lacedaemonem profecti sunt, ut auxilium contra Persas peterent. 6. Acceptis mandatis, Roscius cum Lucio Caesare Capuam pervenit. 7. Alcibiades, maximis rebus gestis, Athenas reversus est. 8. Leonidas cum trecentis iis, quos eduxerat Sparta, se opposuit hostibus. 9. Tiberius Rhodum cessit, et se Romam contulit. 10. Alexander, Dario apud Arbela victo, Babylonem profectus est.

1. In the summer I shall set out for Venusia. 2. He departed from Athens and returned to Rome. 3. We will go to Crete, you to Rhodes, but the others will remain in the city. 4. Caesar having done these things (*Ablative Absolute*), returned immediately to Rome. 5. He departed from Rome and set out for Luceria. 6. I will betake myself to Lacedaemon; there I shall be safe. 7. Do not set out for Capua. 8. The consuls had already arrived at Luceria. 9. The ambassadors of the Carthaginians came to Rome in-order-to (ut) seek-for peace. 10. Pompeius having been slain (*Abl. Absol.*), Caesar was unwilling to return immediately to Rome.

RULE 22.—In answer to the question *Where?* names of towns and small islands are put in the Dative (Locative) Case; as, ut Rōmae consūlēs, sic Carthāgīnī binī rēgēs crēābantur, *as at Rome consuls, so at Carthage two kings were appointed.*

NOTE.—In the Second Declension an old Dative Singular in *i* is used in this construction; as, Cōrīnthī multōs annos vixit, *he lived many years at Corinth.* So also, dōmī, *at home*; hūmī, *on the ground.* Also in the Third Declension the Ablative Singular is used as well as the Dative; as, Carthāgīnē or Carthāgīnī, *at Carthage.*

VOCABULARY 53.

constituo, ui, ūtum, 3,	<i>I settle, determine.</i>	Apollōnia, ae, f.	<i>Apollonia, a town in Epirus.</i>
consūmo, mpsi, }	<i>I consume,</i>	Aristūdes, is, m.	<i>Aristides, an Athenian statesman.</i>
emptum, 3,	<i>waste away.</i>	Arpīnum, i, n.	<i>Arpinum, a town of Latium.</i>
expello, pūli, pul }	<i>I drive out.</i>	Bābŷlon, ōnis, f.	<i>Babylon, a city of Assyria.</i>
sum, 3,			
hiemo, etc., 1,	<i>I winter.</i>		
jaceo, cui, 2,	<i>I lie.</i>		

122 CONSTRUCTION OF THE NAMES OF TOWNS.

Cannæ , ārum, } <i>Cannæ, a village</i> <i>f. pl. of Apulia:</i>	Lesbus , i, f. <i>Lesbos, an island in</i> <i>the Ægean Sea.</i>
Conon , ōnis, m. <i>Conon, an Athe-</i> <i>nian general.</i>	Mārius , ii, m. <i>Marius, a famous</i> <i>Roman general.</i>
Cūmæ , ārum, } <i>Cumæ, a city of</i> <i>f. pl. Campania.</i>	morbus , i, m. <i>disease, illness.</i>
Cyprus , i, f. <i>Cyprus, an island</i> <i>off Cilicia.</i>	orācūlum , i, n. <i>an oracle.</i>
Delphi , ōrum, } <i>Delphi, a city of</i> <i>m. pl. Greece.</i>	permulti , æ, a, <i>very many.</i>
Dionysius , ii, m. <i>Dionysius, name</i> <i>of two tyrants of</i> <i>Syracuse.</i>	quālis , e, <i>of what sort, as.</i>
	tālis , e, <i>of that sort, such.</i>
	Timōtheus , i, m. <i>Timotheus, a fa-</i> <i>mous Greek.</i>
Dyrrachium , ii, n. <i>Dyrrachium, a</i> <i>town in Epirus.</i>	Vēnūsia , æ, f. <i>Venusia (now Ve-</i> <i>nosa), a town in</i> <i>S. Italy.</i>
Fabricius , ii, m. <i>Fabricius, a noble</i> <i>Roman.</i>	
Hōrātius , ii, m. <i>Horace, a Roman</i> <i>poet.</i>	

PHRASE:

Morbo consūmi, *to be carried off*
by illness.

EXERCISE LIII.

1. Pompeius hiemare Dyrrachii et Apolloniae constituerat. 2. Delphis Apollinis oraculum fuit. 3. Conon plurimum Cy-
pri vixit, Timotheus Lesbi. 4. Multos annos domi nostrae
vixit. 5. Alexander Magnus Babylone morbo consumptus
est. 6. Dionysius multos annos Corinthi vixit. 7. Horatius
Venusiae natus est. 8. Catilina humi jacet. 9. Talis Ro-
mae Fabricius, qualis Aristides Athenis fuit. 10. Lycurgus
Cretae perpetuum exilium egit.

1. Marius and Cicero were born at Arpinum. 2. Atticus,
a friend of Cicero, lived many years at Athens. 3. Your
friend lived many years at my house. 4. Dionysius, having
been driven-out-of Syracuse, used-to-teach (*Past-Imp.*) boys at
Corinth. 5. Many apples and pears lay on the ground. 6.
At Cannæ a sanguinary battle was fought (*committo*) be-
tween the Romans and Hannibal. 7. I had-rather dwell at
Cumæ than at Rome. 8. Tiberius retired from Rome and
lived in exile at Rhodes. 9. Very many great generals, few
poets were born at Rome. 10. At Lacedaemon, both (*et*)
boys and girls were most carefully trained up (*Past-Imp.*).

XXXVIII.—THE ACCUSATIVE CASE AND INFINITIVE MOOD.

RULE 23.—The Accusative Case and the Infinitive Mood are used :

- I. After words of *saying, hearing, seeing, feeling, perceiving, thinking, knowing* ; as, *histōria narrat Rōmam ā Rōmulo conditam esse, history relates that Rome was founded by Romulus* ; *sentimus calēre ignem, nivem esse albam, dulcē (essē) mēl, we perceive that fire is hot, that snow is white, that honey is sweet.*
- II. After such expressions as *nōtum est, it is known* ; *justum est, it is just* ; *vērismīlē est, it is probable* ; *certum est, constat, it is agreed, it is certain, etc.* ; as, *constat Rōmam ā Rōmulo conditam esse, it is certain that Rome was founded by Romulus.*

VOCABULARY 54.

advēnio, vēni, ventum, 4, }	I arrive.	caecus, a, um, }	blind.
animadverto, ti, sum, 3, }	I observe.	Dēlos, i, f. }	Delos, an island of Greece.
confūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, 3, }	I flee to.	Dīāna, ae, f. }	Diana, a Roman goddess.
constat, stitit, imp. 1, }	it is evident, it is agreed, etc.	flōrens, ntia, }	flourishing.
contineo, tinui, tentum, 2, }	I hold together.	Hōmērus, i, m. }	Homer.
nēgo, etc., 1, }	I deny.	imprudentia, ae, f. }	ignorance, imprudence.
pārio, pēpēri, partum, 3, }	I bring forth.	Lātōna, ae, f. }	Latona, mother of Apollo and Diana.
prōdo, dīdi, dītum, 3, }	I hand down, I betray.	mānifestus, a, um, }	evident, manifest.
pūto, etc., 1, }	I think.	nīsi, conj. }	unless, except.
sentio, sensi, sensum, 4, }	I feel, perceive.	quondam, adv. }	some time, formerly.
trādo, dīdi, dītum, 3, }	I hand down, deliver.	stella, ae, f. }	a star.
vīdeo, vīdi, visum, 2, }	I see.	Thāles, ētis, m. }	Thales, a famous philosopher.
causā (abl.), }	for the sake of.	Trōjānus, a, um, }	Trojan, of Troy.
crēdibilis, e, }	credible.	vērismīlia, e, }	likely, probable.

EXERCISE LIV.

A —1. Equitatum Caesaris advenire videmus. 2. Thales aquam dixit esse initium rerum. 3. Solon rempublicam praeiis et poenis contineri dixit. 4. Nemo negabit mundum a Deo conservari. 5. Vox quondam audita est, Romam a Gallis captum iri. 6. Epaminondas animadvertibat, totum ex

eritum propter ducum imprudentiam periturum esse. 7. Pollicebaris te venturum esse. 8. Helvetii polliciti sunt se Caesari obsides daturus. 9. Videmus aves auctumno in alias terras migrare. 10. Scio haec vera esse.

1. We know that the sun is larger than the moon. 2. Caesar learns that the enemy are-gathering-together all their forces. 3. The oracle of Delphi said that Socrates was (*Imp.*) the wisest of all men. 4. We see that the flowers blossom forth. 5. We know that the body perishes, but that the soul is immortal. 6. Socrates thought (*Past-Imp.*) that knowledge was more excellent than all (other) things. 7. Who has not heard that the Romans were conquered by Hannibal at (*apud*) Cannae? 8. We see that all things are done by the wisdom of God. 9. We know that the sun is very-far distant (*absum*) from the earth. 10. We promise that we will be faithful to you.

B.—1. Credibile est hominum causâ factum esse mundum. 2. Verum est, amicitiam nisi inter bonos esse non posse. 3. Traditum est, Homerum caecum fuisse. 4. Hannibalem in Asia mortuum esse constat. 5. Bestiis rationem deesse manifestum est. 6. Omnes cives legibus parere aequum est. 7. Certum est, liberos a parentibus amari. 8. Sororem tuam hac aestate reversuram esse non verisimile est. 9. Constat, Romanos eodem anno duas urbes florentissimas, Carthaginem et Corinthum, delevisse. 10. Memoriae proditum est, Latonam confugisse Delum atque ibi Apollinem Dianamque peperisse.

1. It is just that you (should) punish me. 2. It is probable that the stars are suns. 3. It is true that we have been conquered. 4. It has been handed down to us that Socrates was the wisest of all the Greeks. 5. It is manifest that the world was not made by chance. 6. It is agreed among all writers that Romulus was (*Perf.*) the first king of the Romans. 7. It is manifest that you are-making-a-mistake. 8. It is handed down (*Pres.-Perf.*) to us by the poets that a woman was the cause of the Trojan war. 9. It is certain that the soul ought to obey reason. 10. It is manifest that we shall be conquered unless we remain (*Fut.-Perf.*) in the city.

XXXIX.—DIRECT QUESTIONS.

RULE 24.—Questions are usually put in Latin with the help of Interrogative words or particles; as, *Quid agis?* *What are you doing?* *Pūtas-nē?* *Do you think?* *Non-nē-pūtās?* *Do you not think?*

The principal Interrogative particles are *nē*, *num*, *utrum*, *an*. Of these *nē* is always written as an enclitic, like the Conjunction *que*. *Utrum* and *an* are used only when two alternatives are spoken of; and *an* always with the second alternative.

Num has a negative force, as *Num itā pūtās* = *You don't think so, do you?* and is to be used when the answer *No* is looked for. *Utrum* . . . *an* may be translated by *whether* . . . or; as, *Utrum sōl an lūnā mājor est?* *Whether is the sun or the moon the greater?* *Nē* does not need to be expressed by any English word; as, *Visnē?* *Do you wish?* *Nonnē pūtās?* *Do you not think?*

VOCABULARY 55.

<i>consentio</i> , <i>nsi</i> ,	} <i>I agree.</i>	<i>eloquens</i> , <i>ntis</i> ,	<i>eloquent.</i>
<i>nsu</i> , 4,		<i>igneus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> ,	<i>fiery, made of</i>
<i>crēdo</i> , <i>dīdi</i> , <i>dī-</i>	} <i>I believe.</i>		<i>fire.</i>
<i>tum</i> , 3,		<i>Lucrētius</i> , <i>ii</i> , <i>m.</i>	<i>Lucretius, a Ro-</i>
<i>dīripio</i> , <i>ripui</i> ,	} <i>I plunder, pillage.</i>		<i>man poet.</i>
<i>reptum</i> , 3,		<i>mālēvōlus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> ,	<i>ill-wishing, ma-</i>
<i>intelligo</i> , <i>lexi</i> ,	} <i>I understand</i>		<i>levolent.</i>
<i>lectum</i> , 3,		<i>mendax</i> , <i>ācis</i> ,	<i>lying, a liar.</i>
<i>respondeo</i> , <i>ndi</i> ,	} <i>I answer.</i>	<i>primārius</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> ,	<i>first-rate, emi-</i>
<i>nsu</i> , 2,			<i>nent.</i>
<i>antiquus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> ,	<i>ancient.</i>	<i>stultus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> ,	<i>foolish.</i>
<i>bēnēvōlus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> ,	<i>well-wishing, be-</i>	<i>supērus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .	} <i>upper, on high.</i>
	<i>nevolent.</i>	<i>ius</i> ; <i>Superl. su-</i>	
<i>bōnum</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>n.</i>	<i>a good, a blessing.</i>	<i>prēmūs and sum-</i>	
<i>cārus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> ,	<i>dear, precious.</i>	<i>mus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> .	
<i>dīvīnus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> ,	<i>of the gods, di-</i>	<i>turpītūdo</i> , <i>inis</i> , <i>f.</i>	<i>disgrace.</i>
	<i>vine.</i>		

EXERCISE LV.

A.—1. *Estne voluptas summum bonum?* 2. *Nonne fuit Socrates antiquorum sapientissimus?* 3. *Nonne sol longo*

major est quam luna? 4. Num ita audes dicere? 5. Utrum est aurum gravius an argentum? 6. Utrum Socrates an Plato sapientior fuit? 7. Suntne haec vera bona? 8. Num tu has res melius quam magister tuus intelligis? 9. Nonne omnes discere oportet vitam tranquillo animo relinquere? 10. Num putas argentum et aurum cariora esse virtute et prudentia?

1. Are these things true? 2. Do you believe that pain is the greatest evil? 3. Was not (begin with *nonne*) Pythagoras a very great (*summus*) philosopher? 4. You don't think that I am a liar, do you? 5. Is gold more excellent than wisdom? (No). 6. Are you wiser than (your) father? (No). 7. Whether is iron or gold more useful? 8. Is not (begin with *nonne*) iron far more useful than gold? 9. Whether do you prefer this or that? 10. Is not (begin with *nonne*) the world governed by the Divine wisdom?

B.—1. Nonne urbs Roma a Gallis capta et direpta est? 2. Nonne omnes consentiunt Scipionem primum fuisse virum? 3. Num audes dicere haec benevolo animo facta esse? 4. Utrum Romae an in agris hibernis mensibus manere mavis? 5. Utrum est turpitudine omnium malorum maximum an non? 6. Utrum haec benevolo an malevolo animo fecisti? 7. Utrum Cato an Caesar tibi praestantior et clarior vir esse videtur? 8. Utrum esse an videri bonus mavis? 9. Num audes dicere, Lucreti, haec casu facta esse? tune ita credis? 10. Estne verum, quod nonnulli dicunt, animos ex aliis (*corporibus*) in alia corpora migrare?

1. Is it true that the sun is made-of-fire? 2. Is not Plato the most eloquent of philosophers? 3. Are not Livy and Sallust most elegant writers? 4. Does it not do good to all to read the works [books] of that (*ille*) most excellent writer? 5. Are you so foolish that (*ut*) you should believe all these things to have been made by chance? 6. Is the body mortal? Is the soul immortal? 7. Are not the books of Plato full of these subjects (*res*)? 8. Is Sallust or Livy (begin with *utrum*) the more elegant writer? Are-you-able to answer? 9. Does it (*num*) become a philosopher to lament-over his life? Does it not behoove him to act bravely? 10. Do all the philosophers agree concerning these subjects?

XL.—INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

RULE 25.—Indirect Questions are those which are quoted as having been asked, or are dependent upon some word expressing doubt, uncertainty, or wonder, in the former part of the sentence; as, *Rōgābo quid factum sīt, I will ask what has been done*; *Mirum est quae fūerit causā, It is strange what the reason may have been*; *Vidēbo num rēdīerit, I will see whether he has returned*. The dependent verb is always put in the Subjunctive Mood.

RULE 26.—The Tense of the Verb in the Subjunctive Mood is determined by that of the Verb in the former part of the sentence upon which it depends. (1.) If the Verb in the former clause expresses *Present* or *Future Time*, the Verb in the dependent clause is put in the Present or Future Tense Subjunctive. (2.) If the Verb in the principal clause expresses *Past Time*, the Verb in the dependent clause is put in the Past Tense Subjunctive.

Present and Future Time.

PRESENT IMPERF.	{	Scio quid agās,	<i>I know what you are doing.</i>
		Scio quid egēris,	<i>I know what you have done.</i>
		Scio quid actūrus sīs,	<i>I know what you are going to do.</i>
PRESENT PERFECT.	{	Cognōvi quid agās,	<i>I have learnt what you are doing.</i>
		Cognōvi quid egēris,	<i>I have learnt what you have done.</i>
		Cognōvi quid actūrus sīs,	<i>I have learnt what you are going to do.</i>
FUTURE IMPERF.	{	Audiam quid agās,	<i>I shall hear what you are doing.</i>
		Audiam quid egēris,	<i>I shall hear what you have done.</i>
		Audiam quid actūrus sīs,	<i>I shall hear what you are going to do.</i>

Past Time.

PAST IMPERF.	{	Sciēbam quid agēres,	<i>I knew what you were doing.</i>
		Sciēbam quid egisses,	<i>I knew what you had done.</i>
		Sciēbam quid actūrus essēs,	<i>I knew what you were going to do.</i>
PAST PERFECT.	{	Cognōvi quid agēres,	<i>I learnt what you were doing.</i>
		Cognōvi quid egisses,	<i>I learnt what you had done.</i>
		Cognōvi quid actūrus essēs,	<i>I learnt what you were going to do.</i>

PART. PRESENT.	Cognōveram quid agerēs,	<i>I had learnt what you were doing.</i>
	Cognōveram quid egissēs,	<i>I had learnt what you had done.</i>
	Cognōveram quid actūrus essēs,	<i>I had learnt what you were going to do.</i>

The same Rule is applicable to the sequence of Tenses in the Subjunctive Mood universally. See Exercises XXV., XXVI., XXVII., XXVIII. (the Subjunctive Mood.)

N.B.—In single Indirect Questions *whether* is generally expressed by *num*, which then ceases to have a negative force. In double Indirect Questions it is expressed either by *utrum* or *-ne*.

VOCABULARY 56.

abjiciō, jeci, jec- tum, 3,	<i>I cast away.</i>	incertus, a, um,	<i>uncertain.</i>
antepōno, pōui, pō- situm, 3,	<i>I prefer.</i>	infāmis, e,	<i>infamous.</i>
conjicio, jeci, jec- tum, 3,	<i>I fling (together).</i>	injūstus, a, um,	<i>unjust.</i>
evenio, vēni, ven- tum, 4,	<i>to happen.</i>	Laeca, ae, m.	<i>Læca, a Roman family name.</i>
nūmero, etc., 1,	<i>I count.</i>	mortuus, a, um,	<i>dead.</i>
quaero, quaesivi, quaesitum, 3,	<i>I seek, inquire.</i>	nōvus, a, um,	<i>new.</i>
rōgo, etc., 1,	<i>I ask.</i>	philōsophus, i, m.	<i>philosopher.</i>
specūlor, etc., dep. 1,	<i>I spy out.</i>	plānē, adv.	<i>altogether.</i>
viso, visi, visum, 3,	<i>I go to see, visit.</i>	quaestio, ōnis, f.	<i>question.</i>
Blaesus, i, m.	<i>Blaesus, a Roman name.</i>	quantus, a, um,	<i>how great.</i>
Chaerēphon, ntis, m.	<i>Chaerephon, a disciple of Socrates.</i>	quārē, adv.	<i>why, on what account.</i>
Croesus, i, m.	<i>Croesus, a king of Lydia.</i>	quōt, indecl.	<i>how many.</i>
cūr, adv.	<i>why, to what end.</i>	saepēnūmero, adv.	<i>oftentimes, very often.</i>
fāliciter, adv.	<i>luckily.</i>	subdifficilis, e,	<i>somewhat difficult.</i>
		tālum, i, n.	<i>a dart, weapon, missile.</i>
		ūti, adv.	<i>where.</i>
		Xēnophōn, ntis, m.	<i>Xenophon, a famous Athenian writer and commander.</i>

EXERCISE LVI.

A.—1. Rogo quid agatis. 2. Rogavit quid agerent. 3. Rogavit quid egissent. 4. Roga tu quid acturi sint. 5. Nescio quare me ex civitate expuleritis. 6. Cognoscere non potuit quantae essent hostium copiae. 7. Speculabimur quot homines in urbem ineant et quot exeant. 8. Dic mihi, Catilina, cur patriam prodere volueris. 9. Dic mihi, Blaese, ubi

corpus abjeceris. 10. Chaerephon ex oraculo quaesivit quis omnium Graecorum sapientissimus esset.

1. I will ask how great the forces of the enemy are. 2. Xenophon inquired of (*ex*) the oracle what it behooved him to do. 3. I wish to learn where the camp of the enemy is. 4. I do-not-know what it behooves me to do. 5. Tell me, my son, what you are going to do. 6. The son was unwilling to tell what he was going-to-do. 7. Count how many darts have been thrown (*conjicio*) into the tent. 8. I will inquire which-of-the-two has conquered. 9. Socrates used-to-inquire (*Past-Imp.*) what was just, what unjust. 10. It is a great thing to know what things are just, what unjust.

B.—1. Quaeram num omnia feliciter evenerint. 2. Jussit eos speculari num hostes ex castris exirent. 3. Visam num adventent hostes. 4. Subdifficilis est quaestio num unquam novi amici sint veteribus antepoenendi. 5. Rogavit nonne haec improba et infamia essent? 6. Rogabo num credat omnia casu facta esse. 7. Quaesivit ex oraculo Croesus, utrum ipse an Cyrus superaturus esset. 8. Saepenumero quaerebant antiqui philosophi mortalisme esset animus an immortalis. 9. Num dubium est casune an consilio factus sit mundus? 10. Plane incertum est vicerintne hostes an victi sint.

1. Inquire of (*ex*) him whether he knows these things. 2. It is doubtful whether these things are true. 3. It is uncertain whether (*utrum* or *ne*) he is a good man or a wicked (one). 4. It is doubtful whether he deserve praise (*laudemne*) or blame. 5. He asked whether the dead felt cold and hunger. 6. I know not whether you are-sleeping or waking. 7. I doubt whether he will return immediately. 8. He asked whether the city was not (*nonne*) very strongly fortified. 9. This I ask you, whether you were on that (*ille*) night in the house of M. Laeca. 10. Do you doubt whether it behooves a good citizen to side-with his country in time of danger?

XLI.—ADDITIONAL EXERCISES ON THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

RULE 27.—Besides *ŭt*, *nā*, and *quān* (see Exercise XXV., etc.), the Conjunctions *quō*, *that*, and *quōmīnus*, *that not*, are constructed with the Subjunctive Mood.

1. *Ut*=*that, in order that, granting that*, is used to express either a *purpose* or a *consequence*; as, *eo ut spectem lûdos, I am going in order that I may look at the games*; *accidit ut nōn dōmī essem, it happened that I was not at home*.

2. *Nē*=*that not*, is used to express a *purpose*, but not a mere consequence; as, *Haec facio nē mē inimicum tibi pûtēs, these things I do that you may not think me your enemy*; but, *sēquitur ut haec nōn vera sint, it follows that these things are not true*.

Obs. After verbs of *fearing*, *ut* has the meaning of *that not*, and *nē* of *that*; as, *tîmo ut dux militēs ē castris educât, I fear that the general may not lead the soldiers out of the camp*; *tîmo nē dux milîtes ē castris educât, I fear that the general will lead the soldiers out of the camp*.

3. *Quin* is used after *negative propositions and propositions expressing doubt*; as, *dîes nullûs est, quin littêras scribam, there is no day that I do not write a letter*; *nōn dūbito quin vêrum dixêris, I do not doubt you have spoken the truth*. (See Exercise XXV, C, etc.)

4. *Quō* is used for *ut* *et*, and signifies *that thereby, in order that, so that*: *haec lex datâ est, quō mālêfici dētêrêrentur, this law was given (enacted) that thereby evil-doers might be deterred*; *portâs oppidî obstruxit, quō faciilius impêtum hostium rêtardârêt, he barricaded the gates of the town in order that he might more easily retard the attack of the enemy*.

5. *Quōmînûs*, *that not*, is used after Verbs of *hindering, preventing, resisting*, etc., and must be frequently translated in English by *from* and a verbal substantive; as, *aetâs nōs non impêdit quōmînûs littêras tractêmus, age does not prevent us from cultivating literature*.

VOCABULARY 57.

<i>accido, idi, no sup., 3, to happen.</i>	<i>cōhortor, etc., dep., 1, I encourage.</i>
<i>cerno, crêvi, crêtum, 3, I see, discern.</i>	<i>dimitto, misi, mis-</i> } <i>I let go, dis-</i>
<i>dêterreo, rui, ri-</i> }	<i>sum, 3, miss.</i>
<i>tum, 2, } I frighten, de-</i>	<i>enarro, etc., 1, I relate.</i>

confido, * <i>fisus</i> sum, 3, } <i>I trust.</i>	fōrum, i, n. } <i>a market-place,</i>
diffido, * <i>fisus</i> , sum, 3, } <i>I distrust.</i>	<i>forum.</i>
ēnitor, nīsus and nix- } <i>I strive hard.</i>	impēritus, a, um, } <i>unskillful.</i>
us sum, dep., 3, } <i>I cry out.</i>	impransus, a, um, } <i>without having</i>
exclāmo, etc., 1, } <i>I enter.</i>	<i>had breakfast,</i>
intrōeo, ivi and ii, } <i>I enter.</i>	<i>not having</i>
itum (irreg.), 4, } <i>I strive.</i>	<i>breakfasted.</i>
nitor, nīsus and nix- } <i>I oppose, pre-</i>	infirmītas, ātis, f. } <i>weakness.</i>
us sum, dep., 3, } <i>vent.</i>	lātro, ōnis, m. } <i>a robber.</i>
obsto, * <i>stīti</i> , stitum } <i>I press upon,</i>	lūdus, i, m. } <i>play, game,</i>
1, } <i>overwhelm,</i>	<i>school.</i>
opprimo, pressi, } <i>I crush.</i>	magnōpērē, adv. } <i>greatly, earn-</i>
pressum, 3, } <i>I persuade.</i>	<i>estly.</i>
persuādeo, * <i>āsi</i> , } <i>I anticipate.</i>	mīrus, a, um, } <i>wonderful.</i>
āsum, 2, } <i>I press.</i>	mōdus, i, m. } <i>measure, man-</i>
prævenio, vēni, } <i>I keep off,</i>	<i>ner.</i>
ventum, 4, } <i>prohibit.</i>	moenia, ium, n. pl. } <i>fortifications.</i>
prēmo, pressi, pres- } <i>I object, re-</i>	Nervii, orum, m. pl. } <i>the Nervii, a</i>
sum, 3, } <i>fuse.</i>	<i>Gallie tribe.</i>
prohibeo, bui, bitum, } <i>I hope.</i>	præaltus, a, um, } <i>very high.</i>
2, } <i>I stand.</i>	Satrius, ii, m. } <i>Satrius, a Ro-</i>
recuso, etc., 1, } <i>I advise.</i>	<i>man name.</i>
spēro, etc., 1, } <i>I hold, re-</i>	signum, i, n. } <i>a sign, signal,</i>
sto, stēti, statum, 1, } <i>tain.</i>	Trebōnius, ii, m. } <i>Trebonius, one</i>
suādeo, * <i>āsi</i> , āsum, 2, } <i>I lead across.</i>	<i>of Caesar's</i>
tēneo, nui, ntum, 2, } <i>I come fre-</i>	<i>lieutenants.</i>
transdūco, duxi, duc- } <i>I come fre-</i>	vālētūdo, īnis, f. } <i>health.</i>
tum, 3, } <i>quently.</i>	
ventito, etc., 1, } <i>Bibulus, a</i>	
Bibulus, i, m. } <i>Roman fam-</i>	
<i>ily name.</i>	

PHRASES:

Ēsequitur, it follows (with acc. and inf., or ut and subj.). — Fācere non possum quā, I can not but (with subj.). — Per me (te) stētī (quominus), it was owing to me or you. — Minimum ābest quā sim, very little is wanting that I should be; I am very near being.

EXERCISE LVII.

A.—1. Enitar ut in omnibus rebus tibi prosim. 2. Hoc te rogo atque oro, ne rempublicam deseras. 3. Contendit Caesar maximis itineribus in fines Nerviorum ut consilia eorum praeveniret. 4. Magnopere tibi suadeo ne improbis illis hominibus confidas. 5. Accidit ut milites impransus essent quum signum datum est. 6. Milites cohortatus est ut fortiter castra defenderent. 7. Nonne omnes cives oportet eniti ut reipublicae prosint? 8. Accidit ut inter Labienum et

* With the Dative.

hostes esset flumen praealtum. 9. Sequitur ut non possim tibi confidere. 10. Enitar ne possis mihi diffidere.

1. I will strive hard to (*ut*) persuade him. 2. It follows that pleasure is not the highest good. 3. I entreat you to (*ut*) learn to bear patiently bad fortune. 4. We ought to strive-hard that we may not pass (our) lives in silence. 5. The Helvetii determined to depart from their own territories, in order that they-might-obtain possession of all Gaul. 6. Does it not follow that these things are unjust? 7. So it came to pass (*fio*) that out of (them) all, no one returned to the city. 8. The Helvetii have been so trained (*instituto*) by their ancestors that they are accustomed to receive hostages, not to give them. 9. I will strive earnestly that you may be able to think me a friend. 10. The Carthaginians sent ambassadors to Rome to (*ut*) beg-for peace.

N.B.—In future the pupil will be left to himself to discover when the English infinitive denotes a purpose, and must therefore be translated with *ut*.

B.—1. Constituit Caesar pontem in flumine Rheno facere, quo copias suas transduceret. 2. Milites cohortatus est quo mortem fortius obirent. 3. Quid obstat quominus moenia statim oppugnemus? 4. Nullo modo introire possum quin me videant. 5. Nullo modo exire potuit quin eum viderent. 6. Minimum abest quin sim miserrimus. 7. Dies fere nullus est quin Satrius domum meam ventitet. 8. Facere non possum quin tibi dolores meos enarrem. 9. Quis dubitat quin omnes oporteat patriae suae adesse? 10. Recusare non possum quin me comiteris.

1. He resolved to carry a wall round the camp that (*quo*)* the army might be more secure (*tutus*). 2. He fortified the camp that he might the more easily keep off the enemy. 3. There is no day that I do not hear many wonderful things. 4. Who can doubt that Hannibal was a very great (*summus*) general? 5. There was nobody who did not (*quin*) rejoice greatly. 6. I can not but hope that we shall be conquerors. 7. Nobody is so brave but (*quin*) he sometimes feels fear. 8. We are preparing arms, not that (*ut*) we may attack others, but that (*quo*) we may better defend our country. 9. There was nothing wanting that I should be very wretched. 10. Our soldiers could not go forth from the camp but they were overwhelmed with missiles.

* N.B.—*Quo* is used in preference to *ut* when there is a comparative in the clause which it introduces.

C.—1. Per Trebonium stetit quominus oppido potirentur. 2. Me infirmitas valetudinis tenuit quominus ad ludos venirem. 3. Hiems prohibuit quominus a te literas haberemus. 4. Bibulum deterruerunt quominus domo exiret. 5. Deterrent me latrones quominus in illam partem urbis eam. 6. Quid tibi obstat quominus nobiscum adesces? 7. Quis audebit miseros prohibere quominus fleant? 8. Legem brevem esse oportet quo facilius ab imperitis teneatur. 9. Unum vereor ne senatus Pompeium nolit dimittere. 10. Quis est quin cernat quanta vis sit in sensibus?

1. It was owing to you that we did not obtain-possession-of the town. 2. No weakness of health shall prevent me *from* coming to you. 3. Nothing ought to deter a citizen *from* siding with his country in time of danger. 4. They attempted to deter Cato *from* appearing (*adsum*) in the forum. 5. Nothing shall prevent me *from* siding-with you. 6. Nobody can prohibit us *from* worshipping God. 7. Nothing ought to deter children *from* obeying their parents. 8. I fear *that* we may be cast out of the city. 9. I fear *that* we may *not* be able to defend ourselves and our country. 10. I can not but think that Caesar was the greatest of the Romans.

XLII.—USE OF THE SUPINES.

RULE 28.—The Supine in *um* is used after verbs of motion; as, Lacedaemoniī Agēsīlāum *bellātum* in Āsiam mīserunt, *the Lacedaemonians sent Agesilaus into Asia to make war.*

The Supine in *ū* is used after many adjectives; as, *fācīlis, easy; difficīlis, difficult; dulcīs, sweet, etc.;* and with *fās est, it is lawful; nēfās est, it is unlawful; ōpūs est, it is necessary;* as, *rēs difficīlis factū est, the thing is difficult to be done.*

VOCABULARY 58.

āquor, etc., <i>dep.</i> , 1,	<i>I fetch water.</i>	convēnio, vāni, } ventum, 4, }	<i>to assemble.</i>
bello, etc., 1,	<i>I wage war.</i>	pābūlor, etc., <i>dep.</i> , 1,	<i>I forage.</i>
consūlo, ūlui, ultum, 3,	<i>I consult.</i>	postūlo, etc., 1,	<i>I demand.</i>
gusto, etc., 1,	<i>I taste.</i>	progrēdior, essus, 3,	<i>I advance.</i>

Ædui, orum, }	<i>the Ædui, a Gallic tribe.</i>	nēfas, n. indecl.	<i>wickedness, impiety.</i>
<i>n. pl.</i>			
Agēsilaus, i, m.	<i>Agēsilaus, a famous king of Sparta.</i>	ōpus, n. indecl. }	<i>need, necessity.</i>
		<i>(with abl.)</i>	
Divitiācus, i, m.	<i>Divitiācus, an Ædian chief.</i>	publicus, a, um,	<i>public.</i>
		Veientes, um, n. pl.	<i>the people of Veii, near Rome; the Veientes.</i>
Fabius, ii, m.	<i>Fabius, a noble Roman name.</i>	quisnam, quonam, quidnam, }	<i>who? what?</i>
Lacedæmōnii, orum, m.	<i>the Lacedæmonians.</i>	<i>etc., like quis,</i>	
longius, adv.	<i>further, too far.</i>		
<i>(comp.)</i>			
lūdī, orum, m. pl.	<i>games.</i>	PHRASES:	
Maximus, i, m.	<i>Maximus, a surname of Fabius.</i>	Nēfas est,	<i>it is or would be an impiety.</i>
		Ōpus est,	<i>there is need (of).</i>

EXERCISE LVIII.

1. Ingens hominum multitudo in urbem convenit, ludos publicos spectatum. 2. Veientes, pacem petitem, oratores Romam mittunt. 3. Aedui legatos ad Caesarem mittunt, rogatum auxilium. 4. Milites pabulatum et aequum longius progressi erant. 5. Divitiacus Romam ad senatum venit, auxilium postulat. 6. Athenienses miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis. 7. Pira dulcia sunt gustatu. 8. Difficile dictu est. 9. Quod optimum factu videbitur, facies. 10. Nefas est dictu, miseram fuisse Fabii Maximi senectutem.

1. We will set out for Rome, to look-at the games. 2. Croesus sent ambassadors to Delphi to inquire concerning the fortune of the war. 3. Chaerephon went to Delphi to ask who was (*Subj.*) the wisest of men. 4. The general dismissed the soldiers to forage and get-water. 5. These things are very difficult to be done. 6. Very many things are easier to be said than done. 7. Old wines are not always sweet to taste. 8. The Romans sent ambassadors to Carthage to inquire concerning Hannibal and the Saguntines. 9. It would be impious to say that the life of a good man can be miserable. 10. We have come to consult you (as to) what may be best to be done.

XLIII.—USE OF THE GERUND.

RULE 29.—The Gerund is a Verbal Neuter Substantive, governing the same case as the Verb from which it comes. It corresponds to the English Verbal Substantives in *ing*; as, *writing, walking*.

It is declined in the Singular only, and is not used in the Nominative Case, the Imperfect of the Infinitive Mood taking the place of the Nominative; as,

<i>Nom.</i> Lēgēre pulchra carmīna suāve est,	{ reading (to read) beautiful poems is delightful.
<i>Gen.</i> Ars puērōs edūcandi difficīlis est,	{ the art of educating boys is difficult.
<i>Dat.</i> Scribendō opēram dāt,	he devotes his care to writing.
<i>Acc.</i> Nātūs ad agendum,	born for acting.
<i>Abl.</i> Littēras tractandō mens acūctūr,	{ the wits are sharpened by deal- ing with letters.

Obs. The Accusative Case of the Gerund is used only with Prepositions; otherwise the Imperfect Infinitive is used; as, *disco natāre. I learn swimming.*

VOCABULARY 59.

ācne, ui, ūtum, 3,	<i>I sharpen.</i>	haud, adv.	not.
ālo, ui, ūtum, 3,	<i>I nourish.</i>	iūvenis, is, c.	a youth.
ardeo, arsi, arsum, 2,	<i>I burn, am on fire.</i>	libēre, adv.	freely.
cōgīto, etc., 1,	<i>I think, meditate.</i>	mārinus, a, um,	of the sea; sea-
collōquor, locūtus, }	<i>I converse.</i>	opēra, ae, f.	pains, labor.
dep., 3,		plūs, ūris, n. only	{ in sing.; pl. } more.
compāro, etc., 1,	<i>I get together.</i>	plures, plura.	{ plures, plura. }
ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, }	<i>I eat.</i>	studiōsus, a, um,	eager after, zealous.
edēre or esse, }			
vēnor, etc., dep., 1,	<i>I hunt.</i>		
beātē, adv.	happily.		
grātia, ae, f.	favor.		
grātiā, abl.	for the sake of.		

PHRASES:

Opēram dāre, to give one's whole energies to any thing, to devote one's self to it.—*Inter bibendum, etc., whilst drinking, etc.*

EXERCISE LIX.

1. Saepissime pernicioſa est plura habendi cupiditas. 2. Vehementer ardebat juvenis studio omnia cognoscendi et experiendi. 3. Quidam canes venandi gratia comparantur. 4. Beate vivendi studiosi sumus omnes. 5. Aqua marina haud

utilis est bibendo. 6. Mores puerorum se inter ludendum detegunt. 7. Hominis mens discendo et cogitando alitur. 8. Caesari dare jucundissimum erat. 9. Inter bibendum de variis rebus colloquebamur. 10. Quid potest esse jucundius quam inter ambulandum libère de variis rebus colloqui?

1. Very many persons burn with the desire of having more (pl.). 2. Epaminondas was eager-after hearing (*Gen.*). 3. All are not zealous of living well. 4. He got together very many horses and (que) dogs for the sake of hunting. 5. Do not attempt to obtain friends by flattering. 6. Do not attempt to preserve your life by lying. 7. Bodies are nourished by eating and drinking. 8. The soul is nourished by thinking (*cogito*), feeling, acting. 9. Conversing about (*de*) these things is most delightful. 10. It is becoming a youth to burn with a zeal for knowledge (*Gerund.*).

XLIV.—USE OF THE GERUNDIVE.

RULE 30.—The Gerundive is a Passive Verbal Adjective; as, *scribendus, a, um, to be written, necessary or fit to be written.*

When the Verb from which the Gerundive comes governs an Accusative Case, the Gerundive agrees with the Nominative Case of its Substantive; as, *scribenda est mihi epistola, a letter must be or ought to be written by me, or I must or ought to write a letter.*

The person by whom the thing is *to be done* is put in the Dative (see preceding example).

VOCABULARY 60.

adhībeo, etc., 2,	<i>I employ.</i>	ardens, a, um,	<i>lofty, steep, difficult.</i>
gēro, gessi, gestum, 3,	<i>I carry on, manage.</i>		
observo, etc., 1,	<i>I observe, respect.</i>		
provideo, vidi, visum, 2,	<i>I foresee, provide.</i>		

PHRASE:

Agere aetatem, *to spend one's life.*

EXERCISE LX.

1. Diligenter sunt emendandi puerorum mores. 2. Sapi

entia non solum paranda est nobis, sed etiam fruenda. 3. Prae omnibus rebus adhibenda est prudentia. 4. Agenda est omnibus aetas non sine periculis. 5. Ciceroni in arduis temporibus gerenda erat respublica. 6. Strenue nobis excolenda sunt corpus, mens, animus. 7. Habendus est delectus, comparandae sunt naves. 8. Non sunt ea nobis contemnenda; sunt diligentissime providenda. 9. Prae omnibus aliis observandi et colendi sunt pueris parentes. 10. Utrum amandi an timendi reges sunt?

1. Virtue must be cultivated. 2. Who doubts that the gods are to be feared? 3. A parent (*Dat.*) ought so to train-up (his) son that he may obey the laws of virtue. 4. Those persons are to be admired who have dared to die for (pro) their country. 5. (We) must preserve the state; (we) must crush the conspiracy. 6. Virtue must not only be cultivated, but also loved. 7. These things must not be passed over by us (*Dat.*). 8. Before (prae) all other things (res) the war must be carried on vigorously. 9. We (*Dat.*) ought to read the orators and poets. 10. A man (*Dat.*) should not despise death.

RULE 31.—When the Verb from which the Gerundive comes governs any other Case than the Accusative, the Gerundive is used impersonally in the Nominative Case Singular Neuter. The Object is put in the Case which the Verb governs, and the agent or doer is put in the Dative Case; as, obtemperandum est (nōbīs) virtūtis praeceptis (*Dative*), *we must obey the lessons of virtue*; suo cuique iudicio (*Ablative*) utendum est, *each one must use his own judgment*. N.B.—The Dative of the Agent is not always expressed.

VOCABULARY 61.

ingrēdiōr, gressus, 3, <i>I enter.</i>	iūdicium, ii, n. <i>judgment.</i>	
interclūdo, cl, sum, 3, <i>I shut off, intercept.</i>	pārātus, a, um, <i>prepared, ready.</i>	
obtemperō, etc., 1, <i>I obey, comply with.</i>	quisque, quaeque, quidque & quodque; gen. cuiusque, etc.,	} every one.
commeātus, us, m. <i>provisions, supplies.</i>	quō, adv. <i>whither.</i>	
commilitō, ōnis, m. <i>fellow-soldier, comrade.</i>	PHRASE:	
istūc, adv. (<i>from iste</i>), }	Fieri de aliquo, <i>to become of one;</i>	
	as, quid factum est de illo, <i>what has become of that man?</i>	
	thither, where you are.	

EXERCISE LXI.

1. Omnibus moriendum est. 2. Ita bellandum est ut pax peti videatur. 3. Mihi utendum est iudicio meo. 4. Nobis quoque ingrediendum est quam confecisti viam. 5. Ita nobis vivendum est ut ad mortem parati simus. 6. Non longius progrediendum est, commilitones, ne commeatibus nostris intercludamur. 7. Non dubium est quin bono civi legibus sit obtemperandum. 8. Proficiscendum mihi erat illo ipso die. 9. Magnopere est curandum ne nobis consilium defuisse videatur. 10. Cognoscendum est quid de illo homine factum sit.

1. Must (we) not (nonne) all die? 2. We must die bravely, fellow-soldiers! 3. Boys ought to strive-hard to please their parents. 4. We must strive with (our) utmost zeal that the commonwealth may be preserved. 5. We must not believe all men in every thing. 6. We must set out immediately. 7. It is greatly to be desired that the war may be brought-to-an-end. 8. We must take great care (see No. 9 above) *that* we are *not* (ne) shut off from all help. 9. What must we do, citizens? Which-of-the-two (*Dat.*) should we trust? 10. We ought so to learn as (ut) not immediately to forget.

RULE 32.—The Gerundive is frequently used instead of the Gerund.

1. The Accusative is put in the same case as the Gerund.

2. The Gerund is then changed into the Gerundive.

3. The Gerundive is made to agree with the Substantive in gender, number, and case; thus

Gen. Ars puērōs ēdūcandī difficilis est

becomes

Ars puērōrum ēdūcandōrum difficilis est

in the following way: (1.) The Accusative *pueros* is put in the same case as the Gerund *educandi*; consequently *puerorum*. (2.) The Gerund *educandi* is changed into the Gerundive *educandus, a, um*. (3.) The Gerundive is put in the same case, gender, and number, as *puerorum*; consequently, *educandorum*.

Dat. Opēram dāt āgro colendō,

{ *he devotes himself to culti-*
vating land.

Acc. Ad pētendam pācem vēnērunt lēgātī,	{	<i>embassadors came to seek for peace.</i>
Abbl. Littēris tractandis mens ācūtūr,		

Obs. The Gerundive is employed more frequently than the Gerund. The Gerund is chiefly used where an ambiguity would be occasioned by the use of the Gerundive; as. *stūdium plūrā cognoscendī, the desire of learning more*, rather than *stūdium plūrium cognoscendōrum*, which would leave it doubtful whether *things* or *men* were meant.

VOCABULARY 62.

concedo, cessi, } cessum, 3, }	<i>I yield, retire.</i>	Campania, ae, f. <i>Campania, a province of Italy.</i>
incendo, di, sum, 3, }	<i>I burn (trans.).</i>	occupatus, a, um, <i>engaged, busy.</i>
percipio, cēpi, } ceptum, 3, }	<i>I perceive.</i>	p̄ritus, a, um, <i>experienced, skilled in.</i>
affectus, a, um, }	<i>made, disposed.</i>	quāsi, conj. <i>as if; just as.</i>
Brūtus, i, m. }	<i>Brutus, name of a famous Roman.</i>	PHRASES:
Cassius, ii, m. }	<i>Cassius, a friend of Brutus.</i>	Consilium inire, <i>to enter on, form a design.</i>
		In spem venire, <i>to conceive a hope.</i>

EXERCISE LXII.

1. Bellum suscepit Catilina reipublicae delendae causa. 2. Timotheus erat civitatis regendae peritus. 3. Consilium inīit. Catilina urbis incendendae. 4. Conservandae libertatis gratia initio creabantur consules. 5. Tiberius quasi ad firmandam valetudinem in Campaniam concessit. 6. Occupatus sum in litteris scribendis. 7. Studiosi solent esse juvenes equorum canumque alendorum. 8. Consilium inierunt Brutus et Cassius libertatis recuperandae. 9. Hostes in spem venerant potendorum castrorum. 10. Oculis probe affectus est ad suum munus fungendum.

1. The Roman youth (pl.) were trained-up for (ad) managing the commonwealth. 2. Cicero formed a plan for crushing the conspiracy (*Gen.*). 3. Nature has endowed (instruo) the mind with senses prepared for perceiving objects (res). 4. He burned with the desire of destroying his country. 5. Those wicked men formed a design of slaying the consul. 6. Virtue is especially (maxime) discerned in despising pleasure. 7. The first book is written (*Pres.-Perf.*) on-the-subject-of (de) despising death. 8. The utmost pleasure is derived (capio) from (ex) reading books. 9. A husbandman ought (oportet) to devote himself to cultivating his lands. 10. Cicero devoted himself with the utmost zeal to preserving the commonwealth.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF QUANTITY
(and exceptions to some previous rules).

Final Consonants. Polysyllables.

1. Words of more than one syllable ending in a consonant, except *c* or *s*, have the vowel preceding that consonant short; as, *illūd*, *semēl*, *agmēn*, *calcār*, etc.

2. Final *c* has the preceding vowel long, except *donēc*.

3. Final *as*, *es*, *os* are long; as, *terrās*, *finēs*, *virōs*, etc.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Es* final is short in *penēs*, and in nouns of the Third Declension, which increase short in the Genitive, as *millēs*, *itis*, except *abiēs*, *ariēs*, *Cērēs*, and *pariēs*.

Os final is short in *compōs* and *impōs*.

4. Final *is* and *us*; see p. 7 and 38; monosyll., p. 15.

Other exceptions fall chiefly under Rules 3 and 4, p. 114.

Final Vowels (see p. 7 and 114).

5. I final is long, except in *nīsi* and *quāsi*.

EXCEPTION.—I final in *mihī*, *tibī*, *sibī*, *ibī*, and *ubī*, is common.

6. O final is long, except in *ciŭ*, *duŭ*, *egŭ*, *modŭ*, and *octŭ*.

EXCEPTION.—O final is short also in the verbs *sciŭ*, *nesciŭ*, *putŭ*, *volŭ*.

Penults of Perfects and Supines.

7. Perfects of two syllables have the penult long; as, *vēni*, *vīdi*, *vīci*.

EXCEPTION.—The seven following Perfects have the penult short: *bibi*, *dēdi*, *fēdi*, *scidi*, *stēti*, *stūti*, and *tūli*.

8. The syllable of reduplication in the Perfect is always short; as, *cēcidi*, *tūtudi*, etc.; and the vowel of the penult, if before a single consonant, is short also, as *dīdici* (from *disco*), *tūtūdi* (from *tundo*), except *cēcūdi* (from *cædo*), and *pēpēdi* (from *pedo*).

9. Supines of two syllables have the penult long; as, *cāsum*, *mōtum*, *vīsum*, etc.

EXCEPTION.—The following Supines have the penult short: *-itum* (from *cīeo*), *dātum*, *itum*, *litum*, *quātum*, *rūtum*, *sātum*, *situm*, and the part. *rātus*, from dep. *reor*.

10. Supines in *utum* of more than two syllables have the penult long; as, *acūtum*, *minūtum*, etc.

NOTE.—The forms *condūtum*, *dirūtum*, etc., belong under rule for compounds (p. 114).

EXTRACTS FROM CÆSAR.

VOCABULARY 63.

appello, etc., 1,	<i>I call, name.</i>	institūtum, i, n.	<i>institution, cus- tom.</i>
Aquitāni, orum, m. (pl.),	<i>the Aquitani, a people of Gaul.</i>	incolō, lui, cul- tum, 3,	<i>trans., to inhabit, with acc.; intr., to dwell.</i>
Belgae, arum, m. (pl.),	<i>the Belgæ or Bel- gians, a people of Gaul.</i>	Matrōna, æ, m.	<i>Matrona (Marne), a river of Gaul.</i>
Celtae, arum, m. (pl.),	<i>the Celtæ or Celts, inhabiting one of the divisions of Gaul.</i>	præcēdo, cessi, cessum, 3,	<i>I surpass, excel.</i>
continenter, adv.	<i>always, incessant- ly.</i>	propterea quod, conj.	<i>because.</i>
diffēro, distūli, distātum, dif- ferre,	<i>I differ.</i>	reliquus, a, um, qui, quæ, quod, rel. pron.	<i>remaining, rest. who, which, what.</i>
Galli, orum, m. (pl.),	<i>the Gallī or Gauls.</i>	quotidiānus, a, um,	<i>daily.</i>
Garumna, æ, m. or f.	<i>Garumna (Ga- ronne), a river of Gaul.</i>	Sēquāna, æ, f.	<i>the Sequana (Seine), a river of Gaul.</i>
hic, hæc, hoc,	<i>this.</i>	tertius, a, um, tres, tria,	<i>third. three.</i>

I. Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres. Unam incolunt Belgæ, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtae, qui lingua nostra Galli appellantur.

II. Hi omnes lingua, institutis, legibus, inter se differunt. Gallos ab Aquitanis Garumna flumen dividit, a Belgis Matrona et Sequana.

III. Fortissimi sunt Belgæ, propterea quod proximi sunt Germanis, qui trans Rhenum incolunt, quibuscum continenter bellum gerunt.

IV. Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt, quod fere quotidianis proeliis cum Germanis contendunt.

VOCABULARY 64.

Aquitania , ae, f. <i>the country of the Aquitani, Aquitania.</i>	nobilitas , ātis, f. <i>nobility, the nobility (collectively).</i>
attingo , tigi, } <i>I touch upon, reach to.</i>	occāsus , us, m. <i>the going down, setting; occ. solis = the west.</i>
tactum , 3, }	
cāpio , cēpi, cap- } <i>I take.</i>	pertineo , tinui, } <i>intr., I reach, extend; tend.</i>
tum , 3, }	tentum , 2, }
contineo , tinui, } <i>I contain, confine, bound.</i>	provincia , ae, f. <i>province.</i>
tentum , 2, }	Pyrenaei , orum, } <i>the Pyrenees, between Gaul and Spain.</i>
extrēmus , a, um, } <i>outermost, farthest; last.</i>	m. (montes) , }
ia , ea, id, } <i>he, she, it, that.</i>	septemtriones , } <i>the north.</i>
Hispania , ae, f. <i>Spain.</i>	um , m. }
Jura , ae, m. <i>Mt. Jura, in Gaul.</i>	Sequāni , orum, m. <i>the Sequani.</i>
Lemānus , i, m. } <i>Lake Lemān, or Lake of Geneva.</i>	Sēquānus , a, um, } <i>of the Sequani, Sequanian.</i>
(lācus) , }	
Orgetōrix , īgis, } <i>Orgetorix, a chief of the Helvetii.</i>	undique , adv. <i>on every side.</i>
m. , }	vergo , ěre, 3, def. <i>I turn, incline.</i>

V. Una pars initium capit a flumine Rhodano; continetur Garumna flumine, oceano, finibus Belgarum. Attingit etiam flumen Rhenum. Vergit ad septemtriones.

VI. Belgae ab extremis Galliae finibus oriuntur; pertinent ad inferiorem partem fluminis Rhēni; spectant in septemtriones et orientem solem.

VII. Aquitania a Garumna flumine ad Pyrenaeos montes et eam partem oceani, quae est ad Hispaniam, pertinet; spectat inter occasum solis et septemtriones.

VIII. Apud Helvetios, nobilissimus et ditissimus fuit Orgetorix. Is conjurationem nobilitatis fecit; et civitati persuasit, ut de finibus suis cum omnibus copiis exirent.

IX. Facilius eis persuasit, quod undique, loci natura, Helvetii continentur; una ex parte, flumine Rheno, latissimo atque altissimo, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit; altera ex parte, monte Jura altissimo, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvetios; tertia, lacu Lemano, et flumine Rhodano, qui Provinciam nostram ab Helvetiis dividit.

VOCABULARY 65.

acceptus , a, um, <i>acceptable, agreeable.</i>	Aeduns , a, um, <i>Aeduan; pl., the Aedui.</i>
adductus , a, um, <i>induced.</i>	ante , as adv. <i>before, previously.</i>

<i>carrus</i> , i, m.	a car, wagon.	<i>eripio</i> , <i>ripui</i> , }	<i>I snatch away,</i>
<i>Casticus</i> , i, m.	<i>Casticus</i> , a <i>Se-</i>	<i>reptum</i> , 3, }	<i>rescue.</i>
	<i>quanian chief.</i>	<i>fāmilia</i> , æ, f.	a body of slaves
<i>cliens</i> , ntis, c.	a client, retainer.		(of one house);
<i>coëmo</i> , <i>ëmi</i> , emp-			a household.
<i>tum</i> , 3,	<i>I buy up.</i>	<i>iden</i> , <i>eādem</i> , <i>idem</i> ,	<i>the same.</i>
<i>cōgo</i> , <i>coëgi</i> , <i>coac-</i>		<i>ignis</i> , is, m.	<i>fire.</i>
<i>tum</i> , 3,	<i>I compel.</i>	<i>item</i> , adv.	<i>also.</i>
<i>condūco</i> , <i>duxi</i> , }	<i>I bring together,</i>	<i>légātio</i> , onis, f.	<i>an embassy.</i>
<i>ductum</i> , 3, }	<i>collect.</i>	<i>maxime</i> , adv.	<i>most.</i>
<i>confirmo</i> , are, }	<i>I confirm, ratify.</i>	<i>obseratus</i> , i, m.	<i>a debtor.</i>
etc., 1,		<i>plebs</i> , <i>ëbis</i> , f.	the common peo-
<i>crëmo</i> , <i>äre</i> , etc.,	<i>I burn.</i>		ple; the com-
1,			mons.
<i>damno</i> , <i>äre</i> , etc.,	<i>I condemn.</i>	<i>pröfectio</i> , onis, f.	a setting out, de-
1,			parture.
<i>dēligo</i> , <i>lēgi</i> , lec-	<i>I choose, select.</i>	<i>quam maximus</i> , }	the greatest pos-
<i>tum</i> , 3,			sible, as great
<i>Dumnōrix</i> , <i>igla</i> ,	<i>Dumnorix</i> , an		as possible.
m.	<i>Æduan chief.</i>	<i>que</i> , conj. (enclitic),	<i>and.</i>
<i>enuncio</i> , <i>äre</i> , }	<i>I announce, re-</i>	<i>regnum</i> , i, n.	<i>sovereign power.</i>
etc., 1,	<i>port.</i>	<i>sēmentis</i> , is, f.	a sowing (of
<i>jūmentum</i> , i, n.	a beast of burden.		seed).

X. His rebus adducti constituerunt ea, quae ad proficiscendum pertinerent, comparare; jumentorum et carrorum quam maximum numerum coernere; sementes quam maximas facere; cum proximis civitatibus amicitiam confirmare. In tertium annum profectionem lege confirmant.

XI. Ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur. Is legationem ad civitates suscepit. In eo itinere persuadet Castico, Sequano, ut regnum in civitate sua occuparet, quod pater ante habuerat. Itemque Dumnorigi, Aeduo, qui maxime plebi acceptus erat, ut idem conaretur, persuadet. Inter se jusjurandum dant, et totius Galliae sese potiri posse sperant.

XII. Ea res ut Helvetiis enunciata, Orgetorigem ex vinculis causam dicere coegerunt. Damnatum poenam sequi oportebat, ut igni cremaretur. Die constituta Orgetorix ad judicium omnem suam familiam, et omnes clientes obaeratosque conduxit. Per eos se eripuit.

VOCABULARY 66.

<i>Allobrōges</i> , um, }	<i>the Allobroges, a</i>	<i>arbitror</i> , <i>äri</i> , <i>ätus</i> , }	<i>I think, sup-</i>
m. pl.	<i>people of Gaul.</i>	<i>dep.</i> , 1,	<i>pose.</i>
<i>duo</i> , æ, o,	<i>two.</i>	<i>Geneva</i> , æ, f.	<i>Geneva.</i>

cibāria, orum, { <i>n. pl.</i> } provisions, supplies.	nihilominus, adv. none the less, nevertheless.
dōmus, us (or <i>i</i>), <i>f.</i> } a house, home; do- mi, at home.	nuncio, āre, { <i>etc., 1,</i> } I announce, de- clare.
expeditus, a, um, ready, expeditious, light-armed.	omnino, adv. on the whole, alto- gether.
incito, āre, etc., 1, I arouse, provoke.	privātus, a, um, private.
mātūro, āre, { <i>etc., 1,</i> } I hasten.	rescindo, scidi, { <i>scissum, 3,</i> } I cut down.
mōlo, lui, li- { <i>tum, 3,</i> } I grind.	ultērior, us, { <i>comp. adj.</i> } farther.
multo, adv. much.	vādum, i, n. a ford.
	vīcus, i, m. a village.

XIII. Quum civitas, ob eam rem incitata, armis jus suum exsequi conaretur, Orgetorix mortuus est. Post ejus mortem nihilominus Helvetii id, quod constituerant, facere conantur. Ubi se paratos esse arbitrati sunt, oppida sua omnia, vicos, privata aedificia incendunt.

XIV. Trium mensium molita cibaria quemque domo ef-ferre jubent. Erant omnino itinera duo, quibus itineribus domo exire possent; unum per Sequanos, angustum et difficile, inter montem Juram et flumen Rhodanum; alterum per provinciam nostram multo facilius atque expeditius, propterea quod Rhodanus nonnullis locis vado transitur.

XV. Extremum oppidum Allobrogum est Geneva. Ex eo oppido pons ad Helvetios pertinet. Omnibus rebus ad profectionem comparatis, diem dicunt, qua die ad ripam Rhodani omnes conveniant. Caesari quum id nunciatum esset, maturat ab urbe proficisci, et in Galliam ulteriorem contendit. Pontem jubet rescindi.

VOCABULARY 67.

Ambarri, orum, { <i>m. pl.</i> } the Ambarri.	dēpōpulo, āre, { <i>etc., 1,</i> } I lay waste.
angustiae, arum, <i>f.</i> narrowness, narrow passes; straits.	deprēcātor, oris, { <i>m.</i> } an intercessor.
consanguineus, { <i>a, um,</i> } related, connected by blood; subst., a relative.	expecto, āre, etc., 1, I await, expect.
conscribo, psi, { <i>ptum, 3,</i> } I enroll, enlist.	fūga, ae, f. flight.
	hiberna, orum, n. { <i>pl.</i> } winter quarters.
	impetro, āre, etc., 1, I obtain by request.
	inde, adv. thence.

invitus, a, um,	unwilling.	Segusiāni, orum,	} the Segusiani.
itaque, adv.	therefore, accordingly.	m. pl.	
mālēficiū, ii, n.	wrong-doing, injury.	septimus, a, um,	} the seventh.
mātrīmōnium, ii, n.	marriage, matrimony.	sese, pron.	
perdūco, duxi,	} I prolong, extend.	vis, f., def. p. 26,	} strength, force.
ductum, 3,		Vocentii, orum,	
pōpūlor, āri,	} I lay waste.	m. pl.	} the Vocentii.
ātus, dep., 1,			
possessio, ōnis, f.	a possession.		
primus, a, um,	first.		
rēcipio, cēpi, cep-	} I take back, be-		
tum, 3,			
Santōni, orum,	} the Santoni, or		
m. pl.			

PHRASES:

Esse sibi in animo,	that it was their intention.
Certior fio,	I am informed.
Certiozem (ali-	to inform (any
quem) facere,	one).
Plurimum pos-	to be very power-
se, or valēre,	ful, to have very great influence.

XVI. Ubi de ejus adventu Helvetii certiores facti sunt, legatos ad eum mittunt, qui dicerent: Sibi esse in animo, sine ullo maleficio i. e. per provinciam facere. Caesar a lacu Lemano ad montem Juram murum fossamque perducit. Negat se posse iter ulli per provinciam dare. Relinquebatur una per Sequanos via, qua, Sequanis invitis, propter angustias ire non poterant.

XVII. His quum persuadere non possent, legatos ad Dumnorigem mittunt, ut, eo deprecatore, impetrarent. Dumnorigis apud Sequanos plurimum poterat, et Helvetiis erat amicus, quod Orgetorigis filiam in matrimonium duxerat. Itaque rem suscipit, et a Sequanis impetrat, ut, per fines suos, Helvetios ire patiantur.

XVIII. Caesar in Italiam magnis itineribus contendit, duasque ibi legiones conscribit, et tres ex hibernis educit, et in ulteriorem Galliam, per Alpes, ire contendit. In fines Vocentiorum die septimo pervenit; inde in Allobrogum fines, ab Allobrogibus in Segusianos exercitum ducit. Ii sunt, extra provinciam, trans Rhodanum primi.

XIX. Helvetii jam per angustias et fines Sequanorum suas copias transduxerat, et Aeduum agros populabantur. Aedui, quum se defendere non possent, legatos ad Caesarem mittunt, rogatum auxilium. Eodem tempore Ambarri, consanguinei Aeduum, Caesarem certiozem faciunt, sese, depopulatis agris, non facile ab oppidis vim hostium prohibere. Item

Allobroges, qui trans Rhodanum vicos possessionesque habebant, fuga se ad Caesarem recipiunt. Caesar non expectandum sibi statuit, dum in Santonos Helvetii pervenirent.

VOCABULARY 68.

abdo, didi, dñtum, 3, <i>I conceal, hide.</i>	jũgum, i, n.	yoke; mittere
ac, conj.		sub j., to send
aggredior, grēdi, } <i>I attack.</i>		under the yoke
gressus, dep., 3, }		(a military disgrace).
Arar, āris, m.		gentleness, slowness.
	lānitas, ātis, f.	
cālāmītas, ātis, f.	linter, tris, f.	a boat.
	nam, conj.	for.
Cassiānus, a, um,	nondum, adv.	not yet.
	pāgus, i, m.	a canton, district.
commōveo, mōvi, } <i>I excite, alarm.</i>	persequor, rēqui, }	<i>I pursue, follow through.</i>
mōtum, 2, }	secutus, dep., 3, }	<i>I persevere, continue.</i>
consido, cidi, cīsum, 3 (from caedo), }	persevero, āre, etc., 1, }	
consequor, rēqui, } <i>I pursue, overtake.</i>	persolvo, lvi, lūtum, 3, }	<i>I pay; p. poenas, to pay the penalty.</i>
secutus, dep., 3, }	pōpulus, i, m.	people.
consisto, stiti, stitum, 3, }	princeps, ipis,	first, chief; subst., a chief.
Divico, ōnis, m.		fourth.
	quartus, a, um,	four.
dōlus, i, m.	quātuor, ndecl.	a raft, float.
	rātis, is, f.	sudden.
eo, ire, ivi, itum } <i>I go.</i>	rēpertinus, a, um,	but if.
(irreg. 4, p. 105.) }	sīn, conj.	of the Tigurini, Tigurine, or Tigurian.
impedio, ivi, itum, 4, }	Tigūrinus, a, um,	
incommōdum, i, n.		vero, adv.
		indeed, however.
incrēdibilis, e,	vigilia, ae, f.	watch.
infino, uxi, uxum, 3, to flow (into).		

XX. Flumen est Arar, quod per fines Aeduum et Sequanorum in Rhodanum influit, incredibili lenitate, ita ut oculis in utram partem fluat judicari non possit. Id Helvetii, ratibus et lintribus junctis, transibant. Ubi Caesar certior factus est, tres copiarum partes Helvetios transduxisse, quartam vero partem citra flumen esse, de tertia vigilia e castris profectus ad eam partem pervenit, quae nondum transierat.

XXI. Eos impeditos aggressus, magnam eorum partem con-

ēdit. Reliqui sese in proximas silvas abdiderunt. Is pagus appellabatur Tigurinus: nam omnis civitas Helvetia in quatuor pagos divisa est. Hic pagus Lucium Cassium, consulem, interfecerat, et ejus exercitum sub jugum miserat. Ita, quae pars calamitatem populo Romano intulerat, ea princeps poenae persolvit.

XXII. Hoc proelio facto, reliquas copias Helvetiorum ut consequi posset, pontem in Arare faciendum curat, atque ita exercitum transducit. Helvetii, repentino ejus adventu commoti, legatos ad eum mittunt, cujus legationis Divico princeps fuit, qui bello Cassiano dux Helvetiorum fuerat. Is ita cum Caesare agit:

XXIII. Si pacem populus Romanus cum Helvetiis faceret, in eam partem ituros, ubi Caesar eos esse voluisset; sin bello persequi perseveraret, reminisceretur et veteris incommodi populi Romani, et pristinae virtutis Helvetiorum. Se ita a patribus majoribusque suis didicisse, ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent. Quare, ne committeret, ut is locus, ubi constitissent, ex calamitate populi Romani nomen caperet.

VOCABULARY 69.

agmen, inis, n.	a moving body, line.	ipse, a, um (p. 44), self.
aliēnus, a, um,	another's, foreign, unfavorable.	lācesso, sivi, si- } I provoke, as-
amplius (comp.)	more. [able.	tum, 3, } sail, harass.
aut,	or.	mātūrus, a, um, ripe.
averto, ti, sum, 3,	I turn away.	mille, millia (p. 33), thousand.
coepe (def. p. 111),	I begin.	minus (comp.), less.
commemōro, āre,	I relate, mention.	mōdō, adv. only.
etc., 1,		ne . . . quidem, not even.
consuesco, suēvi,	I am accustomed.	nonnunquam, adv. sometimes.
suētum, 3,		novissimus, a, um, newest, rearmost;
contūmēlia, ae, f.	insult, affront.	n. agmen, the rear.
depōno, pōui, pō-	I lay aside.	num,
situm, 3,		whether? some-
discedo, cessi, ces-	I depart, retire.	times only asks
sum, 3,		a question.
dūbitatio, onis, f.	doubt.	pābūlum, i, n. fodder.
flāgito, āre, etc., 1,	I demand.	postērus, a, um, following, next.
frūmentum, i, n.	grain.	praesentia, ae, f. presence; in
injuria, ae, f.	injury, wrong.	praesentia, at
intērim, adv.	in the mean time, meanwhile.	present, for the
		present.
		publicō, adv. in the name of the
		state, publicly.

<i>quindēcim, indecl.</i>	<i>fifteen.</i>	<i>rēni, æ, a,</i>	<i>six each, by sizes.</i>
<i>quini, æ, a,</i>	<i>five a piece, by</i>	<i>subaisto, stiti,</i>	<i>I make a stand,</i>
	<i>fives.</i>	<i>stitum, 3,</i>	<i>stand.</i>
<i>rāpīna, æ, f.</i>	<i>a plundering, ra-</i>	<i>subvēho, vexi,</i>	<i>I bring up, con-</i>
	<i>pine.</i>	<i>vectum, 3,</i>	<i>vey.</i>
<i>recens, ntis,</i>	<i>fresh, recent.</i>	<i>suppēto, tīvi, tī-</i>	<i>to be supplied, to</i>
<i>responsum, i, n.</i>	<i>an answer.</i>	<i>tum, 3,</i>	<i>be at hand.</i>
<i>satisfācio, fēci,</i>	<i>I satisfy (with</i>	<i>tāmen, conj.</i>	<i>still, nevertheless</i>
<i>factum, 3,</i>	<i>dat.).</i>	<i>testis, is, c.</i>	<i>a witness.</i>

XXIV. His Caesar ita respondit: Sibi minus dubitationis dari, quod eas res, quas commemorassent, memoria teneret. Si veteris contumeliae oblivisci vellet, num recentium injuriarum memoriam deponere posse? Tamen, si obsides ab iis sibi dentur, uti ea, quae polliceantur, facturos intelligat, et, si Aeduis de injuriis, quas ipsis sociisque eorum intulerint, item si Allobrogibus satisficiant, sese cum iis pacem facturum.

XXV. Divico respondit: Ita Helvetios a majoribus suis institutos esse, uti obsides accipere, non dare consueverint; ejus rei populum Romanum esse testem. Hoc responso dato, discessit. Postero die castra ex eo loco movent. Idem facit Caesar. Equitatum omnem praemittit, qui videant, quas in partes hostes iter faciant. Qui alieno loco cum equitatu Helvetiorum proelium committunt, et pauci de nostris cadunt. Helvetii audacius subsistere, nonnunquam nostros lacessere coeperunt.

XXVI. Caesar suos a proelio continebat; ac satis habebat in praesentia hostem rapinis prohibere. Ita dies circiter quindecim iter fecerunt, uti, inter novissimum hostium agmen et nostrum primum, non amplius quinque aut sex millibus passuum interesset. Interim quotidie Caesar Aeduos frumentum, quod essent publice polliciti, flagitare. Nam, propter frigora, non modo frumenta in agris matura non erant, sed ne pabuli quidem satis magna copia suppetebat. Eo autem frumento, quod flumine Arare navibus subvexerat, minus uti poterat, quod iter ab Arare Helvetii averterant, a quibus discedere nolebat.

VOCABULARY 70.

<i>accūsō, āre, etc., 1,</i>	<i>I accuse, inveigh</i>	<i>audācia, æ, f.</i>	<i>boldness, daring</i>
	<i>against.</i>	<i>augeo, auxi,</i>	<i>I increase.</i>
<i>affīnitas, ātis, f.</i>	<i>marriage, alli-</i>	<i>auctum, 2,</i>	
	<i>ance.</i>	<i>celeriter, adv.</i>	<i>quickly.</i>

complūres, ia,	<i>a good many, very many.</i>	Liscus, ī, m.	<i>Liscus, an Æduan chief.</i>
comporto, āre,	<i>I bring together,</i>	magistrātus,	<i>magistracy, office.</i>
etc., 1,	<i>collect.</i>	us, m.	
concilium, ii, n.	<i>a council.</i>	obtīneo, ti-	
cupīdus, a, um,	<i>desirous, coveting (with gen.).</i>	nui, ten-	<i>I obtain, secure.</i>
		tum, 2,	
dēsigno, āre,	<i>I mark out, designate.</i>	ōdi (def. p. 111),	<i>I hate.</i>
etc., 1,		plūres, ia and a,	<i>more, severat.</i>
despēro, āre,	<i>I despair (with de and abl.).</i>	præsertim, adv.	<i>especially.</i>
etc., 1,		præces, um, f. pl.	<i>prayers.</i>
diminuo, ui,	<i>I diminish.</i>	prætium, ii, n.	<i>price, value, sum.</i>
ūtum, 3,		propōno, pō-	
diutius, adv.	<i>longer (than is reasonable), too long. (comp.)</i>	sui, pōti-	<i>I put before, set forth, state.</i>
		tum, 3,	
dūco, duxi,	<i>I lead out, prolong (time), put off, delay.</i>	quamdiu (or sep.),	<i>how long; i. e., as long as.</i>
ductum, 3,		quinetiam (or sep.),	<i>may too, moreover.</i>
fāmilīaris, e,	<i>of one's family, private; res f., private property.</i>	rēdimo, ōmi,	<i>I buy back, buy up,</i>
		emptum, 3,	<i>contract for, farm.</i>
fāveo, fāvi,	<i>I favor (with dat.).</i>	res nōvæ,	<i>new affairs; i. e., a revolution.</i>
fautum, 2,		restituo, ui,	<i>I restore, re-establish.</i>
into, stiti, 1,	<i>I press on, approach, am at hand.</i>	ūtum, 3,	
jacto, āre, etc.,	<i>I toss over, discuss; boast.</i>	retīneo, tīnui,	<i>I retain, detain.</i>
1,		tentum, 2,	
liberālitās,	<i>liberality.</i>	secrēto, adv.	<i>in private, secretly.</i>
ātis, f.		seditiosus, a,	<i>seditious.</i>
liceor, licitus,	<i>I bid (at auction).</i>	um,	
licēri, 2, dep.		sublēvo, āre,	<i>I aid, support.</i>
		etc., 1,	

XXVII. Diem ex die ducere Aedui; conferri, comportari, adesse dicere. Ubi se diutius duci intellexit, et diem instare, quo die frumentum militibus metiri oporteret, convocatis eorum principibus, quorum magnam copiam in castris habebat, in his Divitiaco et Lisco, qui summo magistratui praeerat, graviter eos accusat, quod ab iis non sublevetur; praesertim quum, magna ex parte, eorum precibus adductus bellum suscepit.

XXVIII. Tum demum Liscus proponit: Esse nonnullos, quorum auctoritas apud plebem plurimum valeat; hos seditiosa atque improba oratione multitudinem deterrere, ne frumentum conferant. Ab iisdem nostra consilia hostibus enunciari; hos a se coerceri non posse. Quin etiam, quod rem Caesaris enunciārit, intelligere sese, quanto id cum periculo fecerit; et, ob eam causam, quamdiu potuerit, tacuisse.

XXIX. Caesar hac oratione Dumnorigem, Divitiaci fratrem, designari sentiebat; sed, quod, pluribus praesentibus, eas res jactari nolebat, celeriter concilium dimittit; Liscum retinet; dicit liberius atque audacius. Eadem secreto ab aliis quaerit; reperit esse vera: Ipsum esse Dumnorigem, summa audacia, magna apud plebem propter liberalitatem gratia, cupidum novarum rerum; complures annos, omnia Aeduorum vectigalia parvo pretio redempta habere; propterea quod, illo licente, contra liceri audeat nemo.

XXX. His rebus suam rem familiarem auxisse, magnum numerum equitatus semper circum se habere. Favere Helvetiis propter affinitatem; odisse Caesarem et Romanos, quod eorum adventu potentia ejus diminuta, et Divitiacus frater in antiquum locum gratiae atque honoris sit restitutus. Si quid accidat Romanis summam in spem regni per Helvetios obtinendi venire; imperio populi Romani, non modo de regno, sed etiam de ea, quam habeat, gratia desperare.

VOCABULARY 71.

abstineo, nui, ntum, 2,	<i>I hold back, refrain.</i>	consido, sēdi, sessum, 3,	<i>I encamp.</i>
accurro, cūcurri, cursum, 3,	<i>I run up to, hasten.</i>	dēnique, adv.	<i>lastly, at last.</i>
adhībeo, hībui, hībuitum, 2,	<i>I have present, invite to be present.</i>	dextra, ae, f.	<i>right hand.</i>
admitto, mīsi, missum, 3,	<i>I send to, urge forward.</i>	existimatio, onis, f.	<i>opinion, estimation.</i>
adscendo, ndi, nsum, 3,	<i>I climb, ascend.</i>	existimo, āre, etc., 1,	<i>I think, believe.</i>
adscensus, us, m.	<i>ascend.</i>	explorator, ōris, m.	<i>a scout, spy.</i>
animadverto, verti, versum, 3, and animum adverto,	<i>I turn my attention to, perceive; anim. in, I punish, proceed against.</i>	frāternus, a, um,	<i>brotherly.</i>
circūitus, us, m.	<i>circuit, a going round.</i>	Gallicus, a, um,	<i>Gallie.</i>
collis, is, m.	<i>a hill.</i>	insigne, is, n.	<i>a standard, an ensign.</i>
commōnefacio, fēci, factum, 3,	<i>I admonish, remind of.</i>	intervallum, i, n.	<i>distance, interval.</i>
Considius, ii, m.	<i>Considius, a Roman officer.</i>	jugum (montis),	<i>summit.</i>
		justitia, ae, f.	<i>justice.</i>
		lacrima, ae, f.	<i>a tear.</i>
		neque, conj.	<i>nor; neque . . . neque, neither . . . nor.</i>
		obsecro, āre, etc., 1,	<i>I beg, entreat.</i>
		octo,	<i>eight.</i>
		offendo, ndi, nsum, 3,	<i>I offend, displease.</i>
		ostendo, ndi, ntum or sum, 3,	<i>I point out, show.</i>

perterreo, rui, ritum, 2, <i>I frighten greatly.</i>	separatim, adv. <i>separately.</i>
praecipio, cēpi, cep- tum, 3, <i>I command, enjoin.</i>	subduco, duxi, ductum, 3, <i>I lead down, withdraw.</i>
prendo (or prehen- do), ndi, nsum, 3, <i>I take, grasp.</i>	supplicium, ii, n. <i>punishment.</i>
priusquam, <i>sooner than, before that, before.</i>	suspicio, onis, f. <i>suspicion.</i>
quingenti, ae, a, <i>five hundred.</i>	temperantia, ae, f. <i>temperance, moderation.</i>
quisquam (quae- quam), quidquam, <i>any one, any thing.</i>	vito, āre, etc., 1, <i>I avoid, shun.</i>
renuncio, āre, etc., 1, <i>I bring back word, announce.</i>	voco, āre, etc., 1, <i>I call, summon.</i>
reprehendo, ndi, } <i>I blame, find fault with.</i>	volutas, ātis, f. <i>good will, affection.</i>
nsum, 3, }	
repugno, āre, etc., 1, <i>I oppose, fight against.</i>	

PHRASES:

Mille passus, a	(Roman) mile;
pl. millia passuum,	miles.
Summus mons,	the top of the mountain.
Equo admissio,	at full speed.

XXXI. Quum ad has suspiciones certissimae res accederent, satis esse causae arbitratur, quare in eum aut ipse animadverteret, aut civitatem animadvertere juberet. His omnibus unum repugnabat, quod Divitiaci fratris summum in Populum Romanum studium, summam in se voluntatem egregiam fidem, justitiam, temperantiam cognoverat: nam, ne ejus supplicio Divitiaci animum offenderet, verebatur. Itaque, priusquam quidquam conaretur, Divitiacum ad se vocari jubet; simul commonefacit, quae, ipso praesente, in concilio Gallorum sint dicta; et ostendit, quae separatim quisque de eo apud se dixerit.

XXXII. Divitiacus multis cum lacrimis obsecrare coepit, ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret: Scire se, illa esse vera; sese tamen et amore fraterno et existimatione vulgi commoveri. Quod si quid ei a Caesare gravius accidisset, quum ipse eum locum amicitiae apud eum teneret, neminem existimatum non sua voluntate factum; qua ex re futurum, uti totius Galliae animi a se averterentur. Caesar ejus dextram prendit; Dumnorigem ad se vocat; fratrem adhibet; quae in eo reprehendat, ostendit; monet, ut in reliquum tempus omnes suspiciones vitet.

XXXIII. Eodem die, ab exploratoribus certior factus, hostes sub monte consedissee millia passuum ab ipsius castris octo, qualis esset natura montis, et qualis in circuitu adscen-

sus, qui cognoscerent, misit. Renunciatum est, facilem esse. De tertia vigilia Titum Labienum, legatum, cum duobus legionibus summum jugum montis adscendere jubet. Ipse de quarta vigilia eodem itinere, quo hostes ierant, ad eos contendit; equitatumque omnem ante se mittit.

XXXIV. Prima luce, quum summus mons a Tito Labieno teneretur, ipse ab hostium castris non longius mille et quingentis passibus abesset, neque aut ipsius adventus, aut Labieni, cognitus esset, Considius, equo admissio, ad eum accurrit; dicit montem, quem a Labieno occupari voluerit, ab hostibus teneri; id se ex Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse. Caesar suas copias in proximum collem subducit, aciem instruit.

XXXV. Labienus, ut erat ei praeceptum (ut undique uno tempore in hostes impetus fieret), monte occupato, nostros expectabat, proelioque abstinebat. Multo denique die, per exploratores Caesar cognovit, montem a suis teneri, et Considium perterritum, quod non vidisset, pro viso renunciassse. Eo die, quo consuebat intervallo, hostes sequitur; et millia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit.

VOCABULARY 72.

biduum, i, n.	space of two days.	duodēviginti (in decl.),	eighteen.
Bibracte, is, n.	Bibracte, a town	eo, adv.	thither, to it.
(abl. Bibracte)	of the Ædwi.	evello, li, vulsum, 3,	I pull out.
Boii, orum, m. pl.	the Boii, a people in Gaul.	frumentārius, a, um,	of or relating to grain.
circumvēnio, vēni, ventum, 4,	I surround.	res frumentaria,	a supply of grain, provisions.
claudio, si, sum, 3,	I shut, close in.	ictus, us, m.	a stroke, blow.
colligo, āre, etc., 1,	I bind together.	impēdimentum, i, n.	hindrance; in pl., baggage.
commōde, adv.	conveniently, advantageously.	inflecto, exi, exum, 3,	I bend.
confertus, a, um,	crowded, dense.	insequor, qui, secutus, dep., 3,	I follow up, attack.
conspicor, āri, ātus, dep., 1,	I behold.	intervallo, clūsī, clūsū, 3,	I shut or cut off from.
converto, ti, sum, 3,	I change about.	mēdius, a, um,	middle, intervening; medius collis, the middle of the hill.
cōpius, a, um,	wealthy, abundant.	pilum, i, n.	a javelin.
defessus, a, um,	exhausted, worn then.		
deinde,	[out.]		
disjicio, jēci, jectum, 3,	I disperse, scatter.		
distingo, inxi, iotum, 3,	I draw.		

perfringo, frēgi,	<i>I break through.</i>	rursus, adv.	<i>again.</i>
fractum, 3,		sarcina, ae, f.	<i>baggage.</i>
phalanx, ngis, f.	<i>a phalanx, compact mass.</i>	seu or sive,	<i>whether; sive... sive or seu... seu, whether... or.</i>
postquam,	<i>after that, when.</i>		
postridie, adv.	<i>on the day after (with gen.); next day.</i>	sinistra, ae, f.	<i>left hand.</i>
pro, prep.	<i>for, instead of, as.</i>	succēdo, cessi,	<i>I come up to, approach.</i>
prospicio, spexi,	<i>I look out for, provide.</i>	superior, us,	<i>higher, upper.</i>
spectum, 3,		sustineo, tinui,	<i>I sustain, withstand.</i>
redintegro, āre,	<i>I renew.</i>	tentum, 2,	<i>at length.</i>
etc., 1,		tandem, adv.	
refēro, ferre, etc.,	<i>to retreat, fall back.</i>	tollo, sustūli,	<i>I take away, remove.</i>
irreg.; pedem		sublātum, 3,	
referre,		transfigo, fixi,	<i>I pierce through.</i>
refugio, jēci, jec-	<i>I cast or drive back.</i>	fixum, 3,	
tum, 3,		triplex, icis,	<i>three-fold, triple.</i>
remōveo, mōvi,	<i>I move out of the way, remove.</i>	Tulingi, orum,	<i>the Tulingi, a people in Gaul.</i>
mōtum, 2,		<i>m. pl.</i>	

XXXVI. Postridie ejus diei, quod omnino biduum supererat, quum exercitui frumentum metiri oporteret, et quod a Bibracte, oppido Aeduum longe maximo et copiosissimo, non amplius millibus passuum duodeviginti aberat, rei frumentariae prospiciendum existimavit, ac Bibracte ire contendit. Helvetii, seu quod perterritos Romanos discedere existimarent, sive quod re frumentaria intercludi posse confiderent, itinere converso, nostros a novissimo agmine insequi ac lacessere coeperunt. Postquam id animum advertit, copias suas Caesar in proximum collem subducit; equitatumque, qui sustineret hostium impetum, misit.

XXXVII. Ipse interim in colle medio triplicem aciem instruxit. Sarcinas in unum locum conferri, et eum ab iis, qui in superiore acie constiterant, muniri jussit. Helvetii, cum omnibus suis carris secuti, impedimenta in unum locum contulerunt. Ipsi confertissima acie, rejecto nostro equitatu, phalange facta, sub primam nostram aciem successerunt. Caesar, primum suo, deinde omnium remotis equis, ut spem fugae tolleret, cohortatus suos, proelium commisit. Milites, a loco superiore pilis missis, facile hostium phalangem perfrugerunt. Ea disjecta, gladiis districtis in eos impetum fecerunt.

XXXVIII. Gallis magno erat impedimento, quod, pluribus eorum scutis uno ictu pilorum transfixis et colligatis, quum

ferrum se inflexisset, neque evellere, neque, sinistra impedita, satis commode pugnare poterant. Tandem vulneribus defessi et pedem referre, et, quod mons suberat circiter mille passuum, eo se recipere coeperunt. Capto monte, et succedentibus nostris, Boii et Tulingi, qui agmen hostium clauderant, ex itinere nostros aggressi, circumvenere; et id conspicati Helvetii, qui in montem se receperant, rursus instare et proeum redintegrare coeperunt.

VOCABULARY 73.

acriter, adv.	<i>sharply, vigorously.</i>	occisus, a, um,	<i>slain.</i>
amitto, misi, } missum, 3, }	<i>I lose.</i>	perfugio, fugi, } fugitum, 3, }	<i>I flee across for safety, take refuge, desert.</i>
anceps, ciptis, }	<i>doubtful, critical.</i>	pēs, pēdis, n.	<i>foot.</i>
aversus, a, um,	<i>turned away; av.</i>	posco, pōposci, } poscitum, 3, }	<i>I call for, demand.</i>
bipartito, adv.	<i>in two parts.</i>	projicio, jēci, jec-	<i>I throw or cast (forward).</i>
bōnitas, ātis, f.	<i>goodness, excellence.</i>	tum, 3,	
centum,	<i>a hundred.</i>	rātio, onis, f.	<i>plan, design; account.</i>
conficio, fēci, fec-	<i>I make up, draw out; finish.</i>	secundus, a, um,	<i>second.</i>
tum, 3.		senex, is, m.	<i>an old man.</i>
copiam facere,	<i>to furnish an opportunity; afford a supply.</i>	sepultura, ae, f.	<i>burial.</i>
dēcem (indecl.),	<i>ten.</i>	sexagintā (indecl.),	<i>sixty.</i>
deditio, onis, f.	<i>surrender.</i>	signum, i, n.	<i>standard.</i>
excipio, cēpi, cep-	<i>I receive.</i>	submōveo, mōvi, } motum, 2, }	<i>I remove, withdraw.</i>
tum, 3,		summa, ae, f.	<i>amount, sum total.</i>
grātulor, āri, }	<i>I congratulate.</i>	suppliciter, adv.	<i>suppliantly.</i>
ātus, dep., 1, }		tabula, ae, f.	<i>a tablet, register.</i>
inōpia, ae, f.	<i>want.</i>	trēcenti, ae, a,	<i>three hundred.</i>
intermitto, misi, }	<i>I send or put between; in pass.</i>	trīduum, i, n.	<i>a space of three days.</i>
missum, 3,	<i>to intervene.</i>	trīgintā (indecl.),	<i>thirty.</i>
jūvo, jūvi, jū-	<i>I aid.</i>	vāco, āre, etc., 1,	<i>to be idle, unoccupied.</i>
tum, 1,		vallum, i, n.	<i>a rampart.</i>
Lingōnes, um, m. }	<i>the Lingones, a people in Gaul.</i>	vespērus, i, m.	<i>evening.</i>
pl.			
nōminātum, adv.	<i>by name.</i>		
objicio, jēci, jec-	<i>I throw in the way of, oppose.</i>		
tum, 3,			

PHRASE:

Conversa signa } *to wheel about and advance.*

XXXIX. Romani conversa signa bipartito intulerunt; prima et secunda acies, ut victis ac submotis resisteret; tertia.

ut venientes exciperet. Ita, ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est. Diutius quum nostrorum impetus sustinere non possent, alteri se, ut coeperant, in montem receperunt; alteri ad impedimenta et carros suos se contulerunt. Nam hoc toto proelio, quum ab hora septima ad vesperum pugnatum sit, aversum hostem videre nemo potuit. Ad multam noctem etiam ad impedimenta pugnatum est; propterea quod pro vallo carros objecerant.

XL. Impedimentis castrisque nostri potiti sunt. Ibi Orgetorigis filia atque unus e filiis captus est. Ex eo proelio circiter millia hominum centum et triginta superfuerunt, eaque tota nocte ierunt; in fines Lingonum die quarto pervenerunt; quum, et propter vulnera militum et sepulturam occisorum, nostri eos sequi non potuissent. Caesar ad Lingonas literas nunciosque misit, ne eos frumento neve alia re juvarent. Ipse, triduo intermisso, cum omnibus copiis eos sequi coepit.

XLI. Helvetii, omnium rerum inopia adducti, legatos de deditione ad eum miserunt. Qui quum se ad pedes projecissent, suppliciterque locuti pacem petissent, atque eos in eo loco, quo tum essent, adventum suum exspectare jussisset, paruerunt. Eo postquam pervenit, obsides, arma, servos, qui ad eos perfugissent, poposcit. Helvetios in fines suos reverti jussit; et quod, omnibus frugibus amissis, domi nihil erat, Allobrogibus imperavit, ut iis frumenti copiam facerent; ipsos oppida vicosque, quos incenderant, restituere jussit, quod noluit eum locum vacare, ne, propter bonitatem agrorum Germani in Helvetiorum fines transirent.

XLII. In castris Helvetiorum tabulae repertae sunt, literis Graecis confectae, quibus in tabulis nominatim ratio confecta erat, qui numerus domo exisset eorum, qui arma ferre possent; et item separatim pueri, senes, mulieresque. Summa omnium fuerat ad millia trecenta sexaginta et octo. Eorum, qui domum redierunt, repertus est numerus millium centum et decem.

Bello Helvetiorum confecto, totius fere Galliae legati, principes civitatum, ad Caesarem gratulatum convenerunt.

ADDITIONAL RULES OF QUANTITY

(and exceptions to some previous rules).

I. A vowel before another vowel is short.

Exceptions.

1. The vowel *e* before final *i* in the Genitive and Dative of the 5th Declension is long; as, *dīei*.

But in *fidei* and *rei* the *e* is common; in *spei* it is short.

2. The *i* in Genitives in *ius* is to be pronounced long in prose; is common in poetry, except *alius*, and *alterius*.

3. The *i* in *fio* and its tenses is long, except when followed by *er*.

4. The *a* and *e* are long in proper names in *aius* and *ēius*.

Increments.

II. In the singular Increment of Nouns and Adjectives *a* and *o* are long; as, *aetas*, *ātis*; *soror*, *ōris*.

Exceptions.

1. All words in *bs* and *ps* increasing in *a* or *o* have the increase short: as, *trabs*, *ābis*; *ops*, *ōpis*.

2. Names of persons ending in *al* and *ar* increase short; as, *Hannibal*, *ālis*; *Caesar*, *āris*.

3. The Nouns *sal*, *jubar*, *lar*, *par*, *anas*, *mas*, *vas* (*vādis*), and *fax* also increase short.

NOTE.—Words adopted directly from the Greek, like *hepar*, etc., retain the Greek quantity in the increment.

4. *O* is short in the Increment of Neuter Nouns; as, *corpus*, *ōris*; and in *arbor*, *memor*, *bos*, *lepus*, *compos*, and *impos*.

III. In the singular Increment of Nouns, etc., *e*, *i*, and *u* are short; as, *hiems*, *ēmis*; *lapis*, *īdis*; *murmur*, *ūris*.

Exceptions.

1. In *e*. The following Nouns increase in *e* long: *halec*, *heres*, *locuples*, *mansues*, *merces*, *quies*, *plebs*, *lex*, *rex*, *vervex*.

(Many Greek Nouns, as *tapes*, *etis*, etc., have the *e* long, but they follow the Greek.)

2. In *i*. a. The Nouns *Dis*, *glis*, *lis*, *Quiris*, *Sannis*, and *vibex* increase in *i* long.

b. All Adjectives in *ix* increase in *i* long, and all Nouns in *ix*, except monosyllables, as *nix*, *pix*, etc., and *calix*, *filix*, *larix*, *fornix*, *salix*, and *varix*.

3. In *u*. a. Words which make *udis*, *uris*, *utis*, in the Genitive from Nominatives in *us* have *u* long in the increase.

b. *Fur*, *lux* (*frux*). and *Pollux* also increase long.

IV. The inseparable prepositions *di* and *se* are long; *re* is short.

NOTE.—*Rēfert* (where the *re* is from *res*) has the *e* long.

The Rules for Penults and Antepenults, and exceptions to other rules, will not be given here; the quantity must be learned from the Dictionary, and the rules reserved for a more advanced Grammar.

WORDS HAVING A DIFFERENT SIGNIFICATION IN THE SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Aedes, <i>a temple.</i>	Aedes, <i>a house.</i>
Aqua, <i>water.</i>	Aquae, <i>medicinal springs.</i>
Auxilium, <i>aid.</i>	Auxilia, <i>auxiliary forces.</i>
Bonum, <i>a good.</i>	Bona, <i>property, goods.</i>
Carcer, <i>a prison.</i>	Carcères, <i>the barriers of a race-course.</i>
Cera, <i>wax.</i>	Cerae, <i>a (waxen) tablet.</i>
Comitium, <i>the Comitium (a part of the Roman Forum).</i>	Comitia, <i>an assembly for election.</i>
Copia, <i>plenty.</i>	Copiae, <i>forces.</i>
Epulum, <i>a sacred feast.</i>	Epulae, <i>dishes, a banquet.</i>
Facultas, <i>power of doing, facility.</i>	Facultates, <i>property.</i>
Finis, <i>end.</i>	Fines, <i>boundaries, territories.</i>
Fortuna, <i>fortune.</i>	Fortunae, <i>the gifts of fortune.</i>
Gratia, <i>favor.</i>	Gratiae, <i>thanks.</i>
Hortus, <i>a garden.</i>	Horti, <i>pleasure-grounds.</i>
Littera, <i>a letter (of the Alphabet).</i>	Litterae, <i>an epistle, literature.</i>
Ludus, <i>play.</i>	Ludi, <i>public games.</i>
Lustrum, <i>a period of five years.</i>	Lustra, <i>haunts of wild beasts.</i>
Marmor, <i>marble.</i>	Marmōra, <i>marbles, statues.</i>
Mos, <i>a custom.</i>	Mōres, <i>manners, character.</i>
Nātālis, <i>a birthday.</i>	Nātales, <i>lineage.</i>
Opera, <i>work.</i>	Operae, <i>workmen.</i>
(Ops), <i>help.</i>	Opes, <i>resources, power.</i>
Pars, <i>a part.</i>	Partes, <i>the part (of an actor), a side or party.</i>
Rostrum, <i>a beak, bill.</i>	Rostra, <i>the rostra, raised stage for orators in the Roman Forum (adorned with the beaks of captured ships).</i>
Sal, <i>salt.</i>	Sāles, <i>witticisms.</i>
Tempus, <i>time.</i>	Tempōra, <i>the temples of the head.</i>

PRESENT-PERFECTS AND SUPINES.

I. THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

The Present-Perfects and the Supines of the First Conjugation end regularly in *āvi, ātum*: as, *āmo, āmāvi, āmātum, āmāre, to love*. The following are exceptions:

Crēpo,	crēpui,	crēpītum,	crēpāre,	<i>to creak.</i>
Cūbo,	cūbui,	cūbītum,	cūbāre,	<i>to lie.</i>
Dōmo,	dōmui,	dōmītum,	dōmāre,	<i>to tame.</i>
Sōno,	sōnui,	sōnītum,	sōnāre,	<i>to sound.</i>
Vēto,	vētui,	vētītum,	vētāre,	<i>to forbid.</i>
Tōno,	tōnui,	—	tōnāre,	<i>to thunder.</i>
Mico,	micui,	—	micāre,	<i>to glitter.</i>
Plico,	plcui,	{ plicītum, plicātum, }	plcāre,	<i>to fold.</i>
Frico,	fricui,	frictum,	fricāre,	<i>to rub.</i>
Sēco,	sēcui,	sectum,	sēcāre,	<i>to cut.</i>
Jūvo,	jūvi,	jūtum,	jūvāre,	<i>to assist.</i>
Lāvo,	lāvi,	{ lāvātum, lautum, }	lāvāre,	<i>to wash.</i>
Do,	dēdi,	dātum,	dāre,	<i>to give.</i>
Sto,	stēti,	statum,	stāre,	<i>to stand.</i>

II. THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

The Present-Perfects and Supines of the Second Conjugation end regularly in *uī* and *itum*; as, *mōneo, mōnui, mōnītum, mōnēre, to advise*. The following are exceptions:

1. *Present-Perfect—uī. Supine—tum.*

Dōceo,	dōcui,	doctum,	dōcēre,	<i>to teach.</i>
Tēneo,	tēnui,	tentum,	tēnēre,	<i>to hold.</i>
Misceo,	miscui,	{ mixtum, mistum, }	miscēre,	<i>to mix.</i>
Torreo,	torrui,	tostum,	torrēre,	<i>to roast.</i>
Sorbeo,	{ sorbui, sorpsi, }	{ ——— censum, }	sorbēre,	<i>to suck up.</i>
Censeo,	censui,	censum,	censēre,	<i>to assess, think.</i>

2. *Present-Perfect—āvi. Supine—ātum.*

Dēleq	dēlēvi,	dēlētum,	dēlēre,	<i>to blot out, destroy.</i>
Fleo,	flēvi,	flētum,	flēre,	<i>to weep.</i>
Neo,	nēvi,	nētum,	nēre,	<i>to spin.</i>
{ Pleo only in composition.				
{ Compleo,	complēvi,	complētum,	complēre,	<i>to fill up.</i>

Abŏleo,	ăbŏlĕvi,	ăbŏlĭtum,	ăbŏlĕre,	to abolish.
Adŏleo,	adolĕvi,	adultum,	adolĕre,	to increase.

3. *Present-Perfect—i (di). Supine—sum.*

Prandeo,	prandi,	pransum,	prandĕre,	to breakfast.
Sĕdeo,	sĕdi,	sessum,	sĕdĕre,	to sit.
Vĭdeo,	vidi,	visum,	vidĕre,	to see.
Strideo.	stridi,	—	stridĕre,	to creak.

With Reduplication in the Perfect Tenses.

Mordeo,	mŏmordi,	morsum,	mordĕre,	to bite.
Pendeo,	pĕpendi,	pensum,	pendĕre,	to hang.
Spondeo,	spŏpon-di,	sponsum,	spondĕre,	to promise.
Tondeo,	tŏtondi,	tonsum,	tondĕre,	to shear.

4. *Present-Perfect—i (vi). Supine—sum.*

Caveo,	căvi,	cautum,	căvĕre,	to guard one's self
Făveo,	făvi,	fautum,	făvĕre,	to favor.
Fŏveo,	fŏvi,	fŏtum,	fŏvĕre,	to cherish.
Mŭveo,	mŭvi,	mŏtum,	mŭvĕre,	to move.
Vŏveo,	vŏvi,	vŏtum,	vŏvĕre,	to vow.

Without Supine.

Păveo,	păvi,	—	păvĕre,	to fear.
Ferveo,	{ fĕrvi,	{ —	fĕrvĕre,	to boil.
	{ fĕrbui,	{ —		
Connĭveo,	{ connĭvi,	{ —	connĭvĕre,	to wink.
	{ connixi,	{ —		

5. *Present-Perfect—si. Supine—tum and sum.*

Augeo,	auxi,	auctum,	augĕre,	to increase.
Indulgeo,	indulsi,	indultum,	indulgĕre,	to indulge.
Torqueo,	torsi,	tortum,	torquĕre,	to twist.
Ardeo,	arsi,	arsum,	ardĕre,	to blaze.
Haereo,	haesi,	haesum,	haerĕre,	to stick.
Jubeo,	jussi,	jussum,	jubĕre,	to order.
Măneo,	mansi,	mansum,	mănĕre,	to remain.
Mulceo,	mulsi,	mulsum,	mulcĕre,	to stroke.
Mulgeo,	mulsi,	mulctum,	mulgĕre,	to milk.
Rideo,	risi,	risum,	ridĕre,	to laugh.
Suădeo,	suăsi,	suăsum,	suădĕre,	to advise.
Tergeo,	tersi,	tersum,	tergĕre,	to wipe.
Algeo,	alsi,	—	algĕre,	} to be cold.
Frigeo,	frixi,	—	frigĕre,	
Fulgeo,	fulsi,	—	fulgĕre,	to shine.
Lŭceo,	luxi,	—	lŭcĕre,	to be light.
Lŭgeo,	luxi,	—	lŭgĕre,	to grieve.
Turgeo,	(tursi),	—	turgĕre,	to swell.
Urgeo,	ursi,	—	urgĕre,	to press.

6. *The Neuter-Passives.*

Audeo,	ausus sum, ———	audēre,	to dare.
Gaudeo,	gāvisus sum, ———	gaudēre,	to rejoice.
Soleo,	sōlitus sum, ———	sōlēre,	to be accustomed.

III. THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

Verbs of the Third Conjugation are best classified according to the final consonants of the Stems.

1. *Verbs the Stems of which end in the Labials B, P.*(a). *Present-Perfect—si. Supine—tum.*

NOTE.—B becomes p before s and t.

Carpō,	carpsi,	carptum,	carpēre,	to pluck.
Glābo,	glupsi,	gluptum,	glūbēre,	to peel.
Nūbo,	nupsi,	nuptum,	nūbēre,	to marry.
Rēpo,	repsi,	reptum,	rēpēre,	to creep.
Scalpo,	scalpsi,	scalptum,	scalpēre,	to scratch.
Scribo,	scripsi,	scriptum,	scribēre,	to write.
Serpo,	serpsi,	serptum,	serpēre,	to crawl.

(b). *Present-Perfect—ui. Supine—tum or itum.*

{ Cumbo,				
{ Incumbo,	incubui,	incubūtum,	incumbēre,	to lie upon.
Strēpo,	strēpui,	strēptum,	strēpēre,	to make a noise.

(c). *Present-Perfect—i. Supine—tum, or wanting.*

Rumpo,	rūpi,	ruptum,	rumpēre,	to burst.
Bībo,	bībi,	———	bībēre,	to drink.
Lambo,	lambi,	———	lambēre,	to lick.
Scābo,	scābi,	———	scābēre,	to scratch.

2. *Verbs the Stems of which end in the Gutturals C, G, H, Q, X.*(a). *Present-Perfect—si. Supine—tum.*

NOTE.—Cs and gs become x. G becomes c before t.

Dico,	dixi,	dictum,	dicēre,	to say.
Dūco,	duxi,	ductum,	dūcēre,	to lead.
Cōquo,	coxi,	coctum,	cōquēre,	to cook.
Cingo,	cinxī,	cinctum,	cingēre,	to surround.
{ (Fligo) not used				to strike. [ground.
{ Affligo,	afflixī,	afflictum,	affligēre,	to strike to the
Frigo,	frixi,	{ frictum,	{ frigēre,	to parch, to fry.
Jungo,	junxi,	{ frixum,	{ jungēre,	to join.
Lingo,	linxi,	junctum,	lingēre,	to lick.
{ (Mungo, not used.)		linctum,		
{ Ēmungo,	ēmunxi,	ēmunctum,	ēmungēre,	to blow the nose.

Plango,	planxi,	plantum,	plangere,	to beat.
Rēgo,	rexī,	rectum,	rēgere,	to direct, rule.
Sūgo,	suxī,	suctum,	sūgere,	to suck.
Tēgo,	texī,	tectum,	tēgere,	to cover.
{ Tingo,	{ tinxi,	tinctum,	{ tingere,	{ to dip.
{ Tinguo,	{		{ tinguere,	{
{ Ungo,	{ unxi,	unctum,	{ ungere,	{ to anoint.
{ Unguo,	{		{ unguere,	{
{ (Stinguo, not used.)				
Exstinguo,	exstinxi,	extinctum,	exstinguere,	to extinguish.
Trāho,	traxī,	tractum,	trāhere,	to drag.
Vēho,	vexī,	vectum,	vēhere,	to carry, to draw.
Ango,	anxi,	—	angere,	to vex.
Ningit,	ninxit,	—	ningere,	to snow.
Fingo,	finxi,	fictum,	figere,	to form, to invent.
Pingo,	pinxi,	pictum,	pingere,	to paint.
Stringo,	strinxi,	strictum,	stringere,	to grasp.

(b). Present-Perfect—*si*. Supine—*sum* and *xum*.

Mergo,	mersi,	mersum,	mergere,	to sink.
Spargo,	sparsi,	sparsum,	spargere,	to scatter.
Tergo,	tersi,	tersum,	tergere,	to wipe.
Figo,	fixi,	fixum,	figere,	to fix.
Flecto,	flexi,	flexum,	flectere,	to bend.
Necto,	nexi,	nexum,	nectere,	to bind.
Pecto,	pexi,	pexum,	pectere,	to comb.
Plecto,	plexi,	plexum,	plectere,	to plait.

(c). Present-Perfect—*i* (with Reduplication). Supine—*sum* and *tum*.

Pango,	pēpigi,	pactum,	pangere,	to fix.
Parco,	pēperci,	parsum,	parcere,	to spare.
Pungo,	pūpūgi,	punctum,	pungere,	to prick.
Tango,	tētigi,	tactum,	tangere,	to touch.
Disco,	dīdici,	—	discere,	to learn.
Posco,	pōposci,	—	poscere,	to demand.

(d). Present-Perfect—*i* (with vowel of Stem lengthened).

Āgo,	ēgi,	actum,	āgere,	to do.
Frango,	frēgi,	fractum,	frangere,	to break.
Ico,	ici,	ictum,	icere,	to strike (a treaty).
Lēgo,	lēgi,	lectum,	lēgere,	to read.
Linquo,	liqui,	(lictum),	linquere,	to leave.
Vinco,	vici,	victum,	vincere,	to conquer.

(e). Present-Perfect—*ui*. Supine—*tum*.

Texo,	texui,	textum,	texere,	to weave.
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(f). Guttural Stem disguised.

Fluo,	fluxi,	fluctum,	fluere,	to flow.
Struo,	struxi,	structum,	struere,	to pile up.
Vivo,	vixi,	victum,	vivere,	to live.

8. *Verbs the Stems of which end in the Dentals D, T.*(a). *Present-Perfect—si. Supine—tum.*

NOTE.—D and t are generally dropped before s, but are sometimes changed into s.

Claudo,	clausi,	clausum,	claudere,	to shut.
Divido,	divisi,	divisum,	dividere,	to divide.
Laedo,	laesi,	laesum,	laedere,	to strike, to injure.
Ludo,	lusi,	lusum,	ludere,	to play.
Plaudo,	plausi,	plausum,	plaudere,	to clap the hands.
Rado,	rasi,	rasum,	radere,	to scrape.
Rodo,	rosi,	rosum,	rodere,	to gnaw.
Trudo,	trusi,	trusum,	trudere,	to thrust.
{ Vado,			vadere,	to go.
{ Invado,	invasi,	invasum,	invadere,	to go against.
Cedo,	cessi,	cessum,	cedere,	to yield.
Mitto,	misi,	missum,	mittere,	to send.

(b). *Present-Perfect with Reduplication.*

Caedo,	cœcidi,	cœsum,	cœdere,	to fall.
Caedo,	cœcidi,	caesum,	caedere,	to strike, to cut.
Pendo,	pœpendi,	pensum,	pendere,	to hang, to weigh.
Tendo,	tætendi,	{ tensum,	{ tendere,	to stretch.
		{ tentum,		
Tundo,	tâtudi,	{ tunsum,	{ tundere,	to beat.
		{ tûsum,		
Do in compos.				to put.
Abdo,	abdidi,	abditum,	abdere,	to put away, to hide.
Addo,	addidi,	additum,	addere,	to put to, to add.
Condo,	condidi,	conditum,	condere,	to put together, to build, conceal.
Dedo,	dædidi,	deditum,	dædere,	to put down, to surrender.
Edo,	edidi,	editum,	edere,	to put forth, to publish.
Indo,	indidi,	inditum,	indere,	to put on.
Perdo,	perdidi,	perditum,	perdere,	to ruin, to lose.
Prædo,	piædidi,	præditum,	prædere,	to betray.
Reddo,	reddidi,	redditum,	reddere,	to put back, to restore.
Subdo,	subdidi,	subditum,	subdere,	to put under, to substitute.
Trædo,	trædidi,	træditum,	trædere,	to put across, to deliver.
Crædo,	crædidi,	cræditum,	crædere,	to believe.
Vendo,	vendidi,	venditum,	vendere,	to sell.
Sisto,	stisti,	statum,	sistere,	to cause to stand.

(c). *Present-Perfect—i. Supine—sum.*

Accendo,	accendi,	accensum,	accendere,	to set on fire.
Cûdo,	cûdi,	cûsum,	cûdere,	to hammer.
Edo,	edi,	esum,	edere,	to eat.

{	(Fendo, not used,				<i>to strike.</i>)
	Défendo, defendi,	défensum,	défendère,		<i>to ward off, to defend.</i>
{	Offendo, offendi,	offensum,	offendère,		<i>to strike against, to assault.</i>
	Fundo, fūdi,	fūsum,	fundère,		<i>to pour.</i>
	Incendo, incendi,	incensum,	incendère,		<i>to burn.</i>
	Mando, mandi (rare),	mansum,	mandère,		<i>to chew.</i>
{	Pando, pandi,	{ pansum or passum,	pandère,		<i>to spread.</i>
	Préhendo, préhendi,	préhensum,	préhendère,		<i>to grasp.</i>
	Scando, scandi,	scansum,	scandère,		<i>to climb.</i>
{	Strido, stridi,	—	stridère,		<i>to creak.</i>
	Strideo,	—	—		—
	Verto, verti,	versum,	vertère,		<i>to turn.</i>
	Findo, fīdi,	fissum,	findère,		<i>to cleave.</i>
	Scindo, scīdi,	scissum,	scindère,		<i>to tear.</i>
{	Frendo, —	fressum,	frendère,	{	<i>to gnash the teeth.</i>
	Frendeo, —	frēsum,	—		

(d). Other Forms.

Mēto,	messui,	messum,	mētère,	<i>to mow.</i>
Pēto,	{ pētīvi or pētī,	pētītum,	pētère,	<i>to seek.</i>
Sido,	{ sēdi (rarely) sīdi,	—	sīdère,	<i>to sit down.</i>
Sterto,	stertui,	—	stertère,	<i>to snore.</i>
Fido,	fīsus sum,	—	fīdère,	<i>to trust.</i>

4. Verbs the Stems of which end in **L, M, N.**(a). Present-Perfect—**ui.** Supine—**itum or tum.**

Ālo,	ālui,	{ ālītum or altum,	ālère,	<i>to nourish.</i>
Cōlo,	cōlui,	cultum,	cōlère,	<i>to till.</i>
Consūlo,	consūlui,	consultum,	consulère,	<i>to consult.</i>
Mōlo,	mōlui,	mōlītum,	mōlère,	<i>to grind.</i>
Occūlo,	occūlui,	occultum,	occulère,	<i>to conceal.</i>
Vōlo,	vōlui,	—	velle,	<i>to wish.</i>
Frēmo,	frēmui,	frēmītum,	frēmère,	<i>to roar.</i>
Gēmo,	gēmui,	gemītum,	gēmère,	<i>to groan.</i>
Trēmo,	trēmui,	—	trēmère,	<i>to tremble.</i>
Vōmo,	vōmui,	vōmītum,	vōmère,	<i>to vomit.</i>
Gigno,	gēnui,	gēnītum,	gignère,	<i>to produce.</i>

(b). Present-Perfect with Reduplication.

Fallo,	fēfelli,	falsum,	fallère,	<i>to deceive.</i>
Pello,	pēptīli,	pulsum,	pellère,	<i>to drive.</i>
Cāno,	cēcīni,	cantum,	cānère,	<i>to sing.</i>

(c). *Present-Perfect—si. Supine—tum.*

Cōmo,	compsi,	comptum,	cōmēre,	to adorn.
Dēmo,	dempsi,	demptum,	dēmēre,	to take away.
Prōmo,	prompsi,	promptum,	prōmēre,	to take forth.
Sūmo,	sumpsi,	sumptum,	sūmēre,	to take up.
Temno,	tempsi,	temptum,	temnēre,	to despise.

(d). *Other Forms.*

Percello,	perculi,	perculsum,	percellēre,	to strike down.
Psallo,	psalli,	_____	psallēre,	to play on a stringed instrument.
Vello,	velli,	vulsum,	vellēre,	to pluck.
Tollo,	sustuli,	sublātum,	tollēre,	to raise up.
Ēmo,	ēmi,	emptum,	ēmēre,	to take or buy.
Prēmo,	pressi,	pressum,	prēmēre,	to press.
Līno,	lēvi,	litum,	līnēre,	to smear.
Sīno,	sivi,	situm,	sīnēre,	to permit.

5. *Verbs the Stems of which end in R.*

Cerno,	crēvi,	crētum,	cernēre,	to sift, to divide.
Sperno,	sprēvi,	sprētum,	spernēre,	to despise.
Sterno,	strāvi,	strātum,	sternēre,	to strew.
Gēro,	gessi,	gestum,	gērēre,	to carry.
Ūro,	ussi,	ustum,	ūrēre,	to burn.
Curro,	cūcurri,	cursum,	currēre,	to run.
Fēro,	tūli,	lātum,	ferre,	to bear, carry.
Quaero,	quaesivi,	quaesitum,	quaerēre,	to seek.
Sēro,	sēui,	sertum,	sērēre,	to put in rows, to plait.
Sēro,	sēvi,	sātum,	sērēre,	to sow.
Tēro,	trīvi,	tritum,	tērēre,	to rub.
Verro,	verri,	versum,	verrēre,	to sweep.

6. *Verbs the Stems of which end in S, X.*

Depso,	depsui,	depstum,	depsēre,	to knead.
Pinso,	{ pinsui,	pinsitum,	pinsēre,	} to pound.
	{ pinsi,	pinsum,		
Piso,	_____	pistum,	pisēre,	to pound.
Viso,	vīsi,	_____	visēre,	to visit.
Pōno,	pōsui,	pōsitum,	pōnēre,	to place.
Arcesso,	arcessivi,	arcessitum,	arcessēre,	to send for.
Cāpresso,	cāpressivi,	cāpressitum,	cāpressēre,	to take in hand.
Fācesso,	fācessi,	fācessitum,	fācessēre,	to make, to cause.
Lācesso,	lācessivi,	lācessitum,	lācessēre,	to provoke.

7. *Verbs the Stems of which end in U, V.**Present-Perfect—i. Supins—tum.*

Ācuo,	ācui,	ācūtum,	ācuēre,	to sharpen.
Arguo,	argui,	argūtum,	arguēre,	to prove.

Imbuo,	imbui,	imbūtum,	imbuere,	to soak.
Induo,	indui,	indūtum,	induere,	to put on.
Exuo,	exui,	exūtum,	exuere,	to put off.
Mīnuo,	mīnui,	mīnūtum,	mīnuere,	to lessen.
Rūo,	ruī,	rūtum,	ruere,	to rush.
Spuo,	spui,	spūtum,	spuere,	to spit.
Stātuo,	stātui,	stātūtum,	stātuere,	to set up.
Suo,	sui,	sūtum,	suere,	to sew.
Tribuo,	tribui,	tribūtum,	tribuere,	to distribute.
Lāvo,	lāvi,	lautum,	lāvere,	to wash.
		lōtum,		
Solvo,	solvi,	sōlūtum,	solvēre,	to loosen.
Volvo,	volvi,	vōlūtum,	volvēre,	to roll.
Congruo,	congrui,	—	congruere,	to agree.
Luo,	lui,	—	luere,	to atone.
(Nuo,				to nod.)
Abnuo,	abnui,	—	abnuere,	to refuse.
Annuo,	annui,	—	annuere,	to assent.
Mētuο,	mētui,	—	mētuere,	to fear.
Pluit,	pluit or plūvit,	—	pluere,	to rain.
Sternuo,	sternui,	—	sternuere,	to sneeze.

8. *Verbs the Present Tense of which ends in sco.*

Verbs ending in *sco* are *Inceptive*, that is, denote the beginning of an action.

Ābōlesco,	ābōlēvi,	ābōlītum,	ābōlescere,	to grow out of use
Adōlesco,	ādōlēvi,	ādultum,	ādōlescere,	to grow up.
Exōlesco,	exōlēvi,	exōlītum,	exōlescere,	to grow old.
Cōālesco,	cōālui,	cōālītum,	cōālescere,	to grow together.
(ālo)				
Concupisco,	concupīvi,	concupītum,	concupiscere,	to desire.
(cupio)				
Convālesco,	convālui,	convālītum,	convālescere,	to grow strong.
(vāleo)				
Exardesco,	exarsi,	exarsum,	exardescere,	to take fire.
(ardeo)				
Invētērasco,	invētērāvi,	invētērātum,	invētērascere,	to grow old.
(invētēro)				
Consēnesco,	consēnui,	—	consēnescere,	to grow old.
(sēnex)				
Ingrāvesco,	—	—	ingrāvescere,	to grow heavy
(grāvis)				
Jūvēnesco,	—	—	jūvēnescere,	to grow young.
(jūvēnis)				
Mātūresco,	mātūrui,	—	mātūrescere,	to grow ripe.
(mātūrus)				
Obmūtesco,	obmūtui,	—	obmūtescere,	to grow dumb.
(mūtus)				

The following Verbs in *sco* are derived from forms no longer in use, and are therefore treated as underived Verbs:

Cresco,	crēvi,	crētum,	crescere,	to grow.
Gliasco,	_____	_____	gliascere,	to swell.
Hisco,	_____	_____	hiscere,	to gape.
Nosco,	nōvi,	nōtum,	noscere,	to learn, to know.
Pasco,	pāvi,	pastum,	pascere,	to feed.
Quiesco,	quiēvi,	quiētum,	quiescere,	to become quiet.
Suesco,	suēvi,	suētum,	suescere,	to grow accustomed.

IV. THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

In the Fourth Conjugation the Present-Perfect ends regularly in *ivi*, the Supine in *itum*; as, *audio*, *audīvi*, *audītum*, *audire*, *to hear*. The following are exceptions:

Farcio,	farsi,	fartum, (fartum)	farcire,	to cram.
Fulcio,	fulsi,	fultum,	fulcire,	to prop.
Haurio,	hausi,	haustum,	haurire,	to draw (water).
Sancio,	sanxi,	sancitum or sanctum,	sancire,	to ratify.
Sarcio,	sarsi,	sartum,	sarcire,	to patch.
Sentio,	sensi,	sensum,	sentire,	to feel, to think.
Saepio,	saepi,	saepitum,	saepire,	to fence in.
Vincio,	vinxi,	vinctum,	vincire,	to bind.
Eo,	ivi,	itum,	ire,	to go.
Salio,	sālui or sālīi,	saltum,	sālīre,	to leap.
Sēpelio,	sēpēlivi,	sēpultum,	sēpēlīre,	to bury.
Vēnio,	vēni,	ventum,	vēnīre,	to come.
Āmicio,	āmīcui or amixi,	āmictum,	āmīcīre,	to clothe.
Āperio,	āpēruī,	āpertum,	āpērīre,	to open.
Ōperio,	ōpēruī,	ōpertum,	ōpērīre,	to cover.

V. THIRD CONJUGATION MIXED WITH THE FOURTH.

Cāpio,	cēpi,	captum,	cāpēre,	to take.
Fācio,	fēcī,	factum,	fācēre,	to make.
Jācio,	jēcī,	jactum,	jācēre,	to throw.
Fūgio,	fūgī,	fūgitum,	fūgēre,	to flee.
Fōdio,	fōdī,	fossum,	fōdēre,	to dig.
Rāpio,	rāpui,	raptum,	rāpēre,	to seize.
Pārio,	pēpēri.	partum,	pārēre,	to bring forth.
Quātio,	(no perfect),	quassum,	quātēre,	to shake.
Cāpio,	cūpīvi,	cūpitum,	cūpēre,	to desire.
Sāpio,	sāpīvi,		sāpēre,	to taste.
Lācio,			lācēre,	to draw
Spēcio,			spēcēre,	to look

rare, except in
composition.

VI. DEPONENTS.

1. In the First Conjugation the Perfects and Supines are all regular.

2. Second Conjugation :

Fāteor,	fassus sum,	fātēri,	<i>to confess.</i>
Līceor,	licītus sum,	licēri,	<i>to bid at a sale.</i>
Mēdeor,	—	mēdēri,	<i>to heal.</i>
Mēreor,	mērītus sum,	mērēri,	<i>to earn, to deserve.</i>
Mīseoreor,	mīsērītus sum or miserus sum,	mīsērēri,	<i>to take pity on.</i>
Polliceor,	pollicītus sum,	pollicēri,	<i>to promise.</i>
Reor,	rātus sum,	rēri,	<i>to think.</i>
Tueor,	tuītus sum,	tuēri,	<i>to protect.</i>
Vereor,	vērītus sum,	vērēri,	<i>to fear.</i>

3. Third Conjugation :

Frueor,	frūctus sum or fructus sum,	frui,	<i>to enjoy.</i>
Fungor,	functus sum,	fungi,	<i>to perform.</i>
Grādiur,	gressus sum,	grādi,	<i>to step.</i>
Lābor,	lapsus sum,	lābi,	<i>to slip.</i>
Līquor,	—	liqui,	<i>to melt.</i>
Lōquor,	lōcūtus sum,	lōqui,	<i>to speak.</i>
Mōriur,	mortuus sum,	mōri,	<i>to die.</i>
Nītur,	nixus sum or nisus sum,	nīti,	<i>to strain.</i>
Pātior,	passus sum,	pāti,	<i>to suffer.</i>
Quēror,	questus sum,	quēri,	<i>to complain.</i>
Rīngor,	—	rīngi,	<i>to show the teeth, to snarl.</i>
Sēquor,	sēcūtus sum,	sēqui,	<i>to follow.</i>
Ūtor,	ūsus sum,	ūtī,	<i>to use.</i>
{ (Verto)			
{ Rēvertor,	(rēversus sum),	rēverti,	<i>to return</i>
{ (Plecto)			
{ Amplector,	amplexus sum,	amplecti,	<i>to embrace.</i>
{ Complector,	complexus sum,	complecti,	<i>to embrace.</i>
{ Apiscor,	aptus sum,	āpisci,	<i>to obtain.</i>
{ Adipiscor,	ādeptus sum,	ādīpisci,	<i>to obtain.</i>
{ Commīniscor,	commentus sum,	commīnisci,	<i>to devise.</i>
Rēmīniscor,	—	rēmīnisci,	<i>to remember.</i>
Dēfētiscor,	dēfessus sum,	dēfētisci,	<i>to grow weary.</i>
Expergiscor,	experrectus sum,	expergisci,	<i>to wake up.</i>
Irascor,	iratus sum,	irasci,	<i>to be angry.</i>
Nanciscor,	nactus sum,	nancisci,	<i>to obtain by chance.</i>
Nascor,	nātus sum,	nasci,	<i>to be born.</i>
Obliviscor,	oblītus sum,	oblīvisci,	<i>to forget.</i>
Pāciscor,	pactus sum,	pācisci,	<i>to make an agreement.</i>

Pröfiscor,	pröfectus sum,	pröfiscisci,	<i>to set out.</i>
Ulciscor,	ultus sum,	ulcisci,	<i>to avengs.</i>
Vescor,		vesci,	<i>to eat.</i>

4. Fourth Conjugation :

Assentior,	assensus sum,	assentiri,	<i>to agree to.</i>
Blandior,	blanditus sum,	blandiri,	<i>to flatter.</i>
Expërior,	expertus sum,	expëri,	<i>to try.</i>
Largior,	largitus sum,	largiri,	<i>to give bountifully.</i>
Mentior,	mentitus sum,	mentiri,	<i>to lie.</i>
Mëtior,	mensus sum,	mëtiri,	<i>to measure.</i>
Mölior,	mölitus sum,	möliri,	<i>to labor.</i>
Oppërior,	{ oppertus sum, } { oppëritus sum, }	oppëri,	<i>to wait for.</i>
Ordior,	orsus sum,	ordiri,	<i>to begin.</i>
Orior,	ortus sum,	öriri,	<i>to rise.</i>
Partior,	partitus sum,	partiri,	<i>to divide.</i>
Pötior,	pötitus sum,	pötiri,	<i>to obtain possession of</i>
Sortior.	sortitus sum,	sortiri,	<i>to take by lot.</i>

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INDEX II. TO VOCABULARIES.

ENGLISH WORDS.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>abl.</i>	= ablative.	<i>f.</i>	= feminine.	<i>p.</i>	= page.
<i>acc.</i>	= accusative.	<i>gen.</i>	= genitive.	<i>part.</i>	= participle.
<i>adj.</i>	= adjective.	<i>indec.</i>	= indeclinable.	<i>pl.</i>	= plural.
<i>adv.</i>	= adverb.	<i>indef.</i>	= indefinite.	<i>prep.</i>	= preposition.
<i>c.</i>	= common gender.	<i>interj.</i>	= interjection.	<i>pron.</i>	= pronoun.
<i>comp.</i>	= comparative.	<i>inter.</i>	= interrogative.	<i>rel.</i>	= relative.
<i>conj.</i>	= conjunction.	<i>m.</i>	= masculine.	<i>sing.</i>	= singular.
<i>dat.</i>	= dative.	<i>n.</i>	= neuter.	<i>sup.</i>	= superlative.

1, 2, 3, 4, indicate the conjugation of a verb.

Abandon,	ABANDON.	all together,	ARRIVE.
able, be,	relinquo, liqui, lectum, 3.	allowed, it is,	cunctus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
abode,	possum, p. 97.	ally,	lacet, p. 109.
about,	domicilium, ii, n.	almost,	socius, ii, m.
	circā, circum, circiter,	alone,	propē, paenē, <i>adv.</i>
	<i>adv.</i> , and <i>prep.</i> with	Alpe,	solus, a, um.
	<i>acc.</i> [acc]	already,	Alpes, ium, <i>f.</i>
above,	suprā, sup̄rā, <i>prep.</i> with	also,	jam, <i>adv.</i>
abuse,	sub̄tor, usus, 3, with <i>abl.</i>	altogether,	etiam, <i>adv.</i>
accident,	cāsus, us, m.	always,	plānē, <i>adv.</i>
accompany,	cōmitor, atus, 1.	among,	semper, <i>adv.</i>
accomplish,	conficio, fēci, factum, 3.	— to be,	int̄r, <i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i>
according to,	secundum, <i>prep.</i> with	amuse,	intersum, p. 39.
	<i>acc.</i> [acc]	ancestors,	dēlecto, avi, atum, 1.
account of, on,	ob, propt̄r, <i>prep.</i> with	ancient,	maiores, <i>pl. m.</i>
accuse,	accuso, avi, atum, 1.	and,	antiquus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
accused man,	reus, i, m.	anger,	et, atque, ac, quē, <i>conj.</i>
accustomed, to be,	sōleo, p. 108.	angry, to be,	ira, ae, <i>f.</i>
acquire,	adipiscor, eptus, 3.	animal,	irascor, iratus, 3.
across,	trans, <i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i>	animal, small,	animal, ālla, n.
act,	ago, ēgi, actum, 3.	another, of several,	bestia, ae, <i>f.</i>
actively,	gn̄v̄t̄r, <i>adv.</i>	another, of two,	alius, a, ud, <i>indef. pron.</i>
admire,	miror, admiror, atus, 1.	answer,	alter, a, um, <i>indef. pron.</i>
adorn,	orno, avi, atum, 1.	any,	respondeo, di, sum, 2.
advice,	consilium, ii, n.	any time, at,	ullus, a, um, <i>indef. pron.</i>
advise,	suadeo, si, sum, 2, with	appear,	unquam, <i>adv.</i> [pron]
	<i>dat.</i> ; moneo, ui, itum,	apple,	videor, iens, 2.
affliction,	aerumna, ae, <i>f.</i> [2]	apple-tree,	mālum, i, n.
afford,	praebeo, ui, itum, 2.	appoint,	mālus, i, <i>f.</i>
after,	post, <i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i>	approach,	inst̄ tuo, ūi, t̄ tum, 3.
against,	contrā, <i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i>	arms,	appropinquo, advento,
age,	aetās, ātis, <i>f.</i>	army,	avi, atum, 1.
age, old,	sēnectus, itis, <i>f.</i>	around,	arma, orum, <i>pl. n.</i>
aged, <i>part.</i> ,	nātus, a, um.		exercitus, us, m.
agree,	consentio, si, sum, 4.		circā, circum, <i>adv.</i> and
agreed, it is,	constat, st̄ tit, 1.		<i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i> ; cir-
aid,	auxilium, ii, n.		citer, <i>adv.</i>
air,	āēr, āris, m.	arrange,	instruo, xi, ctum, 3.
alarm,	terreo, rui, 2.	arrive,	advēnio, pervēnio, vēni,
all,	omnia, e, <i>adj.</i>		ventum, 4.

arrival,	adventus, <i>us, m.</i>	blame, <i>subs.</i>	century.
arriving, to be on } the point of, }	advento, <i>avi, atum, l.</i>	blockade,	culpa, <i>ae, f.</i>
arrow,	sagitta, <i>ae, f.</i>	blood,	obediō, <i>ōnia, f.</i>
art,	ars, <i>ritis, f.</i>	bloom,	sanguis, <i>inis, m.</i>
as,	tam, <i>adv.</i>	blossom forth,	floreo, <i>ui, —, 2.</i>
as,	ut, <i>conj.</i>	blow,	effloresco, <i>flōrui, 3.</i>
as if,	quasi, <i>conj.</i>	body,	flo, <i>avi, atum, l.</i>
as far as,	tānus, <i>prep. with abl. and gen.</i>	bold,	corpus, <i>ōris, n.</i>
		bond,	audax, <i>icla, adj.</i>
as soon as,	simul atque (<i>ac</i>).	bone,	vinculum, <i>l, n.</i>
ascertain,	cognosco, <i>ōvi, itum, 3.</i>	book,	os, <i>oesis, n.</i>
ask,	rōgo, <i>avi, atum, l.</i>	booty,	liber, <i>bri, m.</i>
assault,	oppugno, <i>avi, atum, l.</i>	born, be,	praeda, <i>ae, f.</i>
assign,	tribuo, <i>ūi, ūtum, 3.</i>	boundary,	nascor, <i>natus, 3.</i>
assist,	adjūvo, <i>jūvi, j. itum, l.</i>	bow,	finis, <i>is, m.</i>
assistance,	auxilium, <i>il, n.</i>	boy,	arcus, <i>us, m.</i>
assuage,	mollo, <i>ivi, itum, 4.</i>	brave,	pler, <i>eri, m.</i>
at,	ad, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	bravely,	fortis, <i>e, adj.</i>
Athenian,	Athēnensis, <i>e, adj.</i>	bridge,	fortit'r, <i>adv.</i>
Athens,	Athēnae, <i>arum, f.</i>	bright,	pons, <i>tis, m.</i>
attack, <i>subs.</i> ,	impetus, <i>us, m.</i>	bring,	splend. <i>us, a, um, adj.</i>
attack, <i>verb.</i> ,	oppugno, <i>avi, atum, l.</i>	— in, etc.,	fēro, <i>p, 102.</i> [p. 104
attain to,	adipiscor, <i>optus, 3.</i>	— to an end,	see compounds of fēro,
attempt,	cōnor, <i>atus, l.</i>		finio, <i>ivi, itum, 4; con-</i>
attentive,	attentus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>	bring forth,	ficio, <i>fecit, factum, 3.</i>
attentively,	attēte, <i>adv.</i>	Britain,	pārio, <i>pēpēri, partum,</i>
author,	scriptor, <i>ōris, m.</i>	Briton,	Br. tannia, <i>ae, f.</i> [3.
authority,	auctoritas, <i>ātis, f.</i>	broad,	Britannus, <i>l, m.</i>
autumn,	auctumnus, <i>l, m.</i>	brother,	lātus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>
awake, to be,	vigilo, <i>avi, atum, l.</i>	build,	frāter, <i>tris, m.</i>
Bad,	mālus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>	building,	aedifico, <i>avi, atum, l.</i>
bank,	ripa, <i>ae, f.</i>	bull,	aedificium, <i>il, n.</i>
base,	turpis, <i>e, adj.</i>	burden,	taurus, <i>l, m.</i>
battle,	pugna, <i>ae, f.; proelium.</i>	burn, <i>intrans.</i> ,	ōnus, <i>ōris, n.</i>
be,	sum, <i>p, 36.</i> [il, n.	bury,	ardeo, <i>ei, sum, 2.</i>
— in, among, etc.,	see compounds of sum,	business,	sepelio, <i>ivi, pultum, 4.</i>
beam,	trabs, <i>trābis, f.</i> [p. 39.	busy,	negotium, <i>il, n.</i>
bear,	fēro, <i>tilli, lātum, p. 102.</i>	but,	occipitās, <i>a, um, adj.</i>
— through,	perfēro, etc.	buy,	s. d. autem; see <i>Vocab.</i>
beast,	bestia, <i>ae, f.</i>	by,	23.
beast, great,	bellua, <i>ae, f.</i>	Call to mind,	ēmo, <i>ēmi, emptum, 3.</i>
beautiful,	pulcher, <i>ra, rum, adj.</i>	call together,	ā, <i>ab, prep. with abl.</i>
because,	quā, <i>quod, conj.</i>	calm,	recondor, <i>atus, l.</i>
because of,	ob, <i>propter, prep. with</i>	camp,	convoco, <i>avi, atum, l.</i>
become,	fio, <i>p, 107.</i> [acc.	can,	tranquillus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>
becomes, it,	dōcet, <i>p, 108.</i>	can not,	castra, <i>orum, pl. n.</i>
before,	ante, <i>prep. with acc.;</i>	can not but, I,	possum, <i>p, 95.</i>
	prae, <i>prep. with abl.</i>		nūqueo, <i>ivi or il, itum, 4.</i>
beg,	ōro, <i>avi, atum, l.</i>	care, take,	fūciō, <i>nōn possum</i>
begin,	incipio, <i>cepi, ceptum, 3.</i>	careful,	quin.
beginning,	initium, <i>il, n.</i>	carefully,	c'ro, <i>avi, atum, l.</i>
behalf of, on,	pro, <i>prep. with abl.</i>	carry,	dil gens, <i>ntis, adj.</i>
behind,	pone, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	carry on,	diligenter, <i>adv.</i>
behooves, it,	oportet, <i>p, 109.</i>	carry a wall,	porto, <i>avi, atum, l.</i>
believe,	crēdo, <i>didī, ditum, 3.</i>	Carthage,	g'ro, <i>ceci, ectum, 3.</i>
beneath,	sub, <i>subter, prep. with</i>	Carthaginian,	m. rum dico, <i>xi, ctum,</i>
	acc. and abl.	cast away,	Carthāgo, <i>inis, f.</i> [3.
beside,	praeter, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	cast forth, out,	Carthāginienis, <i>e, acc.</i>
besiege,	obsedeo, <i>sedī, sessum, 2.</i>	cast down,	abj'cio, <i>eci, ectum, 3.</i>
between,	inter, <i>prep. with acc.</i>		ajicio, <i>eci, ectum, 3.</i>
beyond,	ultra, <i>prep. with acc.</i>	catch,	go, <i>xi, ctum, 3.</i>
bind,	vinclo, <i>nxi, nctum, 4.</i>	Catiline,	capio, <i>cepi, captum, 3.</i>
bird,	avis, <i>is, f.</i>	cause,	Cat'lina, <i>ae, m.</i>
black,	niger, <i>gra, grum; ūter,</i>	cavalry,	causa, <i>ae, f.</i>
	tra, <i>trum.</i>	celebrated,	equ'itus, <i>us, m.</i>
blame,	culpo, <i>avi, atum, l.</i>	century,	clārus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>
			centūria, <i>ae, f.</i>

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certain,	CERTAIN.	count,	DETERMINE.
chain,	certus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	countenance,	nūm.ro, avi, atum, 1
chance,	vinculum, i, n.	country, one's,	vultus, us, m.
chance, by,	cisus, us, m.	cover,	patria, ae, f.
change,	cisi, <i>abl.</i> used as <i>adv.</i>	cowardice,	tāgo, xi, ctum, 3.
charge,	m'to, avi, atum, 1.	create,	ignāvia, ae, f.
chariot,	mando, avi, atum, 1.	creator,	creo, avi, atum, 1.
chaatise,	curru, us, m.	credible,	creator, ōris, m.
cheap,	castigo, avi, atum, 1.	crime,	credibile, e, <i>adj.</i>
cheer,	villa, e, <i>adj.</i>	crup,	Crēta, ae, f.
cheerful,	exhāro, avi, atum, 1.	cross over,	scelus, ōris, n.
cheese,	h.lāris, e, <i>adj.</i>	crown,	mōsis, is, f.
cherish,	cāseus, i, m.	cruel,	transco, p. 106.
cherry,	cūlo, ul, cultum, 3.	crush,	cōrōna, ae, f.
cherry-tree,	c rāsum, i, n.	cry out,	crūdelle, e, <i>adj.</i>
children,	cōrūsa, i, f.	cultivate,	oppimo, cess, cessum, 3
Cicero,	libri, orum, m.	— carefully,	clāmo, exclāmo, avi
Cimbrians,	Uic-ro, onis, m.	exculto, etc.	atūm, 1.
citadel,	Cimbri, orum, m.	curb,	cūlo, cūlul, cultum, 3.
citizen,	arx, arcis, f.	current,	exco, ul, itum, 2
citizenship,	civis, is, c.	custom,	fī-men, inis, n.
city,	civitas, ōtis, f.	cut off,	consuētudo, inis, f.
civil, belonging to	urbs, bis, f.	Dance,	intercōdo, si, sum, 3
a citizen,	civilis, e, <i>adj.</i>	danger,	salto, avi, atum, 1.
clear,	clārus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	dangerous,	pericūlum, i, n.
cloak,	pallum, il, n.	dare,	periculōsus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
clothe,	vestio, ivi, itum, 4	daring,	audeo, p. 108.
clothing,	vestis, is, f.; vestimen-	daringly,	audez, ōdis, <i>adj.</i>
cloud,	nubes, is, f. [tum, i, n.	darken,	audacter, <i>adv.</i>
coast,	ōra, ae, f.	daughter,	obscurō, avi, atum, 1.
cohort,	cōhors, ōris, f.	day,	tolum, i, n.
cold,	frigus, ōris, n.	dead,	filia, ae, f.
colony,	cōlōnia, ae, f.	deal with,	dies, ōis, m. and f.
color,	cōlor, ōris, m.	death,	mortuus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
come,	vēnio, vēni, ventum, 4.	decide,	tracto, avi, atum, 1.
— frequently,	ventito, avi, atum, 1.	deep,	cārus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
— to pass,	fio, factus, fieri.	deep, bold, daring,	mors, ōris, f.
commander,	imp'rator, ōris, m.	deep, defeat,	decipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3
commission,	mandatum, i, n.	deep, defend,	fāc nus, ōris, n.
common,	commūnis, e; villa, e,	delicate,	altus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
commonly,	fcrō, <i>adv.</i> [<i>adj.</i>	delight,	clides, is, f.
commonwealth,	respubl'ca, see p. 26.	delightful,	difendo, i, sum, 3.
companion,	cōmes, ōtis, c.	delightfully,	rcus, i, m.
comparison, in,	prae, <i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i>	deliver,	tenuis, e, <i>adj.</i>
comrade,	socius, il, m.	demand,	delecto, avi, atum, 1.
concerning,	dū, <i>prep.</i> with <i>abl.</i>	deny,	dulcis, suavis, e, <i>adj.</i>
confess,	fiteor, fassus; confite-	depart,	j'cundē, <i>adv.</i>
confignation,	or, fessus, 2.	derpise,	libro, avi, atum, 1.
conquer,	incendium, il, n.	desplore,	postūlo, avi, atum, 1.
conqueror,	vinco, vici, victum, 3.	deserve,	n go, avi, atum, 1.
conscience,	victor, ōris, m.	desire,	exco, ul, itum, 2.
conspiracy,	conscientia, ae, f.	— sube,	exco, ul, itum, 2.
constellation,	conjuratio, ōnis, f.	derpise,	atūm, 1.
con-uit,	sidus, ōris, n.	despot,	dēpiro, avi, atum, 1.
—, office of,	consul, ōtis, m.	despote,	m reor, ōtis, 2.
consult,	consulatus, us, m.	despote,	cūpio, ivi and il, itum, 3.
consume,	consilio, lul, itum, 3.	despote,	studium, il, n.; cūp d-
contemplate,	absūmo, sumpsi, sump-	despote,	itas, ōtis, f.
contented,	tum, 3.	despote,	contemno, mpei, mptum,
continual,	contemplor, atus, 1.	despote,	3; aspernor, atus, 1.
contrary to,	contentus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	despote,	tyrannus, i, m.
converse,	perpetuus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	despote,	inope, ōpis, <i>adj.</i>
Corinth,	contra, <i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i>	despote,	perdo, didi, d itum, 3.
correct,	colloquor, i, f.	despote,	extitum, il, n.
correct,	Corinthus, i, f.	despote,	pern'cōsus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
council,	cor'go, exi, ectum, 3.	despote,	deterro, ul, itum, 2.
	consilium, il, n.	despote,	constituo, ōis, itum, 3.

devote one's self,	DEVOTE. ŭp. ram do, dēdi, dā- tum, dāre, 1.	embroider, eminent,	FEEL. pingo, xxi, ctum, 3. ex-mius, ēgregius, a um, <i>adj.</i>
devoted to,	addictus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	empire,	impōrūm, ii, n.
die,	mōrior, mortuus, 3.	employ,	adh. beo, ui, itum, 2.
difficult,	diff. c. lis, e, <i>adj.</i>	encourage,	hortor, atus, 1.
difficult, somewhat,	subdiff. c. lis, e, <i>adj.</i>	end,	finis, is, m.
dig,	fōdio, fōdi, fossum, 3.	end, put to,	finio, ivi, itum, 4.
diligence,	diligentia, ae, <i>f.</i>	endure,	pātor, passus, 3; fūra hostis. [p. 102]
diligent,	diligens, ntis, <i>adj.</i>	enemy (public),	inimicus, i, m.
dine,	coeno, avi, atum, p. 108.	engaged,	occulpātus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
disaster,	clādes, is, <i>f.</i>	enjoy,	fruo, itus and ctus, 3, with <i>abl.</i>
discern,	cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3.	enmity,	inimicitia, ae, <i>f.</i>
discharge,	fungor, nctus, 3, p. 90.	enough,	sātis, <i>adv.</i>
discourse,	sermo, ōnis, m.	enter,	intro, avi, atum, 1.
discover,	dētēgo, xi, ctum, 3.	entice,	illcilo, exi, ectum, 3.
disease,	morbus, i, m.	entreat,	ōro, avi, atum, 1.
disembark, trans.,	expōno, p. suli, p. sultum	envy,	invidia, ae, <i>f.</i>
diagnose,	turpitudo, inis, <i>f.</i> [3.	epistle,	ēpistola, ae, <i>f.</i>
disgraceful,	turpis, e, <i>adj.</i>	esteem,	dilligo, exi, ectum, 3.
disgusts, it,	taedet, p. 100.	eternal,	aeternus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
dishonest,	impr. bus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	Europe,	Eurōpa, ae, <i>f.</i>
dishonesty,	fraus, dis, <i>f.</i> [3.	even,	aequus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
dismiss,	dimitto, misi, missum	even,	ētiā, <i>conj.</i>
displease,	displaceo, ui, itum, 2, with <i>dat.</i>	evening draws on,	vesperascit, p. 110.
disposed,	affectus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	ever,	unquam, <i>adv.</i>
distance,	longinquitas, itis, <i>f.</i>	every,	omnia, e, <i>adj.</i>
distant,	longinquus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	every day,	quōtidie, <i>adv.</i>
— to be,	absum, p. 39.	every one,	quisque, quaeque, quod que, and <i>subst.</i> quic- que (quidque), <i>pron.</i>
distinguished,	insignis, e; ēgr. gius, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	evident, it is,	constat, stitit, 1.
distrust,	diffido, isus, 3, p. 108.	evil, an,	m. lum, i, n.
disturb,	turbo, avi, atum, 1; mōveo, mōvi, mōtum,	example,	exemplum, i, n.
ditch,	fossa, ae, <i>f.</i> [2.	excellent,	praestans, ntis; praes- tābilis, e, <i>adj.</i>
divide,	sūp. ro, avi, atum, 1; di- v. do, isi, isum, 3.	except,	praeter, <i>prep.</i> with <i>acc.</i>
divine,	divinus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	exercise to,	exerceo, ui, itum, 2.
do,	f. cio, fēci, factum, 3.	exhibit,	praebeo, ui, itum, 2.
dog,	cūnis, is, c.	exhort,	hortor, adhortor, atus,
doubt,	dūbio, avi, atum, 1.	exile,	exilium, ii, n. [1.
doubtful,	dūbius, a, um, <i>adj.</i>	—, live in,	exilium, āgo, ēgi, ac- tum, 3.
dove,	c. lumba, ae, <i>f.</i>	experienced,	pōritus, a, um, <i>adj.</i>
drag, draw,	trāho, xi, ctum, 3.	extend,	prōfro, tūli, lātum, ferre, 3.
draw together,	contrāho, xi, ctum, 3.	eye,	oculus, i, m.
draw up in order,	instruo, xi, ctum, 3.	Fable,	f. bula, ae, <i>f.</i>
drink,	b. bo, i, itum, 3.	fall,	cūdo, cecidi, clisum, 3.
drive out,	expello, pūli, pulsum, 3.	faith,	fides, ei, <i>f.</i>
duty,	m. nu-ā, ōris, n.	faithful,	fidēlis, e; fidus, a, um,
dwell,	hūb. to, avi, atum, 1.	far,	longe, <i>adv.</i> [uij]
Eager after,	stūdīōsus, a, um, <i>adj.</i> with <i>gen.</i>	— and wide,	longe; litēquē.
eager, be,	stūdeo, ui, —, 2.	farther, too far,	longius, <i>adv. comp.</i>
eagle,	āquila, ae, <i>f.</i>	father,	pāter, tris, m.
ear,	auris, is, <i>f.</i>	father-in-law,	s. cer, i, m.
earnestly,	vūlēmētē, <i>adv.</i>	fault,	culpa, ae, <i>f.</i>
earth,	terra, ae, <i>f.</i>	fault, find,	v. tūp. ro, culpo, avi, atum, 1.
easily,	fāc. lē, <i>adv.</i>	favor,	grātia, ae, <i>f.</i> [m.
easy,	fāc. lē, e, <i>adj.</i>	fear,	m. tus, us; t. mor, ōris,
cat,	ōdo, ēdi, ēsum, 3.	fear, to,	metuo, i, atum, 3; tē- meo, ui, —, 2; v. rōro, itus, 2.
educate,	ēdūco, avi, atum, 1.	feeble,	dēbilis, e, <i>adj.</i>
elegant,	ēlēgans, ntis, <i>adj.</i>		
elephant,	ēlēphantus, i, m.		
eloquent,	ēlēquens, ntis, <i>adj.</i>		
embark,	nāvem (naeve), conscen- do, di, sum, 3.		
embassador,	lēgātus, i, m.		

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feed on,	FEED.	funeral,	HAVE.
feel,	vescor, —, i, 3.	furnish,	funus, ōris, n.
feign,	sentio, si, sum, 4.	gain,	præbeo, ui, itum, 2.
fellow-citizen,	simulo, avi, atum, 1.	game,	pairo, avi, atum, 1.
fellow-soldier,	civis, is, c.	garden,	ludus, i, m.
few,	commilito, ōnis, m.	garment,	hortus, i, m.
fidelity,	paucus, a, um, adj.	gate,	vestis, is, f.; vestimen-
field,	fides, ei, f.	gather,	tum, i, n.
fierce,	figer, gri, m.	— together,	porta, ae, f.
fiery, made of fire,	forox, ōcis, adj.	Gaul,	l. go, legi, lectum, 3.
fig, fig-tree,	igneus, a, um, adj.	gaze,	contrāho, xi, ctum, 3.
fight (a battle),	ficus, i, f.	general,	Gallia, ae, f.
find,	pugno, avi, atum, 1.	get, gain,	tueor, itus and tūtus, 2.
find fault with,	committo, misi, mis-	get back,	impātor, ōris, m.
finish,	sum, 3.	get together,	pairo, avi, atum, 1; ōd-
finished,	rūporio, peri, pertum,	give,	ipiscor, eptus, 3.
fire,	invēnio, vni, ven-	glide,	recūporo, avi, atum, 1.
fire, be on,	tum, 4. [atum, 1.	glory,	cogo, cōegi, cōactum, 3.
first, adv.,	culpo, vti, p. ro, avi,	go,	dōnum, i, n.
first-rate,	conficio, feci, factum, 3.	— in, out, etc.,	pūella, ae, f.
fish,	perfectus, a, um, adj.	to see,	do, dōdi, dātum, dāre, 1.
fix,	ignis, is, m.	God,	labor, lapsus, 3.
flatter,	ardeo, si, sum, 2.	goddess,	glōria, ae, f.
flattery,	primo, primum, adv.	gods, of the,	eo, see p. 106.
flee,	primarius, a, um, adj.	gold,	see comps. of eo, p. 106.
flee to,	piscis, is, m.	golden,	viso, i, um, 3.
fleet,	figo, xi, xum, 3.	good,	Deus, i, m., p. 26.
flesh,	ādūlor, atus, i.	good, subs.,	dea, ae, f.
flower,	ādūlātio, ōnis, f.	good, do,	divinus, a, um, adj.
follow,	fūgio, fūgi, fūgitum, 3.	goods,	aurum, i, n.
follow up,	confugio, etc.	govern,	aureus, a, um, adj.
folly,	classis, is, f.	grandfather,	bōnus, prōbus, a, um,
foolish,	cāro, carnis, f.	grass,	bōnum, i, n. [adj.
foot-soldier,	flos, ōris, m.	great,	prōsum, p. 39.
for (prep.),	sēquor, secūtus, 3.	great, how,	bōna, ōrum, pl. n.
— (conj.),	subēquor, etc.	greatly,	gūberno, avi, atum, 1.
forage,	stultitia, ae, f.	Greece,	āvus, i, m.
forced marches,	stultus, a, um, adj.	Greek, Grecian,	grāmen, inis, n.
forces,	pōdes, itis, m.	grief,	magnus, a, um, adj.
forehead,	pro, prep. with abl.	grieves, it,	quantus, a, um, rel. adj.
foresee,	nam, enī, conj.	grievously,	magnūpore, adv.
forget,	pābūlor, atus, i.	ground,	Græcia, ae, f.
form (a plan),	maxima itinera (ter).	guard,	Graecus, a, um, adj.
former,	cōplae, arum, pl. f.	guardian,	dōlor, ōris, m.
formerly,	frons, tis, f.	guilt,	piget, p. 106.
fortification,	prōvideo, vidi, vīsum, 2.	guilty,	grāvit, r, adv.
fortify,	obliscor, litus, 3, with	Habit,	hūmus, i, f.
fortune,	ineo, p. 106. [gen.	hails, it,	custōdio, i, vi, itum, 4.
fortunate,	pristinus, a, um, prior,	hand,	custos, ōdis, m.
fountain,	us, adj.	hand down,	scōlus, ōris, n.
frame, to,	quondam, adv.	handle,	noxius, a, um, adj.
free,	munimentum, i, n.;	happen,	consuetudo, inis, f.
freedom,	moenia, um, pl. n.	happy,	grandinat, p. 110.
freely,	mūnio, i, vi, itum, 4.	happily,	mānus, us, f.
friend,	fēlix, icis, adj.	harass,	trādo, prōdo, dīdi, dī-
friendship,	fons, ntis, m.	harbor,	tum, 3.
brighten,	fabr co, avi, atum, 1.	hard,	tracto, avi, atum, 1.
from,	liber, ra, ōrum, adj.	hardship,	fio, p. 107.
fruit,	libertas, ātis, f.	hate,	bēatus, a, um, adj.
full,	libere, adv.	hasten,	bātē, adv.
function,	amicus, i, m.	hated,	vexo, avi, atum, 1.
	amicitia, ae, f.	have,	portus, us, m.
	terreo, ui, itum, 2.		durus, a, um, adj.
	ā (āb), dē, prp. with		labor, ōris, m.
	fructus, us, m. [abl.		lēpus, ōris, m.
	plēnus, a, um, adj.		contendo, di, sum and
	mūnus, ōris, n.		ōdium, i, n. [tum, 3
			hābeo, ui, itum, 2.

have, rather, pre-fer, head, — be at the, health, health, be in, heap up, hear, hearing, heart, heat, heaven, heavens, belong- ing to, heavily, heavy, help, helpless, high, — very, highest, his, hers, hold a levy, hold together, honesty, honor, hope, — <i>suba</i> , hoped for, horn, horse, horse-soldier, hostage, hour, house, how great, how many, human, hunger, hunt, hurt, harm, hurtful, hurtful, to be, husbandman, if, if, as, ignorance, ignorant of (be), ill, <i>adj.</i> , — <i>adv.</i> , illness, ill will, ill wishing, image, imitate, immediately, immense, immortal, immortality, impair, impiety, impious, improve, imprudence, in, into, indeed,	HAVE. mālo, p. 99. cāpūt, itis, n. praesum, p. 39. sālus, itis, f. vāleo, ui, itum, 2. extruo, xi, ctum, 3. audio, iui, itum, 4. auditus, us, m. cōr, dis, n. cālor, ōris, m. coelum, i, n. coelestis, e, <i>adj.</i> grāviter, <i>adv.</i> grāvis, e, <i>adj.</i> adjūvo, jūvi, jūtum, 1. īner, ertis, <i>adj.</i> altus, a, um, <i>adj.</i> praecaltus, a, um, <i>adj.</i> summus, a, um, <i>adj.</i> <i>sup.</i> sūus, a, um, <i>adj. pron.</i> dilectum hābeo, ui, itum, 2. contineo, ui, entum, 2. prōbitas, ātis, f. hōnor, ōris, m. spēro, avi, atum, 1. spes, ei, f. sperātus, a, um, <i>adj.</i> cornu, us, n. ēquus, i, m. ēques, itis, m. obeas, idis, c. hōra, ae, f. dōmus, <i>see</i> p. 26. quantus, a, um, <i>rel. adj.</i> quāt, indecl. <i>rel. adj.</i> hūmānus, a, um, <i>adj.</i> fāmes, is, f. vēnor, atus, 1. [<i>dat.</i> nōceo, ui, itum, 2, with noxius, a, um, <i>adj.</i> obsum, p. 89. agricōla, ae, m. sī, conj. quāsi, conj. ignōrātio, ōnis, f. ignōro, avi, atum, 1. mālus, a, um, <i>adj.</i> mālē, <i>adv.</i> morbis, i, m. invidia, ae, f. malivōlus, a, um, <i>adj.</i> imāgo, inis, f. īmītor, atus, 1. stātim, <i>adv.</i> ingens, tis, <i>adj.</i> immortālis, e, <i>adj.</i> immortālitas, ātis, f. infringo, frēgi, fractum, nōfas, indecl. <i>sube.</i> [3. ēmendo, avi, atum, 1. imprudentia, ae, f. in, <i>prep.</i> with acc. and quidem, conj. [<i>abl.</i>	indolence, indulge, industrious, infamous, infamy, infantry, inferior, infinite, infirm, inhabitant, injure, injurious, innumerable, inquire, institute, instrument, integrity, intellect, intercept, invent, iron, island, Italy, its, Join, join (battle), journey, joy, joyful, judge, — <i>verb</i> , judgment, just, justly, Keen, keep off, keep guard, kill, kind, kindly, king, — be, kingdom, knee, know, — not, knowledge, — without, known, Labor, lake, lament over, land, language, large, last day, last, at, Latin, law, lay siege to,	LAY SIEGE TO. ignavia, ae; <i>seignitia</i> , ei, f. indulgeo, si, sum, 2, with <i>dat.</i> industrius, a, um, <i>adj.</i> infāmis, e, <i>adj.</i> infāmia, ae, f. pōditus, us, m. īnferior, us, <i>adj. comp</i> īnfinītus, a, um, <i>adj.</i> debilis, e, <i>adj.</i> incōla, ae, c. obsum, p. 89; nōceo, ui, itum, 2, with <i>dat.</i> noxius, a, um, <i>adj.</i> innūmerus, a, um, <i>adj.</i> rīgo, avi, atum, 1; quaero, quāesivi, quāesitum, 3. instituo, ui, itum, 2. instrūmentum, i, n. prōbitas, ātis, f. mens, tis, f. interclūdo, si, sum, 3. rēpērio, peri, pertum, 4. ferrum, i, n. insūla, ae, f. Itālia, ae, f. sūus, a, um, <i>adj. pron.</i> jungo, xi, ctum, 3. proelium committo, mī- si, missum, 3. iter, itinēris, n. gaudium, ii, n. laetus, a, um, <i>adj.</i> judex, icis, m. iūdico, avi, atum, 1. iūdicium, ii, n. iustus, a, um, <i>adj.</i> iustē, <i>adv.</i> acer, cris, cre, <i>adj.</i> prōhibeo, ui, itum, 2. v gilo, avi, atum, 1. interficio, feci, fectum, bōnignus, a, um, <i>adj.</i> [3. b nignē, <i>adv.</i> rex, rēgis, m. regno, avi, atum, 1. regnum, i, n. genu, us, n. scio, iui and ii, itum, 4 nescio, etc. [<i>f.</i> scientia, prudentia, ae clam, <i>prep.</i> with acc. and <i>abl.</i> nōtus, a, um, <i>adj.</i> lābor, ōris, m. lācus, us, m. dēplōro, avi, atum, 1. terra, ae, f.; fēger, grī lingua, ae, f. [<i>m.</i> magnus, a, um, <i>adj.</i> suprēmus, diēs, m. dōmum, <i>adv.</i> lātīnus, a, um, <i>adj.</i> lex, legis, f. obediō, ēdi, casum, 2.
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lay waste,
lead,
lead across,
lead out,
leader,
learn,
— = ascertain,
learn in addition,
learned,
leave,
leg,
legion,
length,
lest,
lest, and,
letter of the al-
phabet,
letter (an epistle),
letters, literature,
levy,
liar, lying,
liCTOR,
lie (on the ground),
lie (to speak falsely),
lieutenant,
life,
light, *adj.*,
light, *sub.*,
light, it becomes,
lightning,
like,
likely,
likeness,
limit,
limit, to,
line of battle,
lion,
little,
live,
live on,
live in exile,
Livy,
load,
lofty,
long, *adj.*,
long, *adv.*,
look at,
look upon or into,
looks,
loosen,
lord,
lot,
love,

love in return,
lovely,
low,
lower,
luckily,
lucky,
Macedonian,
made,

madness,
magistrate,
magnificent,
maiden,

LAY WASTE
vastus, avi, atum, 1.
duco, xi, ctum, 3.
transduco, xi, ctum, 3.
educo, etc., 3.
dux, ducis, m.
disco, didici, —, 3.
cognosco, òvi, itum, 3.
addisco, etc., 3.
doctus, a, um, *adj.*
clinquo, iqui, ictum, 3.
cris, ris, n.
legio, ònis, f.
longitudo, inis, f.
nè, p. 130.
nov.
littera, ae, f., p. 157.
litterae, arum, epistola,
litterae, arum, f. [ae, f.
doctus, us, m.
mendax, acis, *adj.*
liCTOR, òris, m.
iaceo, ui, —, 2.
mentior, itus, 4.
legatus, i, m.
vita, ae, f.
lavis, e, *adj.*
lux, lucis, f.
lucescit, p. 110.
fulmen, inis, n.
similis, e, *adj.*
veris miles, e, *adj.*
imago, inis, f.
finis, m.
finio, ivi, itum, 4.
scies, ei, f.
leo, ònis, m.
parvus, a, um, *adj.*
vivo, vixi, victum, 3.
vescor, i, 3.
ex hunc, ago, ògi, ac-
Livius, ii, m. [tum, 3.
onus, òris, n.
celsus, a, um, *adj.*
longus, a, um, *adj.*
diu, *adv.*
specto, avi, atum, 1.
intueor, tultus and tū-
vultus, us, m. [tus, 2.
solvo, solvi, solum, 3.
dumus, i, m.
sors, rtis, f.
amo, avi, atum, 1; dili-
go, lexi, lectum, 3.
redimo, avi, atum, 1.
amablis, e, *adj.*
humilis, e, *adj.*
inferior, us, *adj. comp.*
felicitas, *adv.*
falsus, icis, *adj.*
Macedo, ònis, m.
factus, affectus, a, um,
part. and *adj.*
furor, òris, m.
magistratus, us, m.
magnificus, a, um, *adj.*
virgo, inis, f.

maintain,
make,
man,
manage,
manifest,
maniple,
manner,
many,
many, how,
many, very,
marble,
market-place,
master,
measure, to,
meditate,
meet,
mellow,
membrane,
memorable,
memory,
metal,
migrate,
mild,
milk,
mind,
mindful,
miserable,
mistake,
— make a,
mistress,
money,
month,
monument,
moon,
more,

mortal,
mother,
mound,
mount, to,
mountain,
mouth,
name,
narrow,
native land,
nature,
naval,
near to, *prep.*,
near, *adj.*,
necessary,
necessity,
need,

needful,
needle,
neither,

neither, nor,
nest,
net,
never,
new,
next,

NEXT.
servo, òvi, atum, 1.
facio, feci, factum, 3.
humo, c.; vir, viri, m.
gero, gessi, gestum, 3.
manifestus, a, um, *adj.*
manipulus, i, m.
mos, mōris, m.
multus, a, um, *adj.*
quāt, indec. rel. *adj.*
permulti, ae, a, *adj.*
marmor, òris, n.
forum, i, n. [tri, m.
dūminus, i, māgiater,
mētor, mensus, 4.
mōditor, atus, 1.
ōbeo, ivi and ii, itum,
mollis, e, *adj.* [4.
membrana, ae, f.
mēmōrābilis, e, *adj.*
mēmōria, ae, f.
mētallum, i, n.
migro, avi, atum, 1.
mitis, e, *adj.*
lac, lactis, n.
mens, ntis, f.
mēmōr, òris, *adj.*
miser, a, um, *adj.*
error, òris, m.
erro, avi, atum, 1.
dūmna, ae, f.
p cōnia, ae, f.
mensis, is, m.
mōnimentum, i, n.
lōna, ae, f.
plus, pluris, *neut. adj.*
in pl. pluris, a.
mortalis, e, *adj.*
miter, tris, f.
agger, òris, m.
conscendo, di, sum, 3.
mons, ntis, m.
ōs, òris, n.
mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2.
multus, a, um, *adj.*
multitudo, inis, f.
meus, a, um, *adj. pron.*
nōmen, inis, n.
angustus, a, um, *adj.*
patria, ae, f.
natura, ae, f.
n'vallis, e, *adj.*
propus, acc.
propinquus, a, um, *adj.*
necessarius, a, um, *adj.*
necessitas, ātis, f.
opus, indec. *sub.* with
abl. and *adj.*
necessarius, a, um, *adj.*
acus, us, f.
neuter, tra, trum, in-
def. *pron.*
nēquē, nec, conj.
nidus, i, m.
rēte, is, n.
nunquam, *adv.*
nōvus, a, um, *adj. [sup.*
proximus, a, um, *adj.*

night,	nox, ctis, <i>f.</i>	pear,	PROTECTOR.
nightingale,	lusciniæ, <i>ac, f.</i>	pear-tree,	pirum, <i>i, n.</i>
no, none,	nullus, <i>a, um, indef. pron.</i>	pearl,	pirus, <i>i, f.</i>
noble,	nobilis, <i>e, adj.</i>	perceive,	margarita, <i>ac, f.</i>
nobody, no one,	nemo, <i>inle, c.</i>	perfect,	senticio, <i>si, sum, 4.</i>
not,	nōn, <i>haud, adv.</i>	perish,	perfectus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>
nothing,	nil, <i>indec. sube.</i>	persuade,	perreo, <i>intereo, ivi and ii, itum, 4.</i>
nourish,	nutrio, <i>ivi, itum, 4.</i>		persuadeo, <i>si, sum, with dat.</i>
now,	nunc, <i>jam, adv.</i>		perversus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>
number,	numerus, <i>i, m.</i>	pervorse,	philosophus, <i>i, m.</i>
nature,	nutrio, <i>ivi, itum, 4.</i>	philosopher,	diripio, <i>ui, eptum, 2.</i>
Oak,	quercus, <i>us, f.</i>	pillage,	castra pono, <i>pōui, itum, 2.</i>
oath,	jusiurandum, <i>see p. 26.</i>	pitch a camp,	
obey,	pareo, <i>ui, itum, 2; obediō ivi, itum, 4, with dat.</i>	pity,	miserere, <i>itus and ritus, 2; miseret, p. 109.</i>
object,	reco, <i>avi, atum, 1.</i>	place,	reus, <i>i, m. (with gen. colloco, avi, atum, 1.</i>
obscure,	obscurus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>	place, to,	planities, <i>si, f.</i>
observe (carefully),	contemplor, <i>atus, 1.</i>	plain,	consilium, <i>ii, n.</i>
obtain,	paro, <i>avi, atum, 1; adipiscor, eptus, 3.</i>	plan,	planta, <i>ac, f.</i>
——possession of,	pōtor, <i>itus, 4.</i>	plant,	indo, <i>si, sum, 3.</i>
obean,	occeus, <i>i, m.</i>	play,	jocundus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>
often,	saep, <i>adv.</i>	pleasant,	pl. co, <i>ui, itum, 2, with plicet, p. 109. [dat.</i>
often, very,	saepissimē, <i>adv.</i>	please,	gratus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>
oftentimes,	saep-numero, <i>adv.</i>	pleasing,	voluptas, <i>atis, f.</i>
old,	scnex, <i>senis (of persons only), vctus, eris, adj.</i>	pleasure,	copia, <i>ac, f.</i>
old age,	s-nectus, <i>itis, f.</i>	plenty,	pr. num, <i>i, n.</i>
olden,	antiquus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>	plum,	pronus, <i>i, n.</i>
one,	tinus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>	plum-tree,	praeda, <i>ac, f.</i>
one, of the two,	alter, <i>a, um, indef. pron.</i>	plunder, <i>sube., verb.</i>	praedior, <i>ui, eptum, 3.</i>
only,	solum, <i>adv.</i>	poem,	carmen, <i>inis, n.</i>
onset,	impetus, <i>us, m.</i>	poet,	poeta, <i>ae, m.</i>
oppose,	resisto, <i>stiti, stitum, 3; oppugno, avi, atum, 1, with dat.</i>	rompey,	Pompilius, <i>ii, m.</i>
oracle,	oraculum, <i>i, n.</i>	poor,	pauper, <i>eris, adj.</i>
oration,	oratio, <i>onis, f.</i>	portrait,	in go, <i>inis, f.</i>
orator,	orator, <i>oris, m.</i>	post,	stictio, <i>onis, f.</i>
order,	jubeo, <i>jussi, jussum, 2.</i>	poverty,	paupertas, <i>atis, f.</i>
ornament,	ornamentum, <i>i, n.; decus, oris, n.</i>	power,	potentia, <i>ae, potestas, atis, f.</i>
other, of two,	alter, <i>a, um, indef. pron.</i>	powerful,	potens, <i>tis, adj.</i>
overcome,	super, <i>avi, atum, 1.</i>	praise, <i>sube., verb.</i>	laure, <i>dis, f.</i>
owe, ought,	debeo, <i>ui, itum, 2.</i>	precious,	laudo, <i>avi, atum, 1.</i>
owing, it is,	per(te) stat.	prefer,	carius, <i>a, um, adj.</i>
ox,	bos, <i>bovis.</i>	prepare,	praefero, <i>p. 104; mulo, p. 99.</i>
face,	passus, <i>us, m.</i>	prepared,	paro, <i>avi, atum, 1.</i>
Pain,	dolor, <i>oris, m.</i>		piratus, <i>a, um, part. and adj.</i>
pains, to take,	curo, <i>avi, atum, 1.</i>	presence of, in,	cōram, <i>prep. with abl.</i>
paint,	pingo, <i>nx, ctum, 3.</i>	present,	praesens, <i>tis, adj.</i>
parent,	parens, <i>ntis, c.</i>	present, to be,	adsum, <i>p. 39.</i>
part,	pars, <i>tis, f.</i>	preserve,	servo, <i>conservo, avi, atum, 1. [3.</i>
partner,	socius, <i>ii, m. [tum, 4.</i>	press,	primo, <i>pressi, pressum, oppr mo, pressi, pressum, 3.</i>
pass by, over,	praetereo, <i>ivi and ii, labor, lapsus, 3.</i>	press upon,	s-mulatio, <i>onis, f.</i>
—— away,	transeo, <i>p. 106.</i>		obeto, <i>sti, itum, 3.</i>
—— through,	fio, <i>factus, fieri, p. 107.</i>	pretense,	verisimilis, <i>e, adj.</i>
—— (come to),	cupiditas, <i>atis, f.</i>	prevent,	pr. h beo, <i>ui, itum, 2.</i>
passion,	praecritus, <i>a, um, adj.</i>	probable,	promitto, <i>mis, missum, 3; pollicor, itus, 3.</i>
past,	via, <i>ae, f.</i>	prohibit,	probr, <i>recte, adv.</i>
path,	patientia, <i>ae, f.</i>	promise,	affligo, <i>xi, ctum, 3.</i>
patience,	patient r, <i>adv.</i>	properly,	tuor, <i>tus and tutus, 2.</i>
patiently,	pax, <i>pacis, f.</i>	prostrate, to,	
peace,	pavo, <i>onis, m.</i>	protect,	
peacock,			

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provide,	PROVIDE.	right,	SEVERELY.
provisions,	prōvid-e-o, <i>idi</i> , <i>isum</i> , 2.	rightly,	rectus, a, <i>um</i> , <i>adj</i> .
prudence,	commēatus, <i>uum</i> , <i>m</i> .	rise, to,	prōbē, rectē, <i>adv</i> .
prudent,	prūdēntia, <i>ae</i> , <i>f</i> .	river,	ōrior, ortus, 4.
public,	prudens, <i>tis</i> , <i>adj</i> .		fluvius, <i>ii</i> , <i>m</i> ; flūmen,
punish,	publicus, a, <i>um</i> , <i>adj</i> .		inis, <i>n</i> .
punishment,	pūnio, <i>ivi</i> , <i>itum</i> , 4.	robber,	latro, ōnis, <i>m</i> .
pupil,	poena, <i>ae</i> , <i>f</i> .	rock,	rūpes, <i>is</i> , <i>f</i> .
pursuit,	discipulus, <i>i</i> , <i>m</i> .	Roman,	Rōmānus, a, <i>um</i> , <i>adj</i> .
put end to,	stūdium, <i>ii</i> , <i>n</i> .	Rome,	Roma, <i>ae</i> , <i>f</i> .
put to death,	finio, <i>ivi</i> , <i>itum</i> , 4.	root,	rādix, icis, <i>f</i> .
put to flight,	interficio, <i>fecī</i> , <i>fectum</i> ,	rose,	rōsa, <i>ae</i> , <i>f</i> .
power of, in the,	figo, <i>avi</i> , <i>atum</i> , 1. [3.]	rough, rugged,	asper, a, <i>um</i> , <i>adj</i> .
Quality, good,	pēnes, <i>prep</i> . with <i>acc</i> .	round,	circum, <i>prep</i> . with <i>acc</i> .
queen,	virtus, ūtis, <i>f</i> .	rule,	rēgo, <i>xi</i> , <i>ctum</i> , 3. [3.]
quiet,	rēgina, <i>ae</i> , <i>f</i> .	run,	curro, cūcurri, <i>cursum</i> ,
quit,	tranquillus, a, <i>um</i> , <i>adj</i> .	rush together,	convōlo, <i>avi</i> , <i>atum</i> , 1.
Race,	excēdo, <i>cessi</i> , <i>cessum</i> , 3.	Sacred,	sacer, <i>cra</i> , <i>crum</i> , <i>adj</i> .
rainbow,	gēnus, <i>cris</i> , <i>n</i> .	sacrifice, to,	immōlo, <i>avi</i> , <i>atum</i> , 1.
rains, it,	arcus coelestis, <i>m</i> .	sad,	tristis, <i>ae</i> , <i>adj</i> .
raise (forces),	plūit, p. 110.	safe,	tūtus, a, <i>um</i> , <i>adj</i> .
rapacious,	compāro, <i>avi</i> , <i>atum</i> , 1.	safety,	sālus, ūtis, <i>f</i> .
rapid,	rāpax, <i>acis</i> , <i>adj</i> .	sagacious,	prūdēns, <i>tis</i> , <i>adj</i> .
rare,	rīpax, a, <i>um</i> , <i>adj</i> .	sailor,	nauta, <i>ae</i> , <i>m</i> .
rashness,	rārus, a, <i>um</i> , <i>a</i> .	sake of, for the,	grātia, causi, <i>abl</i> . with
rather, have,	tēmēritas, <i>ātis</i> , <i>f</i> .	Sallust,	Sallustius, <i>ii</i> , <i>m</i> . [<i>gen</i> .
read,	mālo, p. 99.	same,	idem, eadem, <i>idem</i> , <i>adj</i> .
read aloud,	līgo, <i>lēgi</i> , <i>lectum</i> , 3.		<i>pron</i> .
read through,	ricito, <i>avi</i> , <i>atum</i> , 1.	sanguinary,	ātrox, <i>ōcis</i> , <i>adj</i> .
ready,	perlēgo, <i>lēgi</i> , <i>lectum</i> , 3.	save,	servo, conservo, <i>avi</i> .
	pāratus, a, <i>um</i> , <i>part</i> .	savor of,	sāpio, ūi, 3. [<i>atum</i> , 1.
	and <i>adj</i> .	say,	dico, <i>xi</i> , <i>ctum</i> , 3.
reason,	rātio, ōnis, <i>f</i> .	scarcely,	vix, <i>adv</i> .
receive,	accipio, cēpi, <i>ceptum</i> , 3.	scat,	ōdor, ōris, <i>m</i> .
recklessness,	tēmēritas, <i>ātis</i> , <i>f</i> .	scholar,	discipulus, <i>i</i> , <i>m</i> .
r-cover,	reccipio, <i>avi</i> , <i>atum</i> , 1.	school,	schōla, <i>ae</i> , <i>f</i> .
refresh,	recreo, <i>avi</i> , <i>atum</i> , 1.	Scythian,	Scythia, <i>ae</i> , <i>m</i> .
refuse,	reccuso, <i>avi</i> , <i>atum</i> , 1.	sea,	mārē, <i>is</i> , <i>n</i> .
reign,	recco, <i>avi</i> , <i>atum</i> , 1.	—, of the,	mārinus, a, <i>um</i> , <i>adj</i> .
reject,	aspernor, <i>atus</i> , 1.	seat,	sēdes, <i>is</i> , <i>f</i> .
rejoice,	gaudeo, <i>see</i> p. 108.	second,	sēcundus, a, <i>um</i> ; alter,
relate,	narro, <i>avi</i> , <i>atum</i> , 1.	secretly,	a, <i>um</i> , <i>adj</i> .
remain,	māneo, mansi, <i>mansum</i> ,	see,	clam, <i>adv</i> .
remain, over,	sūpersum, p. 89. [3.]	see, go to,	video, <i>idi</i> , <i>isum</i> , 2; cer-
remember,	rēm niscor, — 3.	seeing,	no, crēvi, crētum, 3.
remembered, to be,	mēmōrābilis, <i>e</i> , <i>adj</i> .	seek,	viso, <i>i</i> , <i>um</i> , 3.
render assistance,	auxilium fero, tūlli, lā-	seem,	visus, <i>us</i> , <i>m</i> .
	tum, ferre, 3 <i>irr</i> .	seize,	quaero, quæsivi, quæ-
renowned,	clārus, a, <i>um</i> , <i>adj</i> .		situm, 3.
repents, it,	poenitet, p. 109.	seem,	videor, visus, 2.
realist,	resisto, <i>st</i> . <i>ti</i> , <i>st</i> . <i>tum</i> , 3,	seize on,	comprēhendo, <i>di</i> , <i>sum</i> ,
	with <i>dat</i> .	seldom,	3; rīpio, ūi, <i>tum</i> , 3.
resolve,	constituo, ūi, ūtum, 3.	senate,	arripio, <i>ui</i> , <i>eptum</i> , 3.
respect, to,	obseruo, <i>avi</i> , <i>atum</i> , 1.	send,	rāro, <i>adv</i> .
rest, the,	cēteri, <i>ae</i> , a, <i>adj</i> .	— on before,	sēnitus, <i>us</i> , <i>m</i> .
restrain,	cēroco, <i>ui</i> , <i>itum</i> , 2.	— together,	mitto, misi, <i>missum</i> , 3.
retire,	cēdo, concēdo, <i>cessi</i> ,	sense,	praemitto, <i>etc</i> .
	cessum, 3.	separate,	committo, <i>etc</i> .
return,	rēdeo, p. 106; rēvorto, <i>ti</i> ,	severe,	sensus, <i>us</i> , <i>m</i> .
	sum; rēvorto, <i>sus</i> , 3.	severely,	sēpāro, <i>avi</i> , <i>atum</i> , 1;
reverence, to,	vīnōro, <i>atus</i> , 1.		sēcerno, crēvi, crētum,
reward,	praemium, <i>ii</i> , <i>n</i> .	servant,	mīster, <i>tri</i> , <i>m</i> . [3.]
Rhine,	Rhēnus, <i>i</i> , <i>m</i> .	serviceable,	ūt ille, <i>e</i> , <i>adj</i> .
Rhodes,	Rhōdus, <i>i</i> , <i>f</i> .	—, to be,	prōsum, p. 89.
Rhone,	Rhōdānus, <i>i</i> , <i>m</i> .	set out,	prōficiscor, <i>fectus</i> , 3.
rich,	dives, <i>itis</i> , <i>adj</i> .	(an example),	praebeo, <i>ui</i> , <i>itum</i> , 2.
riches,	divitiae, <i>arum</i> , <i>pl</i> . <i>f</i> .		sēvērus, a, <i>um</i> , <i>grāv</i> is,
ride, to,	vāhor, <i>vectus</i> , 3.		grāviter, <i>adv</i> . [<i>e</i> , <i>adj</i> .

- shake, *shakes, it*,
share, *to*,
sharp,
sharpen,
shield,
shine,
ship,
shore,
short,
shortly,
shout,
shut off,
Sicily,
sick,
side with,
side, on this,
siege,
sign,
silence,
silent, *be*,
silver,
sing,

sister,
sit,
skillful, skilled in,

skin (of animal),
slaughter,
slave,
slavery,
slay,

sleep,
slender,
slothfulness,
sluggish,

small,
smell,
snow,
snows, *it*,
so,
soft,
soften,
soldier,
some,
some one, some }
thing, }
some time,
sometimes,
son,
son-in-law,
song,
soon,
soon as,
sorrow,
soul,
sound,
sovereignty,
sow,
speak,
— *to*,
speech, *a*,
spend life,
spirited,
- SHAKE.
quāctio, — quassum, 3.
pūdet, p. 109.
partior, itus, 4.
scūtus, a, um, *adj.*
scuto, ūi, ūtum, 3.
scūtum, i, n.
fulgeo, si, sum, 2.
nāvis, is, *f.*
lītus, ōris, n.
brūvis, e, *adj.*
mox, *adv.*
clāmo, avi, atum, 1.
interclūdo, si, sum, 3.
Sicilia, ae, *f.*
aeger, gra, grum, *adj.*
adeum, p. 39.
cis, citrā, *prep.* with
obsidio, ōnis, *f.* [*acc.*
signum, i, n.
silentium, ii, n.
tāceo, ui, itum, 2.
argentum, i, n.
canto, avi, atum, 1;
cāno, cōcini, cantum,
sōror, ōris, *f.* [3.
sēdo, cēi, esum, 2.
peritus, a, um, solers,
rtis, *adj.*
pellis, is, *f.*
caedes, is, *f.*
servus, i, m.
servitūs, itis, *f.*
interficio, fēcī, fectum,
occido, cidi, cisum, 3.
somnia, i, m.
tenuis, e, *adj.*
segnitēs, ci, *f.*
segnis, e; ignāvus, a,
um, *adj.*
parvus, a, um, *adj.*
ōdor, ōris, m.
nix, nivis, *f.*
ningit, p. 110.
itā, tam, *adv.*
mollis, e, *adj.*
mollis, ivi, itum, 4.
miles, itis, c.
nonnullus, a, um, *adj.*
āliquis, āliquid, *indef.*
— *pron.*
quondam, *adv.*
nonnunquam, *adv.*
filius, ii, m.; *voc.* fili.
gūer, ōri, m.
carmen, inis, n.; can-
mox, *adv.* [tus, us, m.
stimuli atque (ac), *conj.*
dolor, ōris, m.
ānīmus, i, m.
sōnitus, us, m.
dōminātus, us, m.
sēro, sēvi, sātum, 3.
līquor, lēntus, 3.
all' quor, etc.
ōritio, ōnis, *f.* [tum, 3.
actātem ago, cōgi, ac-
fērox, ōcis, *adj.*
- splendid,
spring,
sprout,
spur,
spy out,
stag,
stand,
star,
state,
station,
statue,
steep,
stern,
stone,
stone, of,
storm,
storm, take by,
straight,
strength,
strengthen,
strive,
— hand,
strong,
— make,
study,
— to,
successful,
sudden,
suddenly,
suffer,
sufficiently,
summer,
sun,
sup,
supplies,
surround,
survive,
swear,
sweet,
swell,
swift,

sword,
Syracuse,
Table,
take,
tall,
taste, to,
tax,
teach,
teacher,
tell,
tempest,
temple,
tender,
tent,
terrify,
territories,
terror,
that, *pron.*,
— *conj.*,
— not,
their own,
then,
then indeed,
there,
- THREE.
splendīdus, a, um, *adj.*
vēr, vēris, n.
planta, ae, *f.*
calcar, āris, n.
spēcūlor, atus, 1.
cervus, i, m.
eto, stēti, statum, 1.
stella, ae, *f.*
civitas, ātis, *f.*
stātio, ōnis, *f.*
īmāgo, inis, *f.*
arduus, a, um, *adj.*
atrox, ōcis, *adj.*
lāpis, idis, m.
lāpīdeus, a, um, *adj.*
tempestas, ātis, *f.*
expugno, avi, atum, 1.
fūbūla, ae, *f.*
rectus, a, um, *adj.*
vir, *f.*, see p. 26.
firmo, avi, atum, 1.
nitor, xus, 3.
cñitor, etc.
vālidus, a, um, *adj.*
firmo, avi, atum, 1.
stūdium, ii, n.
stūdeo, ui, — 2, with
fēlix, icis, *adj.* [*dat.*
sūbītus, a, um, *adj.*
sūbīto, *adv.*
pātor, passus, 3.
sātla, *adv.*
aestas, ātis, *f.*
sol, sōlis, m. [p. 108.
coeno, avi, atum, 1, *acc.*
commēat, a, ūum, m.
vīngo, xi, ctum, 3.
sūperum, p. 89. [108.
iūro, avi, atum, 1, *see* p.
dulcis, suāvis, e, *adj.*
intīnescō, tīmul, 3.
cōlō, ōris, re; vōlūer,
cris, cre, *adj.*
glādius, ii, m.
Syrāciacae, arum, *f.*
mensa, ae, *f.*
cāpio, cēpi, captum, 3.
celus, a, um, *adj.*
gusto, avi, atum, 1.
vestigal, ātis, n.
dōco, ui, ctum, 2.
māgister, tri, m.
dico, xi, ctum, 3.
tempestas, ātis, *f.*
templum, i, n.
tēncr, a, um, *adj.*
ābernacūlum, i, n.
terreo, ui, itum, 2.
terror, ōris, m.
lito, ille, is, p. 43-4
ūi, p. 130.
nē, quin, p. 130.
sūus, a, um, *adj.* *pron.*
tum, *adv.*
tum d'mum.
ibi, *adv.*

- thin,
thing,
think,
thither,
through,
throw a bridge
over a river, }
thunderbolt,
thunders, it,
thus,
tiger,
time,
timid,
to,
too, too much,
tongue,
torture,
toward,
tower,
town,
train up,
trained,
tree,
triumph,
trouble, *verb*,
—, *subs.*,
troublesome,
Troy,
true,
trust,
try,
turn back,
tyrant,
Unable, am,
unbecoming, it is,
unbounded,
unbreakfasted,
uncertain,
under,

undergo,
understand,
undertake,
undone,
unfriendly,
unjust,
unjustly,
unlearned,
unless,
unlike,
unskillful,
unwilling, to be,
upper,
upright,
use, to,
useful,
utmost,
Valley,
valor,
various,
vehemently,
verse,
vex,
vexes, it,
victim,
victory,
vigorous,
- THIN.
tenuis, *a, adj.*
res, *ei, f.*
pūto, *cōgitō, avi, atum,*
ēō, *adv.* [1.
pōr, *prep. with acc.*
flūmen ponte jungo,
junxi, *nectum, 3.*
fulmen, *inis, n.*
tōnāt, p. 110.
Itā, *adv.*
tigris, *is and idis, c.*
tempus, *ōris, n.*
timidus, *a, um, adj.*
ād, *prep. with acc.*
n. mis, *adv.*
lingua, *ae, f.*
cruciātus, *us, m.*
versus, *adversus, prep.*
tūrris, *is, f. [with acc.*
oppidum, *i, n.*
grūdīo, *ivi, itum, 4.*
grūdītus, *a, um, part.*
arbor, *ōris, f. [and adj.*
triumpho, *avi, atum, 1.*
mōveo, *mōvi, mōtum,*
aerumna, *ae, f.* [2.
molestus, *a, um, adj.*
Trōja, *ae, f.*
vērus, *a, um, adj.*
fido, p. 108.
expōrior, *rtus, 4.*
rēvorto, *ti, sum, and tor,*
tūrranus, *i, m. [sus, 3.*
nēqueo, *ivi and ii, tum,*
dēdēcēt, p. 109. [4.
infinitus, *a, uni, adj.*
impraneus, *a, um, adj.*
incertus, *a, um, adj.*
sūb, *subter, prep. with*
acc. and abl. [4.
sūbeo, *ivi and ii, itum,*
intelligo, *lexi, lectum, 3.*
suscipio, *cēpi, ceptum, 3.*
infectus, *a, um, adj.*
inimicus, *a, um, adj.*
injustus, *a, um, adj.*
injust, *adv.*
indoctus, *a, um, adj.*
nisi, *conj.*
dissimilis, *e, adj.*
imprītus, *a, um, adj.*
nōlo, p. 99.
superior, *us, adj. comp.*
prōbus, *a, um, adj.*
ūtor, *i, aus, 3, with abl.*
stillis, *e, adj.*
summus, *a, um, adj.*
vallis, *is, f.* [syn.
virtūs, *ūtis, f.*
vīrtus, *a, um, adj.*
vīdēmētis, *adv.*
versus, *us, m.*
vexo, *avi, atum, 1.*
piget, p. 109.
hostia, *victima, ae, f.*
victōria, *ae, f.*
strōnus, *a, um, adj.*
- vigorously,
virtue,
visit,
[1. voice,
vulture,
Wage, to,
wake (*intrans.*),
walk, take a walk,
wanting, to be,
war,
warlike,
warm,
waste, to lay,
watch, to,
water,
—, to fetch,
way, in that,
—, to be in the,
weakness,
wealthy,
weapon,
wearies, it,
weep,
well,
—, to be,
well-wishing,
west,
whale,
what,

what sort, of,
when,

whether,
which of two.
while,
while drinking, etc.
white,
whither,
who,

whole,
why,
wicked,

wickedness,
wide,
widely,
wife,
willful,
willing, to be,
—, to be more,
win,

win upon,
wind,
wine,
wing,
winter,
—, of,
—, to,
—, quarters,
wisdom,
wise,
- WISD.
strōnus, *adv.*
virtus, *ūtis, f.*
visio, *i, um, 3.*
vox, *vōcis, f.*
vulture, *ūris, m.*
gēro, *gessi, gestum, 3.*
vigilo, *avi, atum, 1.*
ambulo, *avi, atum, 1.*
murus, *i, m.*
dēsum, p. 89.
bellum, *i, n.*
bellicōsus, *a, um, adj.*
cālidus, *a, um, adj.*
vastō, *avi, atum, 1.*
vigilo, *avi, atum, 1.*
āqua, *ae, f.*
aquor, *atus, 1.*
Itā, *adv.*
obsum, p. 39.
infirmus, *tas, ūtis, f.*
ōpulentus, *a, um, adj.*
telum, *i, n.*
taedet, p. 109.
fleo, *ēvi, ūtum, 2.*
bēnē,
vāleo, *ui, itum, 2.*
bēnēvōlus, *a, um, adj.*
occidens, *ntis, m.*
bālaena, *ae, f.*
quis, *quae, quid and*
quod, inter. and in-
def. pron.
quālis, *e, rel. adj.*
quando, *inter. adv.*
quum, *adv. and conj.*
utrum, *conj.*
ūter, *tra, trum, adj.*
dum, *adv.* [pron.
inter b bendam, etc.
albus, *a, um, adj.*
quo, *rel. adv.*
qui, *quae, quod, rel.*
pr.; *quis, quae, quid*
or quod, inter. pron.
tōtus, *a, um, adj.*
cur, *quāro, adv.*
imprōbus, *a, um; nō-*
quam, indecl. adj.
scōlus, *ōris, n.*
lātus, *a, um, adj.*
lātō, *adv.* [f.
māxor, *ōris, mīllier, ūris*
perversus, *a, um, adj.*
vīlo, p. 99.
mīlo, p. 99.
ād piscor, *eptus, 3; pāro,*
avi, atum, 1.
blandior, *itus, 4.*
ventus, *i, m.*
vinum, *i, n.*
āla, *ae, f.*
hēms, *ōmis, f.*
hibernus, *a, um, adj.*
hēmo, *avi, atum, 1.*
hiberna, *trum, n. pl.*
sāpientia, *ae, f.*
sāpiens, *ntis, adj.*

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wish, <i>subs.</i> , —, <i>verb</i> ,	WISH. völuntas, ätis, <i>f</i> . opto, avi, atum, 1; völo, p. 99.	write, to, writer, Year, yesterday, yield, your,	ZEALOUS. scribo, psi, ptum, 3. scriptor, öris, <i>m</i> . annus, 1, <i>m</i> . hëri, <i>adv</i> . cëdo, cessi, cessum, 3. tūus, a, um; vester, tra, trum, <i>adj. pron</i> . jüventus, ätis, <i>f</i> .
within, woman, wonder at, wonderful, wood, work, world, worship, to, wound, —, <i>verb</i> , wretched,	intra, <i>prep.</i> with <i>acc</i> . fëmina, æ, mülier, öris, míror, ätus, 1. [<i>f</i> . mírus, miräbilis, e, <i>adj</i> . silva, æ, <i>f</i> . öpus, öris, <i>n</i> . mundus, 1, <i>m</i> . vënëror, ätus, 1. vulnus, öris, <i>n</i> . vulnëro, avi, atum, 1. miser, a, um, <i>adj</i> .	youth, —, (a young man or wom- an), Zeal, zealous, zealous, to be,	jüvënis, c. stüidium, il, <i>n</i> . stüdiösus, a, um, <i>adj</i> . stüdeo, ui, 2, with <i>dat</i> .

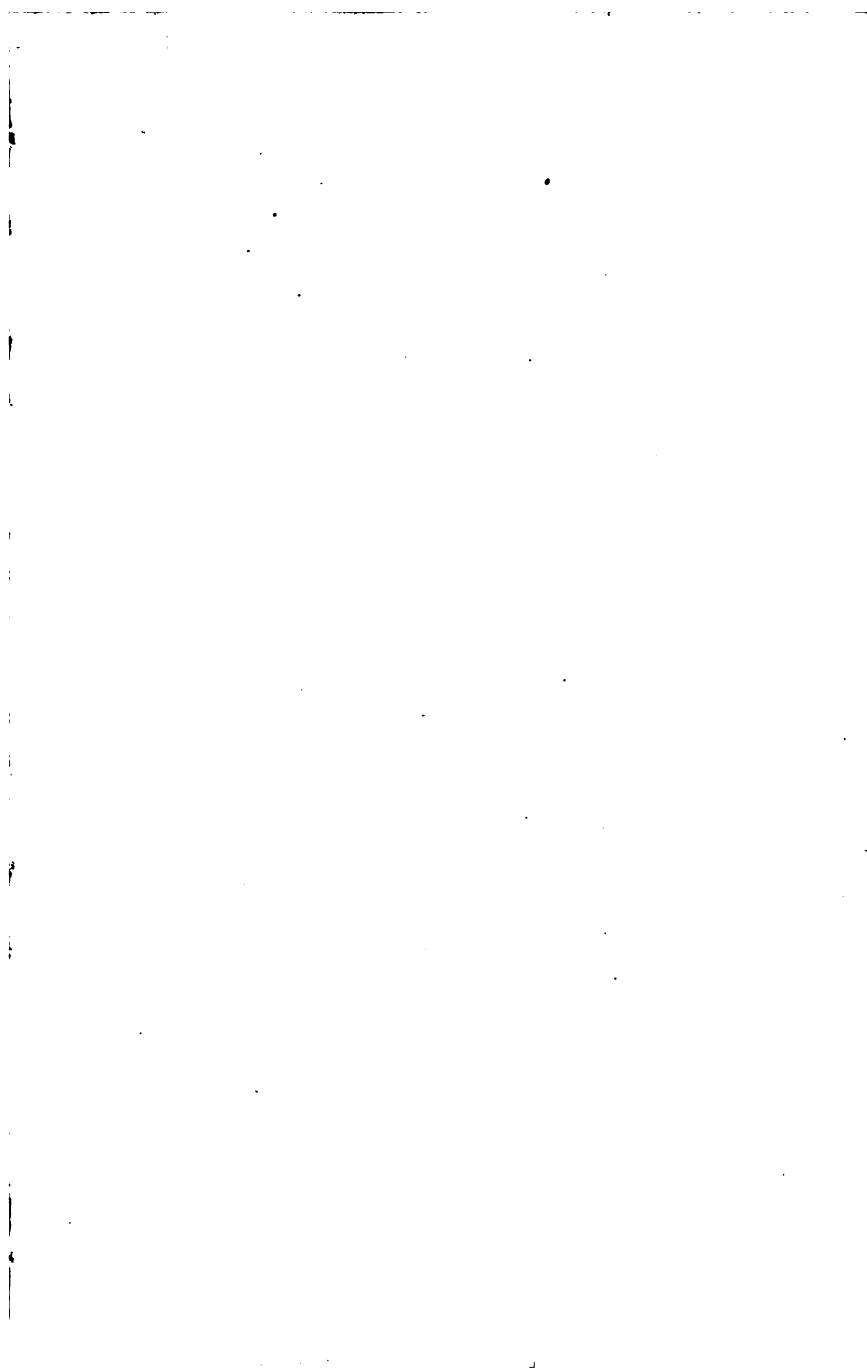
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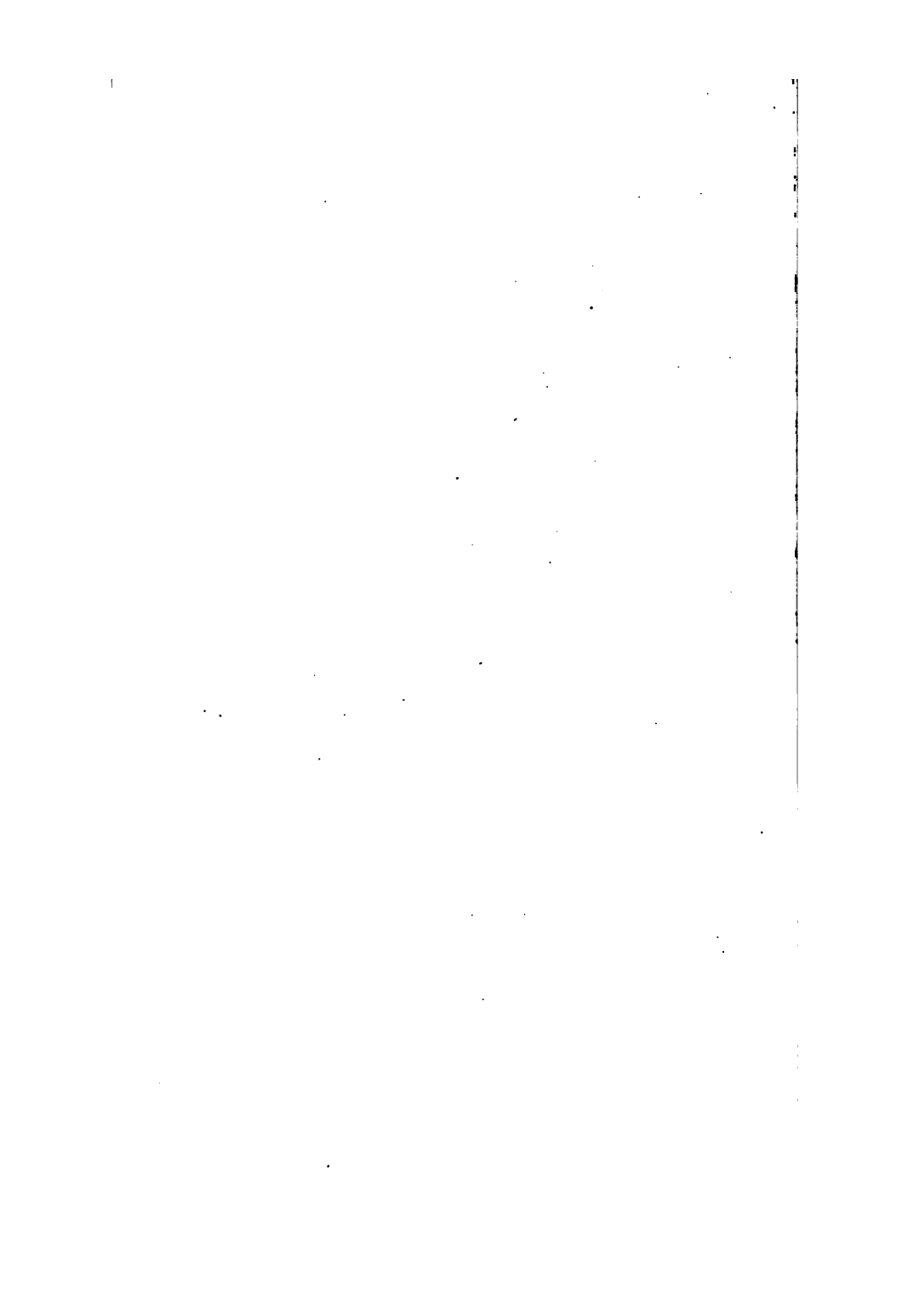


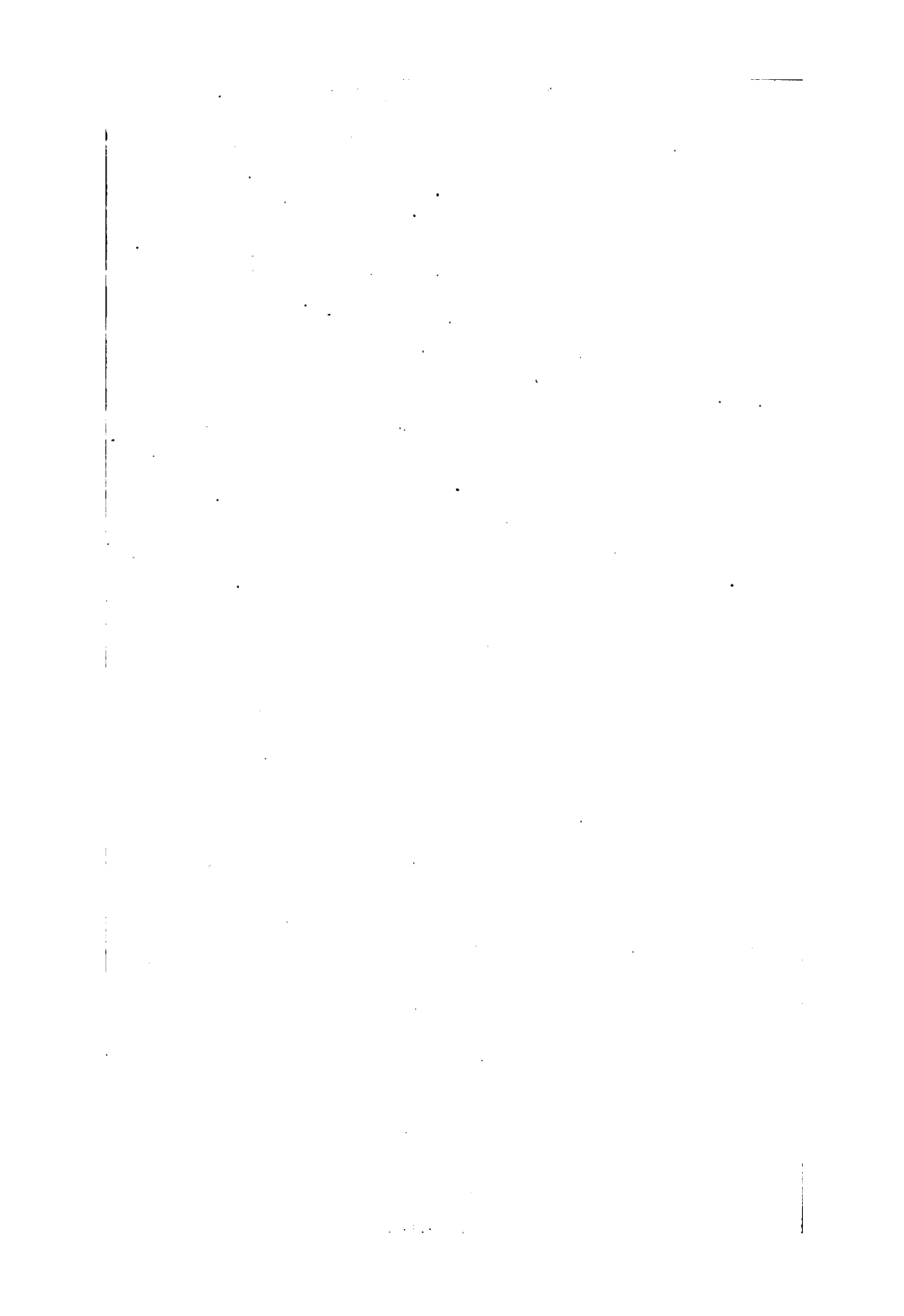
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